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Nails, epart-
ment; ering,
and squaring dimensions, with the making out of Bills, also of Builders' Work generally, &c.

By JOHN BENNETT, Engineer, &c.

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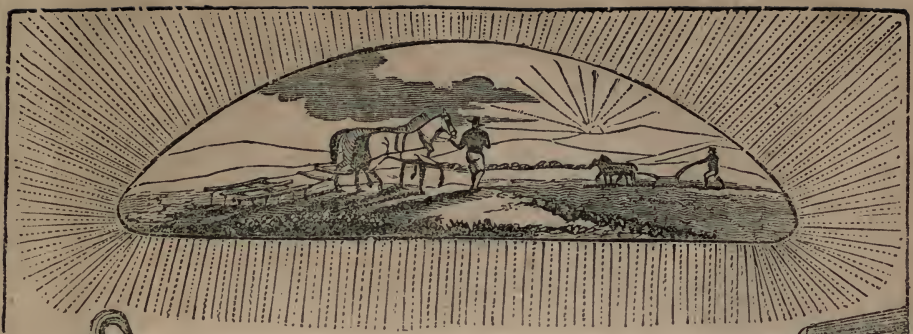

THE

ARTIFICER S COMPLETE LEXICON,

FOR

TERMS AND PRICES,

ADAPTED FOR GENTLEMEN, ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, MECHANISTS, MILLWRIGHTS, MANUFACTURERS, TRADESMEN, ETC. ETC.

COMPREHENDING

GREAT VARIETIES OF MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE CALCULATIONS;

WITH OTHER INFORMATION,

BOTH USEFUL AND CURIOUS.

"Retribue servo tuo."

By JOHN BENNETT, Engineer, &c. &c.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY JOHN BENNETT,
THREE TUN PASSAGE, IVY LANE, PATERNOSTER ROW

1833.

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BISHOP S COURT, OLD BAILEY

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ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Author of this difficult undertaking most humbly begs leave to state, that the Work now before them has been the labour of some years; and as he is fully aware that incorrect information would be worse than useless, he has taken the utmost possible pains that nothing whatever shall be introduced but fair prices, and just calculations; or, at least, as near as it is possible to obtain them by suitable averages.

The prices herein inserted, the Author has not the smalles doubt but any or all the principal Master Tradesmen would be perfectly satisfied with; and, for what they term the best description of workmanship, "using the best materials, and executed in a workman-like manner," therefore there can be no plea for tradesmen of mediocrity finding fault with their being too low.

The Author can only judge the cause of differences of opinion, (if any there be,) to arise sometimes from the circumscribed state of the small tradesman's finances, and the method in which they purchase their materials---having to pay an immense price proportionately for the purchases in small quantities---more especially, if they are under the necessity of requiring the least indulgence from the merchant by way of credit.

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In conclusion, the Author wishes it to be most clearly understood, that, in publishing the following Work, his intention is to prevent, as much as possible, all manner of disputation, and to create and promote a mutual and friendly understanding between the employer and the employed.

London, March 25th, 1833

ARTIFICER'S LEXICON.

A

				£	s.	d.
ACNUA.	A measure of land among the Romans, of about a quarter of an English mile.					
ACRE.	A measure of land containing 4 square roods, or 160 square poles.					
	The arpent, or French acre, is 1¼ of the English acre; that of Strasburgh is only about ½ the English acre.					
	The Scotch acre is to the English by statute, as 100,000 is to 78,694.					
	A Welsh acre contains usually 2 English.					
	Is 4840 square yards.					
	Is 40 perches in length, and 4 in breadth.					
ACT OF PARLIAMENT for Building.	*See Building.*					
	Paving.	*See Paving.*				
ADZE.	Carpenter's	No. 1	each	0	2	6
		2	do.	0	3	0
	Coopers' notching	1	do.	0	2	0
		2	do.	0	2	3
	rounding	1	do.	0	2	6
		2	do.	0	3	0
ALDER.	Timber, specific gravity, 50lb. per foot cube.					
ALMOND,	in commerce, a measure by which the Portuguese sell their oil; 26 almonds make a pipe.					
ALQUIER.	A liquid measure used in Portugal to measure oil, two of which make an almond.					

£ s. d.

ANCHOR, or ANKER. A liquid measure at Amsterdam of about 32 English gallons of brandy; in Holland, 10 English wine gallons.

Wrought iron for ships,

Large size - - per cwt.	2	10	0
Small do. - - - do.	2	5	0

ANKER. A Dutch liquid measure, the fourth part of the *aume*, and contains two steckans, each steckan consists of 16 mengles, the mengle being equal to two of our wine quarts.

ANNUITIES. *See Insurance.*

ANTIPUTRESCENT MIXTURE, prepared by Messrs. White & Co., 46, Milbank-street, Westminster, London. This preparation is offered to the public, as being the most effectual preservative of wood, iron, and canvas; it is the cheapest covering for weather boarding, fences, or other timbers, in exposed or damp situations: it also prevents damp from penetrating brick walls, and will be found most efficacious in preventing the ravages of the dry rot, and all other incidental decay of timber. The Mixture delivered in a powder has this advantage, that no greater quantity need be mixed with tar or oil than is required for immediate use; and it will keep for any length of time, and in any climate, without injury.

Such references and testimonials of the value of the foregoing article can be given, as will afford convincing proofs of its efficacy; the preparation of which is the result of many years laborious experiments and expense. The Proprietor

	£	s.	d.
offers it to his friends and the public with perfect confidence in its excellence.			
Directions for use.			
As a tar paint.---To four quarts of the Mixture add six quarts of tar and one pint of linseed oil, to be well stirred up, laid on warm, and well worked in with a stiff-haired brush.			
For an oil paint.----To be mixed as other colours, with raw linseed oil. (This paint being a ponderous metallic body, requires to be occasionally stirred up while using.)			
Delivered in powder to any part of London, at - - per cwt.	1	10	0
Ground up stiff in oil - - do.	1	16	0
Or mixed with tar ready for use do.	1	3	4
ANVIL. Wrought iron for smiths, &c.			
No. 1 weight 1 cwt.			
2 1½			
3 2½			
4 4			
per cwt. -	2	2	0
APPLE-BRUISING MACHINE. *See Machine.*			
APPLE TREE. Specific gravity, 49½lbs. per foot cube.			
APPRAISEMENTS. *See Valuation.*			
AQUA-FORTIS - - per lb.	0	1	0
ARBOR. *See Shaft in Millwrights' Work.*			
ARCHES, Guaged. *See Bricklayers' Work.*			
Trellis, of wrought iron for door-ways, windows, and alcoves, each from 20*s.* to	3	3	0
ARCHITECT'S COMMISSION. *See Surveyor.*			
ARCHITRAVE. *See Carpenter and Joiner.*			
ARISH. A Persian measure, containing about 38 English inches.			
AROBE. A Portuguese measure for sugar, containing 25 English bushels.			

AROBEC. An American weight, equal to 25 English pounds.

ARPENT. A measure of an acre, or furlong of ground.

AS. The Roman pound weight, containing 12 ounces; also one of their square measures, containing 2 English rods of 19 poles.

ASH, Timber, specific gravity one foot cube, 53lbs. 39 cube feet, one ton.

		£	s.	d.
	per load	11	0	0
	per foot cube	0	4	5
Inch plank -	per foot super	0	0	4½
1½ - -	do	0	0	6¾
2 - -	do.	0	0	9
2½ - -	do.	0	0	11¼
3 - -	do.	0	1	1½
3½ - -	do.	0	1	3¾
4 - -	do.	0	1	6

ASH, Timber, 600 feet superficial, reduced to an inch thick, 1 load.

ASSURANCE. *See Insurance.*

ASTRAGAL PLANES. *See Planes.*

AUCTIONEER, Terms of Commission, &c.

For sales by auction or private contract.

On the first 100*l.* -	5 per cent.
From 100*l.* to 1100*l.*	2½ do.
Upwards - -	1 do.
Appraisements on the first 50*l.*	5 do.
Upwards - -	2½ do.
Letting houses, farms, &c., on lease	
On one year's rent	5 do.
On amount of premium	2½ do.
Letting furnished houses	
On the first 100*l.* -	5 do.
Upwards - -	2½ do.

Travelling expenses, advertisements, and printing, extra.

Valuation duty. *See Valuation.*

			£	s	d.
Auger,	for Carpenters, Millwrights, &c.				
	½ Inch - - -	each	0	0	9
	⅝ do. - - -	do.	0	0	10
	¾ do. - - - -	do.	0	1	0
	1 - - -	do.	0	1	4
	1¼ - - -	do.	0	1	9
	1½ - - -	do.	0	2	3
	1¾ - - - -	do.	0	2	9
	2 - - - -	do.	0	3	3

Aume, or Auln, a Dutch measure for Rhenish wine, containing 40 English gallons.

Aune, or Auln, a long measure in France to measure cloth, ribbon, &c. at Rouen, it is equal to one English ell; at Calais, to 1,052; at Lyons, to 1,016; and at Paris, to 95.

Avoirdupois Weight, a weight used in England, of which the pound weighs 16 ounces.

The proportion of a pound avoirdupois to a pound troy, is as 17 to 14; or the avoirdupois pound contains 7000 grains, and the pound troy 5760; 14 ounces, 11 pennyweights and 15½ grains troy, is equal to one pound avoirdupois.

Awl,	brad - - - -	each	0	0	1
	flooring - - -	do.	0	0	2
	brad, handled - - -	do.	0	0	2
	flooring do. - - -	do.	0	0	4

Awm, or Awn of wine,

A Dutch liquid measure containing 8 teckans, or an English tierce, or one-sixth of a French tun, or 360 English pounds weight.

Ax,	Carpenter's, one set of 6 assorted -		1	0	0
	Cooper's, 1 do. of 2 do. -		0	7	6
	Eyed, helved - -	each	0	1	8
	Falling, one set of 3 assorted -		0	9	0
	Pick - - -	each	0	3	6

	£	s.	d.
Ax,			
Ship Carpenter's, 1 set of 3 assorted -	0	12	0
Square poled, helved - each	0	2	0
AXLE PULLIES. *See Pullies.*			
AXLETREE. The arm and box of wrought iron, per pound	0	0	3
Conical, for Carriages, &c., the arms filed only.			
Coach and chariot, - per pair	5	10	0
Curricle - - each	2	5	0
Gig - - do.	2	0	0
Conical, for Carriages, &c., and the arms turned.			
Coach and chariot per pair	6	10	0
Curricle - - each	3	5	0
Gig - - do.	2	10	0
The arms turned, boxes grooved and case-hardened.			
Coach and chariot - per pair	10	10	0
Curricle - - each	5	0	0
Gig - - do.	4	10	0
Mail, with cast iron boxes.			
Coach or chariot - per pair	10	10	0
Curricle - - each	5	5	0
Gig - do.	4	10	0
Do. with wrought iron boxes.			
Coach or chariot - per pair	12	12	0
Curricle - each	6	0	0
Gig - - do.	5	0	0
Patent coach or chariot, - per pair	18	18	0
Curricle - - - each	9	9	0
Gig - do.	7	17	6
Cart - - do.	8	8	0
Waggon arms - per pair	8	18	6

B.

BACK. Forge for smiths, &c.

	£	s.	d.
BACK.			
A patent forge, back of cast iron, fitted up with stays and keys, &c.			
No. 1, weight, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lb. - each	2	2	0
No. 2, do. 1 cwt. 3 qrs. do.	2	15	0
No. 3, do. 2 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lb. - each -	4	18	0
Common - per cwt.	0	14	0
Liquor, of cast iron for brewers, &c.			
Hanged with bolts, nuts, and stays of sufficient strength, per foot superficial - -	0	7	0
Do. Do. per cwt.	1	8	0
For Capacity. *See Cistern.*			
BAG NAILS, - - - each	0	0	6
BAHAR, or BARRE, in commerce, weights used in several places in the East Indies. There are 2 of these weights, the one the great bahar with which they weigh pepper, &c., and contains 5 hundred weight and 24 pounds 9 ounces avoirdupois weight.			
With the little bahar they weigh quicksilver, vermillion, ivory, and silk; it contains about 437 lbs. 9 ounces. At Mocha in the East Indies 386 lbs. avoirdupois. At Molucca the lesser bahar is 625 lbs. and the greater, 6,250 lbs. by which spice is sold.			
BALANCE, a domestic machine for weighing.			
One that will weigh up to 56 lbs. each	2	0	0
For every additional pound - -	0	0	6
BALCONY. Cast iron, with wrought iron top rail complete, including the lead for running into the stone, the whole weighed together for a plain pattern per lb.	0	0	3½

	£	s.	d.
BALCONY.			
Ornamented do. do.	0	0	5
Richly do. do. do.	0	0	6
Neat pattern, fixed complete per foot	0	3	6
Handsome do. - do.	0	4	6
Do. do. with flowers, &c. do.	0	5	0
Wrought iron framed and fixed to order,			
plain, - - - per lb.	0	0	5
Do. ornamented with scrolls, do.	0	0	6
Do. do. richly with flowers do.	0	0	8
Cantilivers for supporting floor of balcony.			
Plain pattern, - per cwt.	1	1	0
Molded do. - do.	1	4	0
Do. with ornaments, &c. do.	1	7	0
Flooring of cast iron, do.	0	18	0
Wrought do. do.	0	16	0

BALE Of paper 10 reams.

BALL, or Sphere, to find its solidity the rule is, multiply the axis or diameter into the circumference, the product is the superficial content, which multiplied by a sixth part of the axis, the product is the solidity. Or cube the axis, multiply by 11, and divide by 21 will give the solidity.

A ball 6 inches in diameter will contain 3 pints of water.

7 inches -	5 pints
8 do. -	7½ do.
9 do. -	11 do.
10 do. -	15 do.
11 do. -	20 do.
12 do. -	26 do.
13 do. -	33 do.
14 do. -	41 do.
15 do. -	50 do.
16 do. -	62 do.
17 do. -	74 do.

		£	s.	d.
Ball				
	18 inches - 87 pints			
	19 do. - 100 do.			
	20 do. - 119 do.			
	21 do. - 139 do.			
	22 do. - 159 do.			
	23 do. - 182 do.			
	24 do. - 207 do.			
	25 do. - 234 do.			
	26 do. - 263 do.			
	27 do. - 295 do.			
	28 do. - 329 do.			
	29 do. - 365 do.			
	30 do. - 404 do.			
	33 do. - 533 do.			
	36 do. - 698 do.			
	For gallons divide by 8.			
Ballast, or Mud Machine.	*See Machine.*			
Baluster. Stone.	*See Mason.*			
	Wood. *See Carpenter, in the article Stairs.*			
	Wrought iron for railing of steps to staircases.			
	turned, molded, and screwed with nuts - ea.	0	15	0
	Plain square - - per lb.	0	0	4
Bar.	Chimney, bent and corked - do.	0	0	3
	Crow, clawed with steel point do.	0	0	4
	Furnace, cast iron - per cwt.	0	12	0
	Window, wrought iron, made for screwing - - - per lb.	0	0	4
	do. do. framed do.	0	0	7
	do. do. and ornamented do.	0	1	6
	do. do. handsomely do.	0	2	0
	Guards of cast iron, including pattern and fixing - per lb.	0	0	6
	Plain wrought iron bars fitted do.	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	do. do. and fixed do.	0	0	3

		£	s.	d.
BAR.				
	Bar fastenings, common do.	0	0	4½
BARGE.	Coal, with five rooms, 4 feet 10 inches deep, and 83 feet long - each	180	0	0
	Corn, with cabin, 30 feet bottom, with aft deck - - each	180	0	0
	Deal, 33 feet bottom and 5 feet deep, with extra navel timbers each	180	0	0
	four-roomed do. - do.	160	0	0
	Regent's Canal, 36 feet bottom, with cabin, rudder, mast case, lee-board, windlass, &c. - - each	250	0	0
	Sailing, Brentford, 49 feet bottom, 4 feet 2 inches deep, fitted up complete, each	350	0	0
	Sixty ton - - do.	500	0	0
BARK.	Peeler. An instrument for peeling the bark off trees - - each	0	12	0

BARREL. A measure for liquids. The English barrel, wine measure, contains the eighth part of a ton, the fourth part of a pipe, and one-half of a hogshead; that is to say, it contains 31½ gallons. A barrel, beer measure, contains 36 gallons.

The barrel of beer, vinegar, or liquor preparing for vinegar, ought to contain 34 gallons according to the standard of the ale quart.

Also denotes a certain weight of several merchandises, which differ according to the several commodities. A barrel of Essex butter weighs 106lbs., and of Suffolk butter, 256lbs. The barrel of herrings ought to contain 32 gallons, wine measure, which amount to about 28 gallons, and containing about 1000 herrings.

The barrel of salmon must contain 42 gallons.

The barrel of eels the same.

		£	s.	d.
Barrel.	The barrel of soap, 256lbs.			
	The barrel of gunpowder, 112lbs.			
	The barrel of raisins do.			
	The barrel contains 10,152 cube inches, or 5½ cube feet, and will weigh 3 cwt., 1 quarter, and 3 lbs. if filled with water. By the act of Union, the barrel for English country measure of 34 gallons, whose capacity is 9588 cubic inches, is reckoned equal to 12 Scotch gallons, making 9926,7 cubic inches.			
Barrow.	Sack - - - each	1	1	0
	Wheel of iron (light) - - do.	1	11	6
	Do. strong - do.	2	2	0
	Wood - - - do.	0	15	0
	Strongly boxed - do.	1	6	0
	Stable - - - do.	2	2	0
Basil.	Leather - - - do.	0	2	0
Basket.	As a measure, denotes an uncertain quantity; as a basket of medlars, is 2 bushels; of assafœtida, from 20 to 30 lbs. weight.			
	Matting, from 6*d.* to - each	0	2	0
Bath.	Stone. *See Mason.*			
Batman.	In commerce, a kind of weight used at Smyrna, containing 6 okes of 400 drams each, which amount to 16 lbs., 6 ounces, and 15 drams of English weight.			
Battens,	Christiana, or best yellow, 12 feet long, and 2½ inches thick per hund.	32	0	0
	White do. do.	30	0	0
	Second yellow do. do.	28	0	0
	White do. do.	26	0	0

Thickness.	Length, 10 feet.		12 feet.		14 feet		per ft. run.		per ft. sup.	
Inches.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d
$2\frac{1}{2}$	4	5	5	4	6	3	0	$5\frac{1}{4}$	0	11
$2\frac{1}{4}$	3	11	4	8	5	6	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$
2	3	6	4	2	4	11	0	$4\frac{1}{4}$	0	$8\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{3}{4}$	3	1	3	8	4	4	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	8	3	2	3	9	0	$3\frac{1}{4}$	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{4}$	2	2	2	7	3	1	0	$2\frac{3}{4}$	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$
1	1	11	2	3	2	8	0	$2\frac{1}{4}$	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	1	7	1	10	2	2	0	$1\frac{3}{4}$	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	4	1	7	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	3

Note.---The above calculation made at 32*l.* per hundred.

			s	*d.*
BATTERING.	*See Carpenter.*			
BAYTREE.	Specific gravity, 51 lbs. per foot cube.			
BEAD PLANES.	*See Planes.*			
BEAN MILL.	*See Mill.*			
BEARING.	In mill-work. *See Shaft in Mill-wright, &c.*			
BEDS.	Feather. Turkey - -	each	1 18	0
	Common grey goose	do.	2 6	0
	Do. full size - -	do.	2 16	0
	Best grey goose -	do.	3 5	0
	Best white do. 3 parts down	do.	3 13	0
	Do. do. and bordered	do.	4 16	0
	Largest do. all down and linen tick - -	do.	6 16	0
BEDSTEAD.	Cast iron, fitted up with inch deal, open bottom, ledged with iron clips and screws, single - - -	each	2 2	0
	Double - - -	do.	3 3	0
	Field or tent - - -	do.	5 5	0
	Four-post - - -	do.	7 7	0
	Wrought iron four-post - -	do.	2 10	0
	Stump - -	do.	1 10	0
	Mahogany, &c. *See Cabinet Maker.*			

	£	s	d.
BEECH. Timber, specific gravity of one foot cube, 53 lbs.			
39 cube feet, one ton.			
Per foot cube - - -	0	2	1
Per load - - - -	5	5	0
Inch plank, per foot superficial	0	0	2½
1½ do. do. -	0	0	3¼
2 do. do. -	0	0	5
2½ do. do. -	0	0	6¼
3 do. do. -	0	0	7½
3½ do. do. -	0	0	8¾
4 do. do. -	0	0	10
600 superficial feet an inch thick, one load.			
BEER MACHINE. *See Machine.*			
BELLOWS. Forge, for Smiths, &c.			
Pair 16 inch forge bellows, each	1	8	0
18 do. do. do.	1	17	0
20 do. do. do.	2	8	0
22 do. do. do.	3	0	0
24 do. do. do.	3	17	0
26 do. do. do.	4	4	0
28 do. do. do.	4	17	0
30 do. do. do.	5	10	0
32 do. do. do.	6	10	0
34 do. do. do.	8	12	0
36 do. do. do.	11	11	0
38 do. do. do.	14	14	0
40 do. do. do.	17	0	0
42 do. do. do.	20	0	0
Note.---Measure across the top in the widest part for the size.			
BERCHEROIT, OR BECKOITS. A weight used at Archangel, and in all the Roman dominions. It weighs about 364 lbs. English avoirdupois weight.			

		£	s.	d.
Bevel.	For mechanics, 7½ inch best T - each	0	2	9
	9 do. do. do.	0	3	0
	12 do. do. do.	0	4	0
	6 do. best angle do.	0	3	0
	7½ do. do. do.	0	3	6
	9 do. do. do.	0	4	0
	12 do. do. do.	0	4	6
Bill.	Iron, bright back, No. 1. - - do.	0	1	9
	No. 2. - do.	0	2	0
	No. 3. - - do.	0	2	6
Billiard Table.	*See Table.*			
Binot.	Flemish, Sir John Sinclair's - each	5	5	0
	With one wheel - do.	5	15	6
Black.	Lead. *See Lead.*			
Blacksmiths' Work.	Cast iron railing per cwt.	0	18	0
	Do. sashweights do.	0	12	0
	Do. columns do.	0	18	0
	Do. with molded cap and base - per cwt.	1	8	0
	Do. with fluted or reeded shaft - per cwt.	2	2	0
	Wrought iron casements per lb.	0	0	8
	Do. stays do	0	0	8
	Do. door chains do.	0	1	0
	Do. chimney bars do.	0	0	3½
	Do. cramps - do.	0	0	3
	Do. cross-bars - do.	0	0	4
	Do. dogs do.	0	0	6
	Do. doors, &c. as directed by act of parliament - per lb.	0	0	10
	Do. gudgeon do.	0	0	8
	Do. holdfasts do.	0	0	3
	Do. hooks - do.	0	0	4
	Do. hoops - do.	0	0	4
	Do. pump-work do.	0	1	0
	Do. pins - do.	0	0	6
	Do. rails and railing do.	0	0	4

BLACKSMITHS' WORK.

	£	s.	d.
Wrought iron saddle bars per lb.	0	0	6
Do. screwed bolts and nuts per lb.	0	0	5
Do. shutter-bar fastenings - per lb.	0	1	0
Do. stays - do.	0	0	8
Do. window-bar fastenings - per lb.	0	1	0
Do. spikes - do.	0	0	3
Do. turnbuckles do.	0	0	6

BLINDS. Wire gauze. *See Wirework.*

BLOCKS. Sheave or pulley for hoisting heavy weights; the sheaves may be of brass or cast iron, which are inclosed in a frame of wrought iron, with a strong wrought iron hook.

	Diameter of sheave.	One sheave.			Two sheaves.			Three sheaves.			Four sheaves.		
	Inches.	£	s.	d	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
All Iron.	4	2	15	0	3	6	0	4	1	0	4	16	0
	5	3	6	0	4	14	0	6	2	0	6	17	0
	6	4	8	0	6	1	0	7	14	0	8	15	0
	7	5	10	0	7	3	0	8	8	0	9	13	0
Common brass in an iron frame	4	3	6	0	4	11	0	5	16	0	6	16	0
	5	4	12	0	5	17	0	7	2	0	7	5	0
	6	5	15	0	7	0	0	8	15	0	10	0	0
	7	6	18	0	8	3	0	9	18	0	11	5	0
Best do. Do. do.	4	4	4	0	5	16	0	7	6	0	8	11	0
	5	5	10	0	7	2	0	8	12	0	9	0	0
	6	6	13	0	8	5	0	10	5	0	11	15	0
	7	7	16	0	9	8	0	11	8	0	13	0	0

BLOCKS. Plummer. *See Millwrights.*

BLOCKING-MACHINE. *See Machine.*

BLOOD. Cement. *See Cement.*

	£	s.	d.
BOARD Milled - - - per lb.	0	0	7

BOARDING. Deal. *See Carpenter.*

BOAT. Steam. *See Steam boat.*

BOILER. Steam engine of wrought iron.

4-horse,	weight	18 cwt.	per cwt.	2	5	0
6-horse,	do.	21 cwt.	do.	2	5	0
8-horse,	do.	24 cwt.	do.	2	5	0
10-horse,	do.	31 cwt.	do.	2	5	0
12-horse,	do.	38 cwt.	do.	2	5	0
14-horse,	do.	44 cwt.	do.	2	3	0
16-horse,	do.	50 cwt.	do.	2	3	0
18-horse,	do.	56 cwt.	do.	2	3	0
20-horse,	do.	62 cwt.	do.	2	3	0

BOILERS, or Teaches, for the West Indies,

Cast iron, 3 ft. 3 in. diameter, will hold 50 gals. and will weigh 6 cwt. at per cwt. 0 14 0

diam.	gals.	weight				
3 ft. 6 in.	75	8 cwt.	do.	0	14	0
3 9	100	10	do.	0	14	0
4 0	125	12	do.	0	14	0
4 3	150	14	do.	0	14	0
4 6	175	16	do.	0	14	0
4 9	200	18	do.	0	14	0
5 0	225	20	do.	0	14	0
5 3	250	22	do.	0	14	0
5 6	300	25	do.	0	14	0

Copper, shell, or teaches.

One set contains one boiler or teach, 3 feet 4 inches diameter, and will hold 60 gallons.

One ditto, 3 ft. 8 in. diameter, 80 gal.
3 ft. 10 in. do. 90 gal.
4 ft. 0 in. do. 100 gal.

Weight of the whole, 18 cwt. 150 0 0

BOLE of corn. A measure of six bushels.

BOLTING CLOTHS. *See Cloths.*

BOLTING MACHINE. *See Machine.*

		£	s.	d.
Bolts for Carpenters, &c.				
Small bolts with collars	per lb.	0	0	7
Large ditto with plates	do.	0	0	5
Bolts for Joiners, in house work. *See Ironmongery in the article Carpenter and Joiner.*				
For machinery, as used in Millwrights' and Engineers' work.				
Under the weight of 1 lb.	per lb.	0	1	6
Above 1 and under 2 do.	do.	0	1	2
2 do. 4 do.	do.	0	1	0
4 do. 8 do.	do.	0	0	10
8 do. 16 do.	do.	0	0	8
collars included.				
The difference in the price of the above, and those for carpenters' work, is occasioned by the former being made of a better quality of iron, the workmanship superior, particularly the part of screwing, which should be cut, and of a perfect uniform thread.				
Borax - - - -	per lb.	0	3	8
Bordering, flower bed, of iron -	per foot.	0	2	0
Borer. Bung, for Coopers -	each	0	5	0
Bosses. Brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch -	do.	0	0	8
$\frac{5}{8}$ do. - -	do.	0	1	0
$\frac{3}{4}$ do. - -	do.	0	1	2
$\frac{7}{8}$ do. - -	do.	0	1	6
1 do. - -	do.	0	2	0
$1\frac{1}{4}$ do. - -	do.	0	3	0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ do. - -	do.	0	5	0
Box, wood. French specific gravity of one foot cube, 57 lbs.				
Dutch ditto, 83 lbs.				
Brazilian red ditto, $64\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.				
As sold in London -	per lb.	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Boxes, axletree. *See Axletree conical.*				
Dowelling, for Joiners. with collars,	each	0	14	0

				£	s.	d.
Boxes.						
Flower, of cast iron, with ornamented front, &c. including pattern,	-	per cwt.		1	10	0
Small, for mignionette, &c.	-	each		0	12	0
For cutting wood screws.						
¼ inch	- - -	do.		0	4	6
⅜ do.	- - -	do.		0	4	6
½ do.	- - -	do.		0	4	6
⅝ do.	- - -	do.		0	5	0
¾ do.	- - -	do.		0	5	6
⅞ do.	- - -	do.		0	6	0
1 do.	- - -	do.		0	6	6
1⅛ do.	- - -	do.		0	7	6
1¼ do.	- - -	do.		0	8	0
1½ do.	- - -	do.		0	9	6
1¾ do.	- - -	do.		0	11	0
2 do.	- - -	do.		0	13	6
2¼ do.	- - -	do.		0	18	0
2½ do.	- - -	do.		1	1	0
Up to any size in proportion to the above.						
Packing. *See Packing Cases.*						
Boxing Engine, for wheelers. *See Engine.*						
Boxings, window. *See Carpenter and Joiners' work.*						
Bracketing. *See Carpenter and Joiner's work.*						
Brackets, cast iron, for supporting sheds, &c. without a post	- -	per cwt.		0	18	0
Brads, rose and floor, 2 lb. weight, or 2d.		per thousand		0	1	2
3 lb. weight, or 3d.		do.		0	1	5
4 lb. do. 4d.		do.		0	1	8
5 lb. do. 5d.		do.		0	1	10
6 lb. do. 6d.		do.		0	2	0
7 lb. do. 7d.		do.		0	2	3
10 lb. do. 10d.		do.		0	3	0
12 lb. do. 12d.		do.		0	3	4
14 lb. do. 14d.		do.		0	3	9
16 lb. do. 16d.		do.		0	4	1

BRADS.			£	s.	d.
18 lb. weight or	18d.	per thousand	0	4	5
20 lb. do.	20d.	do.	0	4	9
24 lb. do.	24d.	do.	0	5	9
28 lb. do.	28d.	do.	0	6	9
36 lb. do.	36d.	do.	0	8	6

BRAKE Windmill. *See Millwrights' work.*

BRASS, cast and not hammered, specific gravity foot cube, 524¾ lb.

Ditto, wire-drawn, ditto, 534 lb.

Common ditto, ditto, 489 lb.

Ingot, specific gravity, &c. 540 lb.

Weight of plate per inch.

Sup.	44 lb.		
⅞	38½ do.		
¾	33 do.		
⅝	27½ do.		
½	22 do.		
⅜	16½ do.		
¼	11 do.		
⅛	5½ do.		
1/16	2¾ do.		
	per lb.	0	0 11
Rolled	do.	0	1 6

BRASS FOUNDER. *See Founder.*

BRASSES, for machinery.

Best gun-metal brasses, including workmanship and pattern	per lb.	0	2	4

BREADTH. A finger's measure of one inch.

A hair's, the measure of a 48th part of an inch.

A hand's, 4 inches.

BRICKS, paving	per thousand	2	18	0

82 paving bricks laid on edge, will pave one superficial yard.

32 laid flat will do the same.

A paving brick is 9 inches long, 4½ inches wide, and 1¾ inch thick, will weigh about 3 lb. 13 ounces.

	£	s.	d.
BRICK Stock. Specific gravity of one foot cube, 125 lbs.			
450 will weigh one ton.			
4500, allowing for waste, will build one rod of brick-work, being 272¼ superficial feet, at 1½ brick thick, or 13½ inches, which is considered the standard thickness to which all brick-work must be reduced.			
17 bricks to each reduced foot of brick-work.			
8 bricks to one foot superficial, of marl facing laid, flemish bond.			
10 bricks to one foot superficial, of guaged arches.			
A stock-brick is 8¾ inches long, 4¼ inches wide, and 2½ inches thick; each brick weighs about 4 lb. 15 ounces.			
58 bricks in edge to one yard superficial of paving.			
36 flat to ditto, ditto.			
BRICK, stock, &c. slack burnt, or place, per thousand	1	18	0
Stocks - - do.	2	2	0
Second best marl - - do.	2	15	0
Best ditto - - do.	3	10	0
Cutters for arches - do.	3	15	0
One thousand of stock bricks will weigh two tons four hundred weight.			
Duties upon bricks.			
Bricks not exceeding 10 inches long, 5 inches wide, and 3 inches thick, per thousand	0	5	10
Exceeding the above dimensions do.	0	10	0
Bricks, if smoothed or polished on one side, not exceeding the superficial dimensions of 10 inches long, and 5 inches wide - per thousand	0	12	0

	£	s.	d.
Bricks.			
Exceeding 10 in. long, 8 wide, duty, per thou.	1	4	2
Stourbridge, for furnace work do.	15	15	0
Welch, ditto - - do.	14	0	0
Bricklayers' Work. *For day-work, sundries, and calculations, see the end of this article.*			
Brickwork, Labour only, including scaffolding, per rod	2	2	0
Place brickwork, laid dry, or without mortar, as in cess pools, &c. per rod	10	10	0
Stock brickwork, do. do. do.	13	13	0
Place brickwork in party-walls do.	13	13	0
With Thames sand do.	14	0	0
Stock brickwork in party and external walls. - - per rod	15	15	0
With Thames sand do.	16	2	0
In garden walls, worked fair on both sides - per rod	16	16	0
Circular on plan, add extra per rod	0	12	0
Ovens, coppers, and other solid brick work are measured by the foot cube; which quantity, multiplied by 8, and divided by 9, give the reduced content per foot superficial	0	1	4
Best marl stock facing, extra per foot	0	0	6
Second do. do. do.	0	0	4
Extra cutting facing bricks to a length	0	0	1½
Old fronts of buildings taken down and re-built, and faced with new stock bricks - reduced per foot	0	0	11
Parapets do. do. do.	0	0	11
Beam-filling with place-bricks do.	0	0	5
Stock do do.	0	0	6
Chase-cut and pargetted, per ft. super.	0	0	4
Cutting to ramps - do.	0	0	5
Half-brick trimmers - do.	0	0	7
Cut splay - - per ft. run.	0	0	2½

	£	s.	d.
Bricklayers' Work.			
Bird's mouths - per ft. run	0	0	2½
Cutting to 9 inch rakes - do.	0	0	2
14 inch do. - - do.	0	0	2½
18 inch do. - do.	0	0	3
9 inch ramps - do.	0	0	5
14 inch do. - do.	0	0	7
18 inch do. - do.	0	0	9
and pargetting 4 inch indent, per foot run	0	0	4
9 inch do. do.	0	0	5
Quarter of a brick sailing course, do.	0	0	1½
2 courses do.	0	0	2½
Chamfered for cornice do.	0	0	3½
3 courses do.	0	0	5
Sash and door-frames bedded and pointed each	0	1	6
Large Venetian ditto - do.	0	2	6
Making good brickwork to window sills each	0	2	0
Ditto to large or Venetian ditto do.	0	3	0
Large sized chimney-pot and setting do.	0	7	0
Second sized chimney pot do. do.	0	6	0
Third do. do. do. do.	0	5	0
If set in plain tiles do. do.	0	1	0
Pulling down old brickwork, including cleaning and stacking of bricks per rod	1	0	0
Arches, guaged. *See Guaged work.*			
Bricknogging quarter partitions, &c.			
Place bricks on edge - per yard	0	2	8
flat - do.	0	3	6
Stock bricks on edge - - do.	0	3	0
flat - do.	0	4	0
No deduction to be made for wood-work.			
Cement, rendering with cement, per yard	0	2	0
One course of plain tiles, set in cement, and rendered over with ditto, per foot superficial	0	0	8

	£	s.	d.
Bricklayers' Work.			
Plain tiles bedded with cement, per foot superficial	0	0	5
Ten-inch tiles do. - do.	0	0	10
Foot tiles do. - do.	0	1	0
Four-inch brickwork, in cement, extra per foot superficial	0	0	9
Nine-inch ditto - - do.	0	1	6
White galley tiles, set in ditto do.	0	1	6
Brick on edge, worked in cement, per foot run	0	0	7
One and a half ditto - do.	0	0	10
Claying of vaults 6 in. thick per yard	0	2	6
Coping-brick on edge, and double tile, creasing on each side per foot run	0	1	0
Ditto in cement - - do.	0	1	6
Foot-tile coping - do.	0	0	9
Ten inch do. - - - do.	0	0	7
Plain tile creasing, 2 courses do.	0	0	5
Drains, small drain, 2 courses high, tile bottom, and flat brick top do.	0	1	0
Nine inch, 4 inch sides, 3 courses high, arched and paved do.	0	1	6
Fourteen inch ditto, 9 inch sides, 4 courses high, ditto - do.	0	3	0
Eighteen inch ditto, ditto, 6 courses high, ditto - - - do.	0	4	2
Twenty-four inches ditto, ditto, 8 courses high, ditto - do.	0	5	6
Gun-barrel drain, 9 inches diameter in the clear, 4 inch work - do.	0	1	9
Ditto, 12 inch do. - - do.	0	2	3
18 inch do. - do. do.	0	2	7
24 inch do. - do. do.	0	3	4
9 inch do. 9 inch work do.	0	4	2
12 inch do. do. do.	0	4	10
18 inch do. do. do.	0	6	2
24 inch do. do. do.	0	7	6

BRICKLAYERS' WORK.	£	s.	d.
30 inch do. 9 inch work per ft. run	0	9	0
36 inch do. do. do.	0	10	0
Digging to be charged extra.			
Guaged work in arches, &c.			
Camber or semi arches, axed off the soffits, and set in mortar for pointing, per foot super.	0	0	6
Venetian eliptical or gothic do. do.	0	0	8
If circular in the plan, add do.	0	0	3
Red returns, one course a stretcher, the other a header and closer do.	0	0	6
Groins done with red or grey stocks do.	0	0	9
Beaded and quirked quoins do.	0	0	9
Outside splays - - - do.	0	0	3
Inside do. - - - do.	0	0	2
Camber scheme, or semi rubbed and set in putty - - - do.	0	3	0
Ditto eliptical - - - do.	0	3	3
Ditto circular in plan - - do.	0	4	6
Ditto bodies of semi-circular niches do.	0	4	6
Crowns of ditto - - - do.	0	9	0
Straight or molded cornice do.	0	3	3
Circular ditto - - - do.	0	4	6
Taking out old, cleaning and resetting ditto - - - - do.	0	1	0
Paving, hard stocks, flat, in sand, per yd.	0	2	9
On edge, ditto do.	0	3	9
Flat, in mortar do.	0	3	4
Malm paviors, flat, in mortar do.	0	4	4
On edge, in do. do.	0	6	6
Marle stock clinkers, do. in sand do.	0	4	3
In mortar do.	0	4	7
In cement do.	0	5	3
Flat, in sand do.	0	3	3
In mortar do.	0	3	6
In cement do.	0	4	0
Ducth clinkers, on edge, in sand do.	0	14	0

	£	s.	d.
BRICKLAYERS' WORK.			
Dutch clinkers, herring-boned, per yd.	0	15	0
Foot tiles, in mortar, per foot super.	0	0	9
Relaid - - do.	0	0	2
Ten inch tiles, in mortar - do.	0	0	7
Relaid - - do.	0	0	2
Making the ground to be day work; levelling for the paving to be allowed for in the price.			
Ovens paved with oven foot tiles, each tile	0	1	2
Rubbed smooth, and guaged, extra, per foot super.	0	0	6
Pointing, tuck pointing to new work - - - - do.	0	0	4
Ditto, including scaffolding do.	0	0	5
Ditto to old work do. - - do.	0	0	6
Flat joint - - - - do.	0	0	3
Including scaffold - do.	0	0	4
Old fronts coloured and drawn, including mending - - - do.	0	0	3
The above includes dubbing out and colouring, if any required.			
Sewers, 3 feet wide, 5 feet high, oval or egg form, with 1½ brick sides and bottom, and one brick arch, per ft. run.	1	0	0
2 feet 6 inches wide, and 4 feet 6 inches high, with 9 inch work all round - - - - do.	0	14	0
3 feet wide, 4 feet high, oval or egg form ditto - - - do.	0	15	0
3 feet 3 inches wide, 4 feet 6 inches high, ditto, ditto - - - do.	0	16	0
3 feet 6 inches wide, 5 feet high, ditto, ditto - - - - do.	0	18	0
Digging to be charged extra.			
Tiling—pantiling laid dry per square	1	13	0

Bricklayers Work.		£	s.	d.
	And pointed outside do.	1	17	6
	Inside do.	1	19	0
	In and outside do.	2	3	6
	Old stripped, and retiled dry - do.	0	15	0
	Pointed outside do.	0	19	6
Heading - -	per foot run	0	0	4
Hips, ridges, &c. - -	do.	0	0	4
Fillet - - -	do.	0	0	1½
In cement - -	do.	0	0	2½
Hip hooks - -	each	0	1	0
T nails painted - -	do.	0	0	3
Plain tiling on double fir laths	per sq.	3	0	0
Oak laths	do.	3	3	0
Stripped and retiled	do.	1	3	6
Hips, ridge, &c. -	per foot run	0	0	4
Verge - - -	do.	0	0	3
T nails for ridge tiles -	each	0	0	2
Hip hooks - - -	do.	0	0	9
Day-work & sundries—bricklayer,	per day	0	5	6
On fire work	do.	0	8	0
Labourer - - -	do.	0	3	6
Mortar -	per hod	0	0	7
Lime and hair - -	do.	0	0	10
Fine stuff - - -	do.	0	1	4
Parget - - -	do.	0	0	10
Pointing mortar - -	do.	0	1	0
Lime - -	per bushel	0	0	9
Meestham ditto - -	do.	0	1	6
Dorking ditto - -	do.	0	2	0
Roman cement - -	do.	0	4	0
Ditto - -	per hod	0	2	6
Windsor loam -	per bushel	0	9	0
Best marle stocks -	per hundred	0	14	0
Second best - -	do.	0	8	6
Stocks - -	do.	0	5	6

		£	s.	d.
Bricklayers' Work.				
Day-work and sundries.				
Place	per hundred	0	4	6
Red rubbers	do.	0	15	0
Paving bricks	do.	0	7	0
Dutch clinkers	do.	0	9	0
Plain tiles	do.	0	6	0
Pan tiles	do.	0	12	6
Ditto	each	0	0	2
Ridge tiles	do.	0	0	2
Ten inch tiles	do.	0	0	5
Foot tiles	do.	0	0	6
Five holes sinks	do.	0	1	0
Oven foot tiles	do.	0	1	3
Welch fire-bricks	per hundred	1	10	0
Tiles, 16 inch	each	0	3	6
18 inch	do.	0	4	9
20 inch	do	0	5	9
22 inch	do.	0	6	9
24 inch	do.	0	9	0
Lumps, 16 inch	do.	0	2	9
18 inch	do.	0	3	3
20 inch	do.	0	3	9
22 inch	do.	0	4	3
24 inch	do.	0	5	0
Common white galley tiles	do.	0	0	2
Blue and white ditto	do.	0	0	4
Single fir laths	per bundle	0	2	6
And nails	do.	0	3	6
Double fir laths	do.	0	5	0
Oak laths	do.	0	6	0
And nails	do.	0	7	0
Ten feet pan tiles	do.	0	5	3
Twelve feet pantile laths	do.	0	6	3
Hair	per bushel	0	2	0
First size chimney pots	each	0	6	0
Second ditto	do.	0	5	0
Third ditto	do.	0	4	0

	£	s.	d.
Bricklayers' Work.			
Day-work and sundries.			
Fourth size chimney pots - each	0	3	0
Bracket pots - - do.	0	12	0
Hovel and arm - - do.	0	10	6
Plain hovel - - - do.	0	7	6
Arm - - do.	0	8	0
Caps - - - do.	0	4	0
Clay - - - per load	0	10	0
Rubbish carted - per single do.	0	3	0
Ditto - - per double do.	0	6	0
Clearing away soil, per ton of 18 cubic feet	0	6	0

The value of reduced Brick-work, calculated at the several prices of £3 5*s*., £3 10*s*., £3 15*s*., £4, £4 5s., and £4 10*s*. per rod, for mortar, labour, scaffolding, and of bricks from £1 10*s*. to £3 per thousand, allowing 4500 bricks to a rod.

Bricks per Thousand.		Mortar & labo r, £3 5s. per rod.		Mortar & labour, £3 10s. er rod.		Mortar & labour, £3 15s. per rod.		Mortar & labour, £4 0s. per rod.		Mortar & labour, £4 5s. per rod.		Mortar & labour, £4 10s. per rod.	
£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
1	10	10	0	10	5	10	10	10	15	11	0	11	5
1	12	10	9	10	14	10	19	11	4	11	9	11	14
1	14	10	18	11	3	11	8	11	13	11	18	12	3
1	16	11	7	11	12	11	17	12	2	12	7	12	12
1	18	11	16	12	1	12	6	12	11	12	16	13	1
2	0	12	5	12	10	12	15	13	0	13	5	13	10
2	2	12	14	12	19	13	4	13	9	13	14	13	19
2	4	13	3	13	8	13	13	13	18	14	3	14	8
2	6	13	12	13	17	14	2	14	7	14	12	14	17
2	8	14	1	14	6	14	11	14	16	15	1	15	6
2	10	14	10	14	15	15	0	15	5	15	10	15	15
2	12	14	19	15	4	15	9	15	14	15	19	16	4
2	14	15	8	15	13	15	18	16	3	16	8	16	13
2	16	15	17	16	2	16	7	16	12	16	17	17	2
2	18	16	6	16	11	16	16	17	1	17	6	17	11
3	0	16	15	17	0	17	5	17	10	17	15	18	0

Bricklayers' Work.

The value of a rod of brick-work, from the eighth part of a penny to eighteen pence per foot, and also the price of a foot, from 2s. 10d. per rod to £20 per rod.

pr foot.	per rod.			per foot.	per rod.			per foot.	per rod.		
d.	£	*s.*	*d.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
$\frac{1}{8}$	0	2	10	$6\frac{1}{4}$	7	1	8	$12\frac{1}{4}$	13	17	8
$\frac{1}{4}$	0	5	8	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	4	$12\frac{1}{2}$	14	3	4
$\frac{1}{2}$	0	11	4	$6\frac{3}{4}$	7	13	0	$12\frac{3}{4}$	14	9	0
$\frac{3}{4}$	0	17	0	7	7	18	8	13	14	14	8
1	1	2	8	$7\frac{1}{4}$	8	4	4	$13\frac{1}{4}$	15	0	4
$1\frac{1}{4}$	1	8	4	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	10	0	$13\frac{1}{2}$	15	6	0
$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	14	0	$7\frac{3}{4}$	8	15	8	$13\frac{3}{4}$	15	11	8
$1\frac{3}{4}$	1	19	8	8	9	1	4	14	15	17	4
2	2	5	4	$8\frac{1}{4}$	9	7	0	$14\frac{1}{4}$	16	3	0
$2\frac{1}{4}$	2	11	0	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	12	8	$14\frac{1}{2}$	16	8	8
$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	16	8	$8\frac{3}{4}$	9	18	4	$14\frac{3}{4}$	16	14	4
$2\frac{3}{4}$	3	2	4	9	10	4	0	15	17	0	0
3	3	8	0	$9\frac{1}{4}$	10	9	8	$15\frac{1}{4}$	17	5	8
$3\frac{1}{4}$	3	13	8	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10	15	4	$15\frac{1}{2}$	17	11	4
$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	19	4	$9\frac{3}{4}$	11	1	0	$15\frac{3}{4}$	17	17	0
$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	5	0	10	11	6	8	16	18	2	8
4	4	10	8	$10\frac{1}{4}$	11	12	4	$16\frac{1}{4}$	18	8	4
$4\frac{1}{4}$	4	16	4	$10\frac{1}{2}$	11	18	0	$16\frac{1}{2}$	18	14	0
$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	2	0	$10\frac{3}{4}$	12	3	8	$16\frac{3}{4}$	18	19	8
$4\frac{3}{4}$	5	7	8	11	12	9	4	17	19	5	4
5	5	13	4	$11\frac{1}{4}$	12	15	0	$17\frac{1}{4}$	19	11	0
$5\frac{1}{4}$	5	19	0	$11\frac{1}{2}$	13	0	8	$17\frac{1}{2}$	19	16	8
$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	4	8	$11\frac{3}{4}$	13	6	4	$17\frac{3}{4}$	20	2	4
$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	10	4	12	13	12	0	18	20	8	0
6	6	16	0								

A rod of brick work is $272\frac{1}{4}$ superficial feet reduced to a one brick and a half thick, and will weigh 13 tons. 306 cube feet make 1 rod of reduced brick work, being the cube quantity produced by multiplying 272 feet by $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

To reduce cube feet to the standard thickness of $1\frac{1}{2}$ brick, multiply by 8 and divide by 9.

	£	s.	d.
Bridge, iron. A rib for a footway bridge, 14 feet span, 3 feet 6 inches wide, with iron floor plates, wrought-iron railing to sides, nuts, screws, brackets, and braces complete - - -	45	0	0
A bridge for carriages, 20 feet span, measuring from pier to pier, of a sufficient width, with railing, &c. complete	300	0	0
Other spans in proportion.			
Broadshares. (3 to a set Gen. Batson's) per set	1	11	6
Bruiser, Apple, from 1*l.* 1*s.* to each	6	6	0

Building.---*Extract of the Act of Parliament for Buildings in London* :---

First-Rate Building.

Churches, chapels, or any place of public worship; buildings for distilling, or brewing for sale, making soap, melting tallow, dyeing, boiling or distilling turpentine, making glass for chymical works for sale.

Dwelling-houses, above 31 feet high from the surface or pavement in front or rear, or which exceeds 900 feet superficial measure, including the walls on the ground story.

External Walls.---Not to be less than one foot ten inches thick in the footing, and nine inches high; one foot six inches thick from thence to the underside the one pair of stairs floor, and fourteen inches from thence to the parapet; but if the walls are of stone, fourteen inches thick from footing to one pair and nine inches above.

Party Walls.---Not less than two feet seven inches thick in the footing, and one foot high; one foot ten inches thick from thence to the ground floor, and one foot six inches from thence to the top.

Surveyor's Fee---3*l.* 3*s.*, and for any alteration or addition, 1*l.* 15*s.*

Second-Rate Building.

Every building not being a dwelling-house, except those particularly described as first, fifth, sixth,

and seventh rate, which shall exceed two stories in height, and not more than three, exclusive of any rooms in the roof; or exceeding twenty-two and not thirty-one feet high.

Dwelling-houses which shall exceed 500 feet superficial, and not more than 900 feet superficial on the ground floor.

External Walls—Not less than one foot six inches thick at foundation, and nine inches high, fourteen inches thick from thence to one pair of stairs floor, and nine inches thick above.

Party Walls—Not less than two feet seven inches thick at foundation, diminished as it rises to two feet three inches, and nine inches high, one foot ten inches thick from thence to one pair of stairs floor, one foot six inches thick from thence to second floor, and fourteen inches from thence to the top.

Surveyor's Fee—For new building, 3*l.* 3s.; for any alteration or addition, 1*l.* 10s.

Third-Rate Building.

Every building, not being a dwelling-house, except those particularly described as first, fifth, sixth, and seventh rates, which shall exceed one and not be more than two stories above ground, exclusive of rooms in the roof, or exceeding thirteen and under twenty-two feet in height, from the surface of the pavement, or way, in front or rear.

Dwelling-houses which exceeds 350, and under 500 feet superficial measure, on the ground story.

External Walls.---Not less than one foot six inches thick, and six inches high in the foundation, fourteen inches thick from thence to ground floor, and nine inches above.

Party Walls.---Two feet three inches thick at the foundation, diminished to one foot ten inches at top, which shall be nine inches high; one foot six inches thick from thence to ground floor, and fourteen inches above.

BUILDING.

Surveyor's Fee.---2*l.* 10*s.*, and for additions and alterations, 1*l.* 5*s.*

Fourth-Rate Building.

Every building, not being a dwelling-house, except those particularly described as first, fifth, sixth, and seventh rates, which shall not exceed one story above ground, exclusive of any rooms in roof, or which shall not be thirteen feet high above the ground, or way, in front or rear.

Dwelling-houses which shall not exceed 350 feet superficial measure on the ground story.

External Walls.---To be one foot six inches thick, and six inches high in the foundation; fourteen inches thick from thence to ground floor, and nine inches above.

Party Walls.---One foot six inches thick in foundation, and nine inches high; fourteen inches thick from thence to ground floor, and nine inches above

Surveyor's Fee.---2*l.* 2*s.*, and for alterations or additions, 1*l.* 1*s.*

Fifth-Rate Building.

Every building, except first and seventh rates, which shall be at the distance of four, and within eight feet of the public road, and is detached from any other building not in the same possession, sixteen and not thirty feet.

Surveyor's Fee.---1*l.* 10*s.*, and for any addition or alteration, 15*s.*

Sixth-Rate Building.

Every building, except first-rates, which shall be eight feet from the public road, and detached from any building, not in the same possession, thirty feet, may be built of any dimensions or materials whatsoever.

Surveyor's Fee.---1*l.* 1*s.*, and for every addition or alteration, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Seventh-Rate Building.

Crane-houses on wharfs, shambles, wind-mills, or

water-mills, workshops and drying places for tanners, fellmongers, glue-makers, calico-printers, whitsters, whiting-makers, curriers, leather-dressers, buckram-stiffners, oil-cloth painters, wool-staplers, throwsters, parchment makers, and paper-makers, so long as they are used for those purposes, may be built of any materials whatsoever, provided no external part be covered with pitch, tar, or any other kind of inflammable composition.

Surveyor's Fee.—10*s.* 6*d.*, and for additions and alterations, 5*s.*

GENERAL NOTES.

External Walls—To be carried up twelve inches above the gutters, or flats; and party walls eighteen inches above the back of the rafters.

Party Walls—Above four stories high, must be of thickness of first rates; and party walls to fourth-rate houses, if four stories high, must be of thickness as third-rates.

If any external wall should become a party wall, and not be of sufficient thickness, the same must be re-built agreeable to the rate the building will be of when another building is built against it.

Before any building is began, twenty-four hours notice must be given to the surveyor of the district.

Chimnies, back to back, in party walls, first-rate cellars, two bricks; second, third, and fourth rates, a brick and half; all other stories, a brick thick.

No timbers to be laid within two feet of any oven, furnace, or boiler, nor within nine inches of any chimney, or five inches of any flue.

Party walls not being of sufficient thickness, or in a ruinous state, shall be taken down when either house is re-built; or the front or rear walls of either house is taken down as low as the bressummer, or one pair floor, within five years of each other: the

proprietors causing such re-builing, giving three months' notice thereof to the owner or occupier adjoining, as follows:---

COPY OF NOTICE.

Apprehending the party wall, party arch, or fence, (*as the case may be*), between the house, building, or ground (*as the case may be*), situated inhabited or lately occupied by and my house, ground, or building (*as the case may be*), adjoining thereto, to be so decayed, or of insufficient thickness (*as the case may be*) as to render it necessary to repair, pull down, or re-build the same; take notice that I intend to have the same surveyed, pursuant to an Act of Parliament for that purpose, and that I have appointed A. D. of and C. D. of my surveyors to meet at of the clock, in the of the same day (*being between the hours of six in the morning and six in the evening*) and I do hereby require you to appoint two other surveyors, or able workmen on your part, to meet them at the time and place aforesaid, to view the same, and to certify the state and condition thereof, and what is requisite to be done with the same.

Dated this day of 18

A. B.

The notice to be left with the owner, or occupier of the adjoining house, or if empty, stuck upon the front door, or front of the house.

An account of the expense of rebuilding, to be left with the owner, or occupier, of the adjoining building, within 10 days after the party wall is finished; who may be compelled to pay the same, and repay himself (if not the owner), out of the rent.

The first builder is justified in setting out half the thickness of the party wall upon the adjoining soil.

It frequently happens, that party walls are built next vacant ground, and are not made use of for a considerable period, and the premises are not in the hands of the first builder; nevertheless such first builder only, and not the owner of the house, is entitled to the value of such half-party when used, unless a special agreement is made to the contrary.

External walls may be made of brick, stone, copper, tin, slate, or lead.

All frames must be set in reveals, receded four inches from the front.

Corner story posts must be of oak or stone, and 12 inches square.

Flats, gutters, roofs, and every external part of the first, second, third, fourth, or fifth class, to be covered with copper, glass, lead, tin, slate, tile or stone, except the doors and windows.

N. B. An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1809, *for covering the roofs of houses with patent Tessera.*

The coping, cornice, facia, window dressing, ballustrade, or other external decoration or projection of the preceding classes of building, and every frontispiece to first rates shall externally be of brick, stone, burnt-clay, artificial stone, stucco, lead, or iron, except the cornices and dressings to shop-windows and covered ways *(not extending beyond the original line of the houses in the same street)* shall be covered with stone, lead, copper, slate, tile, or tin; and neither the covered way, nor the cornice or dressings of any shop window, nor the roof of any portico, shall be higher than the under-side of the sill or the one pair of stairs window, and no water shall be suffered to drain near any public street, square, or court, from the roof of any building of the first, second, third, or fourth classes; but shall be conveyed by pipes, trunks, or the drains below the surface of the ground, or to some reservoir; and

every brick and stone funnel shall be below the pavement, and every wood trunk below the top of the window in the ground story.

No front windows shall extend beyond the line of the street, except projections for decorations for shop-windows, and stall-boards, which, in streets thirty feet wide, must not project more than ten inches, and the covering eighteen inches: and in streets less than thirty feet wide, to project five inches, covering thirteen inches, from the upright of the building.

Old external walls, and enclosures, may be repaired with the same materials.

No bow window, or projection, to be rebuilt, otherwise than agreeable to the projections above stated.

No stack of warehouses to be above thirty-five squares, including the walls; no communication to be made through party walls, unless by stone door-cases, and iron doors; and no timber to be laid in the brick-work of any wall, in such stack of warehouses, nearer than eighteen inches to the opening of such communication.

No building for stables to contain more than twenty-five squares, including walls; and no communication door, without having stone door-cases, and iron-doors.

Buildings of the fifth and sixth rates, in separate and distinct tenures, and not at the requisite distances, shall be deemed nuisances, and pulled down accordingly

No iron, or other pipe, or funnel, for the conveyance of smoke, or steam, shall be fixed next any public way, in front of any building of the first, second, third, or fourth rate of building; nor any funnel, within side, nearer than fourteen inches to any timber; nor any brick funnel in the front, to extend beyond the line of the street.

BUILDING.

Every building contrary to these regulations, shall be deemed a common nuisance, and the builder, or owner shall be compelled to enter into a recognizance to demolish them, or they will be pulled down, and the materials sold to pay the expences of removal. *For list of District Surveyors, see Surveyors.*

	£	s	d.
BUNDLE of laths. *See Laths.*			
A bundle of 4 feet oak laths is 120, and 37½ bundles make one load; of 5 feet, is 100, and 30 bundles 1 load per load	4	15	0

BUSHEL, a measure of capacity for dry goods, as grain, fruit, dry pulse, &c. containing four pecks or eight gallons, or one eighth of a quarter.

A bushel, by 12 Henry VIII. c. 5, is to contain eight gallons of wheat; the gallon eight pounds of troy weight, the ounce, 20 sterlings, and the sterling, 32 grains, or corns of wheat, growing in the midst of the ear.

This standard bushel is kept in the Exchequer, and is found to contain 2145.6 solid inches, and the water with which it has been filled weighed 1131 ounces and fourteen pennyweights troy. By Act of Parliament made in 1697, it is determined that every round bushel with a plain and even bottom, being 18½ inches in diameter, and 8 inches deep, should be esteemed a legal Winchester bushel according to the standard in his Majesty's Exchequer. A vessel thus made will contain 2150.42 cubic inches, of course the corn gallon contains 268.8 cubic inches. Besides the standard or legal bushel, there are several local

£ s. d.

BUSHEL.

bushels of different dimensions in different places.

A bushel striked is, to a bushel heaped, as 3 to 4; that is, a bushel heaped is one third more than a striked bushel.

The avoirdupois weight of a bushel of wheat at a mean is 60 pounds, of barley 50 pounds, and of oats 38 pounds.

The late standard for heaped measure contains 80 lbs. avoirdupois of water; 9 bushels of coals 1 vat, or strike; 36 bushels 1 chaldron.

The imperial standard bushel is $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, and contains $2218\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches.

BUSKS, of elastic steel, for stays.

$\frac{1}{4}$	inch	broad	per dozen	0	8	0
$\frac{3}{8}$	do.	do.	do.	0	8	6
$\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do.	do.	0	9	0
$\frac{5}{8}$	do.	do.	do.	0	10	6
$\frac{3}{4}$	do.	do.	do.	0	10	6
1	do.	do.	do.	0	13	0
$1\frac{1}{4}$	do.	do.	do.	0	13	0
$1\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do.	do.	0	13	0
$1\frac{3}{4}$	do.	do.	do.	0	17	0
2	do.	do.	do.	0	17	0

Any length from 13 to 18 inches the same price, as well as any colour.

BUT hinges. *See Hinges.*

BUTT, in commerce, a vessel or measure of wine, containing 2 hogsheads, or 126 gallons; of beer, 108 gallons; is 30,456 cube inches, or $17\frac{4}{5}$ cube feet; and will weigh 9 cwt. 3 qrs. and 10 lbs.

C

		£	s.	d.
CABINET-MAKERS' WORK.				
Bed, feather - -	each	2	10	0
Free from dust and full size	do.	3	10	0
Largest size, down feathers, and linen ticks -	do.	6	6	0
Sea, with pillow - -	do.	0	5	6
Do. do. - -	do.	0	6	6
Do. do. - -	do.	0	7	0
Bedstead, bamboo and French elliptical top, with drapery and fringe	do.	8	10	0
French, any size - -	do.	2	5	0
Do. with town print ell wide, lined with do. hangings, and gilt pole	do.	5	5	0
Do. with palliasse, mattrass, bolster, 2 pillows, 3 blankets, and a best Marseilles quilt -	do.	9	0	0
Mahogany four-post, lathed bottoms	do.	3	15	0
Mahogany, with carved pillars of the best Spanish wood, pannelled, double screws, lathed bottom, turned rod, and French castors	do.	8	8	0
Do. full sized, lathed bottom, the hangings lined, fringed, full drapery, and ornaments -	do.	14	14	0
Do. four-post 5 feet wide, and furniture, with French draperies, lined all through, complete -	do.	16	16	0
Do. do. with cornice of a superior make - - -	do.	18	18	0
Do. do. with gold cornice, and elegant drapery - -	do.	21	0	0
Tent, of any size - -	do.	1	8	0
Do. and furniture -	do.	3	15	0
Bedsteps, mahogany, middling size	do.	1	8	0
Do. large -	do.	1	12	0
Do. do. - -	do.	2	2	0

		£	s.	d.
CABINET-MAKERS' WORK.				
Bidet, mahogany - -	each	1	4	0
Book shelf, japanned - -	do.	0	7	0
Caddy, tea - - -	do.	0	10	0
Do. do. - -	do.	0	15	0
Chairs japanned in oil -	½ doz.	1	6	0
Do. mahogany, Eight, covered with horse hair, and brass nailed	do.	6	6	0
8 do. do.	do	6	15	0
8 do. do.	do.	7	7	0
8 Trafalgar do.	do.	9	9	0
Trafalgar, stuffed with all horse hair, and gilt moldings -	each	1	5	0
Do. do. superior - -	do.	1	10	0
Music, any pattern -	do.	0	8	6
Rosewood, 8 drawing room, inlaid with buhl - -	do.	21	0	0
Yew, for kitchens - -	do.	0	5	6
Chest, tea, with glass for sugar	do.	1	5	0
Do. and canister - -	do.	1	10	0
Do. do. superior	do.	1	15	0
Do. do. do. -	do.	2	2	0
Couch, mahogany, with bedstead	do.	7	10	0
Do. do. do.	do.	8	10	0
Covers, desk, in number -	do.	0	14	0
Curtains, drawing-room, of the best moreen and chintz, fitted for window	do.	6	6	0
Do. do. do.	do.	7	7	0
Do. do. elegant	do.	10	10	0
Cushions, horse-hair - -	do.	0	5	6
Do. covered do. - -	do.	0	4	0
Desk, portable - -	do.	1	1	0
Drawers, chest of, with solid ends	do.	3	3	0
Commode, 3 ft. 6 in. with solid ends	do.	4	4	0
Drawers, portable, made by DAVIES, only, *Bartholomew Close* -	do.	5	5	0
Or 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* each package or box, one package making a chest of about the usual size.				

		£	s.	d.
CABINET-MAKERS' WORK.				
Glass, mahogany dressing, with two drawers and best British plate	each	0	15	0
Do. do. larger	do.	1	6	0
Do. do. do. stile	do.	1	18	0
Swing commode - -	do.	0	3	0
Do. do. - -	do.	0	5	0
Do. do. - - -	do.	0	8	0
Do. do. - -	do.	0	12	0
Mattrass, bordered hair -	do.	1	1	0
Do. do. - -	do.	1	10	0
Palliasse straw - -	do.	1	1	0
Do. do. - -	do.	1	10	0
Rug, hearth - -	do.	0	10	0
Do. do. - -	do.	0	15	0
Do. do. - - -	do.	1	1	0
Do. do. - -	do.	1	10	0
Sideboard, mahogany, 6 feet with pedestal and carved back - -	do.	15	0	0
7 feet do. - -	do.	16	0	0
7 feet 6 inches do. -	do.	17	0	0
Sofa, mahogany, drawing room	do.	6	6	0
Do. do. -	do.	7	7	0
Do. do. - -	do.	8	8	0
Stand tray - -	do.	0	7	0
Long mahogany - -	do.	0	14	0
Washhand - -	do.	0	16	0
Table, billiard. *See Billiard Table.*				
Table, dressing - -	do.	1	1	0
Mahogany, 3 feet Pembroke on castors, with drawer and lock	do.	1	18	0
Do. do. pillar and claw	do.	3	15	0
Do. do. card and sofa on turned legs, banded in rose-wood -	do.	8	15	0
Do. do. set of 2 card and sofa on pillars and claws - -	do.	12	12	0
Do. do. best do. to order	do.	16	16	0

	£	s.	d.
CABINET-MAKERS' WORK.			
Table, mahogany, dining set of 10 ft. 6 in. by 4 feet - -	11	11	0
Do. do. do. 11 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 2 in.	15	15	0
Do. do. do. 12 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 6 in.	16	16	0
If Spanish mahogany, add extra, each set	3	10	0
Rosewood, 2 covers and sofa - -	18	18	0
Wardrobe, mahogany, 4 feet with solid ends - - - each	9	9	0
Wash-hand stand *See Stand.*			

CADE, a cag, cask, or barrel.

A cade of herrings is a vessel containing the quantity of 500 red herrings, or of sprats, 1000.

CAG, or Keg, of sturgeon, &c.

A cask or vessel that contains from four to five gallons.

CAMPECHY, or logwood, specific gravity, 57 lbs. per foot cube.

CANE, a measure at Naples; the cane is equal to 7 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches English measure; the cane of Thoulose, and the Upper Languedoc, is equal to the varre of Arragon, and contains 5 ft. $8\frac{2}{3}$ inches, at Montpelier, Provence, Dauphine, and the Lower Languedoc, to 6 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches English.

CANE-TOP cutting machine. *See Machine.*

CANES, sugar, are about 5 feet long, 2 inches diameter, and from 25 to 30 lbs. the bundle.

CANTAR, or Cantaro, in commerce, a weight used in Italy, particularly at Leghorn. There are three sorts, one weighs 150 lbs., the other 151, and the third 160. The first serves to weigh alum and cheese, the second is for sugar, and the third for

	£	s.	d
CANTAR. wood and cod-fish. The word is used also as a measure of capacity at Cochin, and containing 4 rubis.			
CAPH, a liquid measure of five wine pints.			
CAPOOSE MILL, for the bottom of spindles, steeled and hardened - - each	0	12	0
Plate for ditto, both sides ground and polished - - - each	0	11	0
Cast-iron box to hold plate for oil, do.	0	4	0
Patent. *See Step and Capoose.*			
CARAT, a weight of four grains.			
CARPENTER & JOINER. *For Day-work and Ironmongery, see the end of this article. For Calculations, see the articles Fir and Roofing.*			
Architraves, surbases, &c.			
Molded common surbase, per ft. run	0	0	8
4 inch single architrave do.	0	0	8
4½ inch ditto - - do.	0	0	9
5 inch ditto - - do.	0	0	10
Beaded chair rail - do.	0	0	3
Ditto capping - - do.	0	0	2
Backs, elbows, and soffits.			
Inch deal keyed - per ft. super.	0	0	11½
framed squares do.	0	0	11
1 deal ditto - do.	0	1	1½
ovolo and flat - do.	0	1	2½
and raised pannels do.	0	1	4½
quirk ogee bead flat do.	0	1	4
bead and flush - do.	0	1	4
1½ deal framed square - do.	0	1	3½
ovolo and flat - do.	0	1	4½
and raised pannels do.	0	1	6½
and mouldings on raisings do.	0	1	7½
quirk ogee bead flat do.	0	1	5½
If splayed framed extra - do.	0	0	2

CARPENTER & JOINER.		£	s.	d.
If circular in the plan, charge double the above prices for the backs and elbows, and treble for the soffits				
Balluster. *See Stairs.*				
Battening, ¾ inch deal	per square	0	11	0
Inch do.	do.	0	13	0
1¼ do.	do.	0	17	0
1⅓ do.	do.	0	19	0
2 do.	do.	1	5	0
2⅓ do.	do.	1	10	0
3 do.	do.	1	15	0
Boarding, rough ¾ yellow deal for slating	do.	1	18	0
and edges shot	do.	2	1	0
and springed	do.	2	3	0
Inch boarding	do.	2	10	0
edges shot	do.	2	13	0
and springed	do.	2	15	0
Inch yellow deal edges. shot under lead	do.	2	16	0
1¼ inch do. do.	do.	3	13	0
1½ inch do. do.	do.	4	7	0
Weather, featheredge, with boards, rough	do.	2	4	0
edges chamfered	do.	2	6	0
planed ditto	do.	2	10	0
rough with battens	do.	2	15	0
edges chamfered	o.	2	18	0
planed ditto	do.	3	3	0
1¼ deal, four inches wide to angles,	per foot run.	0	0	4
Louver solid frame, with oak sill for ditto	per foot super.	0	0	9
common featheredge, wrought inside	do.	0	0	9
inch deal, wrought 2 sides. and splayed	do.	0	0	10½

	£	s.	d.
CARPENTER and JOINER.			
Boarding---louver, 1¼ inch deal wrought 2 sides and splayed per ft. super.	0	1	1½
cutting ends, with pins and mortises, each	0	0	5
small brackets - - do.	0	0	4
sound, slit deal, with fillets included per square.	1	15	0
¾ ditto, ditto - do.	2	5	0
inch ditto, ditto - do.	2	14	0
Boxings to windows---inch deal splayed per foot super.	0	0	11½
1¼ ditto - - do.	0	1	1½
inch deal proper - do.	0	1	1
1¼ ditto - - do.	0	1	3
circular head - do.	0	2	6
Bracketing and cradling---1½ inch deal cradling to entablature			
over columns - - do.	0	0	8
2 inch ditto, do - - do.	0	0	10
circular soffits - - do.	0	0	7
to waggon-head ceilings, do.	0	0	10
bracketing to cornices - do.	0	0	7
circular ditto - - do.	0	1	0
bracketing to coves - do.	0	0	7
to groins - do.	0	1	0
1½ spherical bracketing in domes,			
spandrils, heads of niches, &c. do.	0	1	4
Casements, French			
2 inch deal astragal and hollow, do.	0	1	2
2 inch wainscot ditto - do.	0	1	9
2 inch mahogany ditto - do.	0	2	9
2½ inch ditto - - do.	0	3	3
2½ inch wainscot ditto - do.	0	2	6
Centreing---common centreing to vaults, per square	1	15	0
centreing to groins - - do.	2	15	0
trimmers, &c. per ft. sup.	0	0	7

	£	s.	d.
CARPENTER and JOINER.			
Centreing to apertures - each	0	2	6
Cisterns and sinks			
1¼ deal wrought 2 sides, and dove-tailed cisterns - per foot super.	0	1	1
1½ ditto, ditto - - do.	0	1	2
2 inch ditto, ditto - do.	0	1	6
2½ ditto, ditto - - do.	0	1	8½
1¼ proper ledged flap and frame to ditto - - - do.	0	1	9
1¼ deal bottom and bearers to sink - - - do.	0	0	11
1½ deal ditto, ditto - do.	0	1	1
2 inch deal wrought 2 sides, framed and beaded front to sink, do.	0	1	6
Chimney fronts---inch deal - do.	0	0	9
1¼ ditto - - - do.	0	0	11
inch deal framed flush - do.	0	0	10
1¼ ditto - - - do.	0	1	0
1½ ditto - - - do.	0	1	2
Closet fronts---1¼ deal framed and beaded fronts, with flush pannel oval, and 2 pannels square door, do.	0	1	0
1½ ditto, ditto - - do.	0	1	1
2 inch ditto, ditto - do.	0	1	5½
1¼ deal front, with 2 pannel ovolo flat & square doors in 2 heights, do.	0	1	1½
1½ ditto, ditto - - do.	0	1	3
Columns and pilasters			
1¼ deal diminished columns do.	0	2	6
square pilasters do.	0	1	1
1½ deal columns - - do.	0	3	0
square pilasters do.	0	1	4
2 inch deal columns - do.	0	3	6
pilasters - do.	0	1	8
fluting to columns and pilasters, 2 inches wide - per foot run	0	0	3
ditto, 3 inches wide - do.	0	0	4½

CARPENTER and JOINER.	£	s.	d.
tryglyphs - - - each	0	1	0
common modillions - - do.	0	0	6
ditto capped - - do.	0	0	8
Cornices---single cornice - per ft. run	0	0	6
¾ fascia and ditto - do.	0	0	8
ditto plugged - - do.	0	0	9
inch fascia and single cornice, do.	0	0	9
ditto plugged - - do.	0	0	10
Counter fronts---inch deal, square framed per foot super.	0	0	10
1¼ ditto, ditto - - do.	0	1	0
ovolo or ogee flat and square back - - do.	0	1	1
quirk ovolo bead, or quirk ogee bead, flat & square back - - - do.	0	1	3
1½ deal ovolo, ditto - do.	0	1	2
quirk ogee bead, ditto, do.	0	1	3
bead, flush and ditto, do.	0	1	3
with small doors do.	0	1	5
Cradling---*See Bracketing, &c.*			
Dado---¾ deal keyed - - do.	0	0	10
inch ditto - - do.	0	1	0
1¼ ditto - - - do.	0	1	2
inch deal circular on the plan, grooved and backed - do.	0	2	6
1¼ ditto, ditto - - do.	0	2	9
Deal---slit, rough, labour and nails included - - do.	0	0	4
ditto, edges shot - - do.	0	0	4½
ditto, ledged or battened do.	0	0	5½
ditto, plowed and tongued do.	0	0	4½
wrought one side - - do.	0	0	5
ditto, rabbeted or grooved, and beaded, and plugged - do.	0	0	7
ditto, ledged - - do.	0	0	7
ditto, and cut circular - do.	0	0	8

CARPENTER and JOINER.		£	s.	d.
Deal---slit, cover and bearers, per ft. super.		0	0	6½
bent to soffits - -	do.	0	0	7½
wrought 2 sides -	do.	0	0	5½
ditto, circular - -	do.	0	0	7
ditto, and ledged -	do.	0	0	7½
ditto, rabbeted, grooved, or beaded - -	do.	0	0	7½
ditto, and ledged -	do.	0	0	9
ditto, and rabbeted -	do.	0	0	7
three-quarter, rough, as before	do.	0	0	5
ditto, and edges shot -	do.	0	0	5½
ditto, and ledged -	do.	0	0	7
ditto, plowed and tongued	do.	0	0	7
ditto, cover, board, & bearers	do.	0	0	7
wrought one side -	do.	0	0	6
ditto, and rabbeted -	do.	0	0	7
ditto, ditto, and beaded	do.	0	0	7½
ditto, do. do. and ledged	do.	0	0	8
ditto, linings - -	do.	0	0	8½
ditto, covers and bearers to chimnies - -	do.	0	0	8
ditto, wrought one side, as before, plinth - - -	do.	0	0	8
ditto, wrought 2 sides	do.	0	0	7
ditto, do. rabbeted or grooved	do.	0	0	8
ditto, do. do. and ledged	do.	0	0	8½
ditto, do. dovetailed drawers	do.	0	0	9½
do. do. scolloped or cut circular	do.	0	0	9½
ditto, clean - -	do.	0	0	7
inch, rough, as before -	do.	0	0	6½
ditto, edges shot -	do.	0	0	7
ditto, bearers to cornice	do.	0	0	9
ditto, ledged - -	do.	0	0	8½
ditto, plowed, tongued, and rabbeted - -	do.	0	0	8
wrought one side -	do.	0	0	8
ditto, plowed and tongued	do.	0	0	9

	£	s.	d.
CARPENTER and JOINER.			
Doal---inch, wrought one side, rabbeted and beaded - per ft. super.	0	0	9½
ditto, ditto, and framed do.	0	0	9½
ditto, Torus plinth - do.	0	0	10
ditto, ditto, raking - do.	0	0	11½
wrought 2 sides - - do.	0	0	9
ditto, and framed - do.	0	0	10
ditto, and dovetailed - do.	0	1	0
ditto, rabbeted, beaded, and ledged - - do.	0	0	11½
ditto, and cut circular - do.	0	1	2
clean - - do.	0	0	9
1¼ inch, rough, as before - do.	0	0	8½
ditto, edges shot - do.	0	0	9
ditto, and bearers - do	0	0	10
wrought one side - do.	0	0	10
ditto, and beaded - do.	0	0	10½
ditto, plowed and tongued do.	0	0	11
ditto, rabbeted and beaded do.	0	0	11
ditto, double ditto - do.	0	1	0
ditto, cut circular - do.	0	1	2
ditto, rabbeted, beaded, and ledged - - do.	0	1	2
ditto, and bearers - do.	0	0	11½
ditto, Torus plinth - do.	0	1	0
ditto, ditto, raking - do.	0	1	2
ditto, do. circular top edge do.	0	1	4
wrought 2 sides - do.	0	0	10½
ditto, and ledged - do.	0	1	0
ditto, and framed - do.	0	1	0
ditto, and dovetailed - do.	0	1	2
ditto, sunk shelves, and molded edge - - do.	0	1	1
clean - - do.	0	0	11
1½ inch, rough, as before do.	0	0	9½
ditto, edges shot - do.	0	0	10
ditto, and bearers - do	0	1	0

CARPENTER & JOINER.		£	s.	d.
Deal, 1½ inch, rough as before, wrought one side	per ft. super.	0	0	11½
ditto, and bearers	do.	0	1	1
ditto, and beaded -	do.	0	1	0
ditto, and rabbeted -	do.	0	1	0½
ditto, ditto, and beaded	do.	0	1	1
ditto, double do. and do.	do.	0	1	1½
ditto, framed -	do.	0	1	1
ditto, and dovetailed -	do.	0	1	2
wrought two sides -	do.	0	1	0
ditto, rounded on edge, and bearers - -	do.	0	1	2
ditto, and framed -	do.	0	1	2
ditto, and dovetailed	do.	0	1	4
ditto, plowed and tongued	do.	0	1	2
ditto, sunk shelves and molded edge - -	do.	0	1	2½
ditto, grooved standards, molded on edge -	do.	0	1	2½
ditto, cut circular -	do.	0	1	4
clean - -	do.	0	1	1
2 inch rough, as before -	do.	0	1	0½
ditto, edges shot -	do.	0	1	2
ditto, and bearers -	do.	0	1	3
wrought one side -	do.	0	1	2½
ditto, and framed -	do.	0	1	5
ditto, and clamped -	do.	0	1	6
ditto, keyed and do.	do.	0	1	7
wrought two sides -	do.	0	1	4
ditto, and rabbeted	do.	0	1	6
ditto, and clamped -	do.	0	1	7
ditto, and framed -	do.	0	1	6
ditto, do. and rabbeted	do.	0	1	7
ditto, plowed, tongued, and beaded - -	do.	0	1	6
ditto, and cut circular	do.	0	1	7
clean - -	do.	0	1	3

CARPENTER & JOINER.		£	s.	d.
Deal, 2½ inch rough, as before, per ft. super.		0	1	3
ditto, and rabbeted -	do.	0	1	4
ditto, plowed and tongued	do.	0	1	5
wrought one side -	do.	0	1	6
ditto, and bearers -	do.	0	1	8
ditto, rabbeted and beaded	do.	0	1	8
ditto, plowed and tongued	do.	0	1	8
ditto, framed -	do.	0	1	8
wrought two sides -	do.	0	1	7
ditto, and framed -	do.	0	1	9
ditto, rabbeted and beaded	do.	0	1	9
ditto, plowed and tongued	do.	0	1	9
ditto, stall board -	do.	0	1	8
ditto, mitred plinth	do.	0	1	10
dittto, cut circular -	do.	0	2	0
clean - -	do.	0	1	6
3 inch, rough, as before	do.	0	1	5½
ditto, and rabbeted	do.	0	1	7
ditto, plowed and tongued	do.	0	1	7
wrought one side -	do.	0	1	7½
ditto, rabbeted and beaded	do.	0	1	9½
ditto, plowed and tongued	do.	0	1	9½
ditto, framed -	do.	0	1	9½
wrought two sides -	do.	0	1	9½
ditto, rabbeted and beaded	do.	0	1	11
ditto, plowed and tongued	do.	0	1	11
ditto, framed -	do.	0	2	0
clean - -	do.	0	1	9
Doors, ledged---¾ deal, rough	do.	0	0	7½
ditto, wrought two sides	do.	0	0	9½
ditto, do. plowed, tongued, and beaded - -	do.	0	0	11
inch deal, rough -	do.	0	0	9½
ditto, wrought 2 sides	do.	0	0	11½
ditto, do. plowed, tongued, and beaded - -	do.	0	1	1
1¼ deal, rough -	do.	0	1	0

CARPENTER & JOINER.	£	s.	d.
Doors, ledged, 1¼ deal, wrought two sides - per. ft. super.	0	1	2
ditto, plowed, tongued, and beaded - do.	0	1	3½
1½ deal, rough - do.	0	1	0
ditto, wrought two sides do.	0	1	0
ditto, do. plowed, tongued, and beaded - - do.	0	1	0
framed, inch deal, 1 pannel square do.	0	0	10
ditto, folding - do.	0	0	11
1¼ deal, 2 pannel square do.	0	1	0
ditto, folding - do.	0	1	1
ditto, 4 pannel square do.	0	1	1
ditto, 2 pannel, bead, but, and square - - do.	0	1	1½
ditto, 4 pannel ditto do	0	1	2½
ditto, 2 pannel, bead, but, 2 sides - - do.	0	1	3
ditto, 4 pannel ditto - do.	0	1	4
ditto, 2 pannel, bead, flush, and square - - do.	0	1	2
ditto, 4 pannel ditto do.	0	1	3
ditto, 2 pannel, bead, flush, 2 sides - - do.	0	1	4
ditto, 4 pannel ditto do.	0	1	5
1½ inch, 2 pannel square do.	0	1	1½
ditto, 2 pannel, folding do.	0	1	2½
ditto, 4 pannel square do.	0	1	2½
ditto, 6 pannel ditto do.	0	1	3½
ditto, 2 pannel, bead, but, and square - - do.	0	1	3
ditto, 4 pannel, do. do. do.	0	1	4
ditto, 6 pannel, do. do. do.	0	1	5
inch deal, 2 pannel, bead, but, two sides - - do.	0	1	4½
ditto, 4 pannel do. do. do.	0	1	5½
ditto, 6 pannel do. do. do.	0	1	6½

	£	s.	d.
CARPENTER & JOINER.			
Doors, framed, inch deal, 2 pannel, bead flush, and square per ft. super	0	1	3½
ditto, 4 pannel, do. do. do.	0	1	4½
ditto, 6 pannel, do. do. do.	0	1	5½
ditto, 2 pannel, bead flush, both sides - do.	0	1	5½
ditto, 4 pannel, do. do. do.	0	1	6½
ditto, 6 pannel, do. do. do.	0	1	7½
ditto, 2 pannel, treble bead flush, and square - do.	0	1	4½
ditto, 4 pannel, do. do. do.	0	1	5½
ditto, 6 pannel, do. do. do.	0	1	9½
ditto, 2 pannel, treble bead flush, 2 sides - - do.	0	1	7½
ditto, 4 pannel, do. do. do.	0	1	8½
ditto, 6 pannel, do. do. do.	0	1	6½
ditto, 2 pannel, ovolo flat and square - - do.	0	1	2½
ditto, 4 pannel, do. do. do.	0	1	3½
ditto, 6 pannel, do. do. do.	0	1	4½
ditto, 6 pannel, blank do. do.	0	1	2½
ditto, 2 pannel, ovolo, flat, two sides - - do.	0	1	3½
ditto, 4 pannel, do. do. do.	0	1	4½
ditto, 6 pannel, do. do. do.	0	1	5½
ditto, 2 pannel, quirk ogee, bead flat and bead square - do.	0	1	3½
ditto, 4 pannel, do. do. do.	0	1	4½
ditto, 6 pannel, do. do. do.	0	1	5½
ditto, 6 pannel, blank do. do.	0	1	3½
ditto, 4 pannel, quirk ogee, bead flat, two sides - do.	0	1	6½
ditto, 6 pannel, do. do. do.	0	1	7½
2 inch deal, 4 pannel square do.	0	1	7½
ditto, 6 pannel, do. - do.	0	1	8½
ditto, 4 pannel, bead, but, and square - - do.	0	1	9½

	£	s.	d
CARPENTER & JOINER.			
Doors, framed, 2 inch deal, 6 pannel, bead, but, and square per ft. super.	0	1	10
ditto, 4 pannel, bead, but, two sides - - do.	0	1	10½
ditto, single pannel do.	0	1	11½
ditto, 4 pannel, bead, flush, and square - - do.	0	1	9½
ditto, 6 pannel, do. - do.	0	1	10½
ditto, 4 pannel, bead flush, two sides - - do.	0	1	11½
ditto, 6 pannel, do - do.	0	2	1½
ditto, 4 pannel, ovolo flat and square - - do.	0	1	8½
ditto, 6 pannel, do. - do.	0	1	9½
ditto, 6 pannel, blank do. do.	0	1	7½
ditto, 4 pannel, ovolo, flat, two sides - - do.	0	1	9
ditto, 6 pannel, do. do. do.	0	1	10
ditto, 4 pannel, quirk ogee, bead flat and square - do.	0	1	9½
ditto, 6 pannel, do. do. do.	0	1	10½
ditto, 6 pannel, blank do. do.	0	1	8½
ditto, 4 pannel, quirk ogee, bead, flat, two sides - do.	0	1	11½
ditto, 6 pannel, do. do. do	0	2	0½
ditto, 6 pannel, ovolo raised pannel, bead but back do.	0	2	2½
ditto, 6 pannel, do. lower part bead flush, and bead but back - - do.	0	2	3½
ditto, ditto, ditto, with bead flush, and back - do.	0	2	4½
ditto, ditto, ditto, double margin, or hung folding do.	0	2	6½
2½ deal, 4 pannel square do.	0	1	10½
ditto, 6 pannel, ditto - do.	0	1	11½

		£	s.	d.
CARPENTER & JOINER.				
Doors, framed, 2½ inch deal, 4 pannel, bead but, and square	per ft. super.	0	2	0
ditto, 6 pannel, ditto	do.	0	2	1
ditto, 4 pannel, bead but, two sides	do.	0	2	1½
ditto, 6 pannel, ditto	do.	0	2	2½
ditto, 4 pannel, bead flush and square	do.	0	2	0½
ditto, 6 pannel, do.	do.	0	2	1½
ditto, ditto, with double margin or hung folding	do.	0	2	3½
ditto, 4 pannel, bead flush, and bead but	do.	0	2	2
ditto, 6 pannel, ditto	do.	0	2	3
ditto, ditto, with double margin or hung folding	do.	0	2	6
ditto, 4 pannel, bead flush two sides	do.	0	2	2½
ditto, 6 pannel, do.	do.	0	2	3½
ditto, ditto, with double margin or hung folding	do.	0	2	7
ditto, 4 pannel, ovolo, flat, and square	do.	0	1	11½
ditto, 6 pannel do.	do.	0	2	0½
ditto, 4 pannel, ovolo flat both sides	do.	0	2	0½
ditto, 6 pannel, do.	do.	0	2	1½
ditto, 4 pannel, quirk ogee bead, or quirk ovolo bead, flat and square	do.	0	2	0½
ditto, 6 pannel, do.	do.	0	2	1½
ditto, 4 pannel, quirk ogee bead flat, and bead flush	do.	0	2	2½
ditto, 6 pannel, do.	do.	0	2	3½
ditto, 6 pannel, folding	do.	0	2	5½
ditto, 8 pannel, quirk ogee bead flat, and bead flush, with six inch margin	do.	0	2	8

		£	s.	d.
CARPENTER & JOINER.				
Doors, framed, 2½ inch deal, 8 pannel, folding, quirk ogee bead flat, and bead flush, with six inch margin -	per ft. super.	0	2	9
ditto, 6 pannel, ovolo raised pannels, lower part bead flush, and bead flush back	do.	0	2	8
ditto, 6 pannel, double margin, or hung folding -	do.	0	3	0
ditto, 8 pannel, ovolo raised pannel, lower part bead flush, and bead flush with six inch margin - -	do.	0	3	2
ditto, ditto, folding -	do.	0	3	3
ditto, 6 pannel, quirk ovolo fillet, raised pannels, lower part treble bead flush, and bead flush back -	do.	0	3	0
ditto, 8 pannel, do -	do.	0	3	2
ditto, ditto, folding	do.	0	3	3
Sash doors, 1½ deal, 2 pannel, square the lower part, with ovolo sash - -	do.	0	1	4
ditto, 2 pannel, bead but and square do. -	do.	0	1	5
ditto, 2 pannel bead flush and square do. -	do.	0	1	7
ditto, 2 pannel, ovolo flat and square do. -	do.	0	1	5
ditto, 2 pannel, ovolo flat and bead flush - -	do.	0	1	7
ditto, 2 pannel, bead flush, and square the lower part, and astragal and hollow sash	do.	0	1	7
ditto, 2 pannel, ovolo flat and bead flush do. -	do.	0	1	8

CARPENTER and JOINER		£	s.	d.
Sash-Doors—2 inch, 2 pannel, square lower part, with ovolo sash	per ft. sup.	0	1	9
ditto, bead but and square do.	do.	0	1	10½
ditto, bead flush and square do.	do.	0	1	11
ditto, ovolo flat and square do.	do.	0	1	10
ditto, ditto and bead flush	do.	0	2	0
ditto, bead flush and square lower part, with astragal and hollow sash - - -	do.	0	2	0
ditto, ovolo flat and bead flush, do.	do.	0	2	1
ditto, ovolo flat both sides	do.	0	2	0
ditto, bead flush ditto -	do.	0	2	2
ditto, bead folding -	do.	0	2	4
2½ deal, 2 pannel, square lower part, with ovolo sash - -	do.	0	2	0
ditto, bead but and square do.	do.	0	2	1
ditto, bead flush and square do.	do.	0	2	2
ditto, ovolo flat and square do.	do.	0	2	3
ditto, ditto and bead flush	do.	0	2	5
ditto, bead flush, and square lower part, with astragal and hollow sash - - -	do.	0	2	5
ditto, ovolo flat and bead flush do.	do.	0	2	6
ditto, ditto both sides, do.	do.	0	2	5
ditto, bead flush both sides do.	do.	0	2	7
Wainscot Doors---2 inch, wainscot sash doors, the lower part ovolo and flat, and bead flush -	do.	0	2	6
ditto, folding hatch doors, ovolo flat and bead, and flush back	do.	0	3	6
ditto, ovolo or quirk ogee and bead, double margin, raised pannels both sides, with astragal moldings on ditto, the raisings cross banded - -	do.	0	4	0
2½ ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	4	9
ditto, ditto, one side raised, and square back - -	do.	0	4	0

		£	s.	d.
CARPENTER and JOINER.				
Wainscot Doors—2½ inch ovolo and flat pannels -	per foot super.	0	4	0
ditto, wainscot sash, lower part bead flush both sides -	do.	0	3	0
ditto, ditto, bead and flush hatch doors - -	do.	0	4	0
ditto, sash door, raised pannels, ovolo on raisings, bead and flush back, and sashes struck, with 2 members - -	do.	0	4	3
for mahogany doors, a reference must be made to the prime cost, in order to ascertain an accurate price.				
Drain covering---1¼ inch deal	do.	0	0	7
1½ ditto - -	do.	0	0	8
2 ditto - -	do.	0	0	9½
2½ ditto - -	do.	0	0	11½
3 ditto - - -	do.	0	1	2
Drawers---slit deal, dovetailed, to drawers - - -	do.	0	0	7
¾ inch - - -	do.	0	0	9
1 ditto - -	do.	0	0	11½
1¼ ditto - - -	do.	0	1	2
1½ ditto - -	do.	0	1	3
slit deal, bottoms wrought 2 sides	do.	0	0	5
¾ ditto - - -	do.	0	0	6½
framed and beaded legs	per foot run	0	0	5
rabbeted runners - -	do.	0	0	3
1½ wainscot ditto -	do.	0	0	5
wainscot sliders glued to drawers	do.	0	0	2
deal ditto - - -	do.	0	0	1½
turnings to legs - -	each	0	1	0
Dressers---1½ deal dresser-top, wrought 2 sides - -	per foot super.	0	1	1
clean -	do.	0	1	5
2 inch ditto, common -	do.	0	1	5
second best -	do.	0	1	7

		£	s.	d.
CARPENTER and JOINER.				
Dressers—2 inch deal dresser-top, wrought 2 sides, clean	per foot super.	0	1	11
2½ inch ditto, common	do.	0	1	7
second best	do.	0	1	9
clean	do.	0	2	1
3 inch ditto, common	do.	0	1	10
second best	do.	0	2	0
clean	do.	0	2	3
inch pot-board and bearers	do.	0	0	9
1¼ ditto	do.	0	1	0
Elbows---*See Backs, &c.*				
Elm Timber, without labour	per ft. cube.	0	4	0
do. and labour in bond and plates	do.	0	4	8
do. framed	do.	0	5	4
Plank				
inch, rough, no labour	per ft. super.	0	0	5½
ditto, labour and nails	do.	0	0	7½
1¼ rough, no labour	do.	0	0	6½
ditto, labour and nails	do.	0	0	8½
1½ rough, no labour	do.	0	0	8
ditto, labour and nails	do.	0	0	10
2 inch rough, no labour	do.	0	0	10½
ditto, labour and nails	do.	0	1	2
2½ rough, no labour	do.	0	1	1½
ditto, labour and nails	do.	0	1	4½
3 inch rough, no labour	do.	0	1	4
ditto, labour and nails	do.	0	1	7
4 inch, wrought both sides, and framed in kitchen tables	do.	0	2	4
4½ ditto, ditto	do.	0	2	7
Facias-- *See Linings and Facias.*				
Fencing---boarded pale fencing, 6 feet high, with rough featheredge boards	per rod running	2	7	0
ditto, wrought	do.	0	3	0
ditto, posts, rails, & boards, planed, with 3 rails in a pannel, top and				

CARPENTER and JOINER.		£	s.	d.
bottom rail of oak, middle rail a batten, & capping to tops of pales	per foot super.	3	10	0
Oak cleft fencing—*See the latter part of the article Oak.*				
Fir Timber, no labour	per foot cube	0	3	$5\frac{1}{2}$
ditto, labour in bond, &c.	do.	0	3	$9\frac{1}{2}$
ditto, framed - -	do.	0	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$
ditto, wrought and framed	do.	0	4	$5\frac{1}{2}$
ditto, ditto, and rabbeted -	do.	0	4	$8\frac{1}{2}$
ditto, proper door case -	do.	0	4	$11\frac{1}{2}$

calculated at £6 : 10*s.* per load, and any alteration taking place, the price may be ascertained by referring to the following :---

Calculation of the Price to be charged per foot cube, for Fir, &c. used in measured work, from £2 10s. 0d. to £15 15s. 0d. per load of 50 feet, (prime cost,) including carting and sawing.

	Prime Cost. £2 10s. 0d per load.	Prime Cost. £2 15s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £3 0s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £3 5s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £3 10s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £3 15s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £4 0s. 0d per load.
No labour	0 1 4	0 1 5½	0 1 7	0 1 9	0 1 10½	0 2 0	0 2 1½
Labour and nails in bond, &c.	0 1 8	0 1 9½	0 1 11	0 2 1	0 2 2½	0 2 4	0 2 5½
Ditto, framed	0 2 0	0 2 1½	0 2 3	0 2 5	0 2 6½	0 2 8	0 2 9½
Ditto, wrought and ditto	0 2 4	0 2 5½	0 2 7	0 2 9	0 2 10½	0 3 0	0 3 1½
Ditto, ditto, and rabbeted	0 2 7	0 2 8½	0 2 10	0 3 0	0 3 1½	0 3 3	0 3 4½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, and beaded	0 2 10	0 2 11½	0 3 1	0 3 3	0 3 4½	0 3 6	0 3 7½

	Prime Cost. £4 5s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £4 10s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £4 15s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £5 0s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £5 5s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £6 10s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £5 15s. 0d. per load.
No labour	0 2 3	0 2 5	0 2 6½	0 2 8	0 2 9½	0 2 11	0 3 0½
Labour and nails in bond, &c.	0 2 7	0 2 9	0 2 10½	0 3 0	0 3 1½	0 3 3	0 3 4½
Ditto, framed	0 2 11	0 3 1	0 3 2½	0 3 4	0 3 5½	0 3 7	0 3 8½
Ditto, wrought and ditto	0 3 3	0 3 5	0 3 6½	0 3 8	0 3 9½	0 3 11	0 4 0½
Ditto, ditto, and rabbeted	0 3 6	0 3 8	0 3 9½	0 3 11	0 4 0½	0 4 2	0 4 3½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, and beaded	0 3 9	0 3 11	0 4 0½	0 4 2	0 4 3½	0 4 5	0 4 6½

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Calculation of the Price to be charged per foot cube, for Fir, &c. used in measured work, from £2 10s. 0d. to £15 15s. 0d. per load of 50 feet, (prime cost,) including carting and sawing.

	Prime Cost. £6 0s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £6 5s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £6 10s 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £6 15s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £7 0s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £7 5s 0d. per load.	Prime Cost £7 10s. 0d. per load.
No Labour	0 3 2 1/2	0 3 4	0 3 5 1/2	0 3 7	0 3 9	0 3 10 1/2	0 4 0
Labour and nails in bond, &c.	0 3 6 1/2	0 3 8	0 3 9 1/2	0 3 11	0 4 1	0 4 2 1/2	0 4 4
Ditto, framed	0 3 10 1/2	0 4 0	0 4 1 1/2	0 4 3	0 4 5	0 4 6 1/2	0 4 8
Ditto, wrought and ditto	0 4 2 1/2	0 4 4	0 4 5 1/2	0 4 7	0 4 9	0 4 10 1/2	0 5 0
Ditto, ditto, and rabbeted	0 4 5 1/2	0 4 7	0 4 8 1/2	0 4 10	0 5 0	0 5 1 1/2	0 5 3
Ditto, ditto, ditto, and beaded	0 4 8 1/2	0 4 10	0 4 11 1/2	0 5 1	0 5 3	0 5 4 1/2	0 5 6

	Prime Cost. £7 15s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost £8 0s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £8 5s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £8 10s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £8 15s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £9 0s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £9 5s. 0d. per load.
No Labour	0 4 1 1/2	0 4 3	0 4 5	0 4 6 1/2	0 4 8	0 4 9 1/2	0 4 11
Labour and nails in bond, &c.	0 4 5 1/2	0 4 7	0 4 9	0 4 10 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 1 1/2	0 5 3
Ditto, framed	0 4 9 1/2	0 4 11	0 5 1	0 5 2 1/2	0 5 4	0 5 5 1/2	0 5 7
Ditto, wrought and ditto	0 5 1 1/2	0 5 3	0 5 5	0 5 6 1/2	0 5 8	0 5 9 1/2	0 5 11
Ditto, ditto, and rabbeted	0 5 4 1/2	0 5 6	0 5 8	0 5 9 1/2	0 5 11	0 6 0 1/2	0 6 2
Ditto, ditto ditto, and beaded	0 5 7 1/2	0 5 9	0 5 11	0 6 0 1/2	0 6 2	0 6 3 1/2	0 6 5

Calculation of the Price to be charged per foot cube, for Fir, &c., used in measured work, from £2 10s. 0d. to £15 15s. 0d. per load of 50 feet, (prime cost) including carting and sawing.

	Prime Cost. £9 10s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £9 15s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £10 0s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £10 5s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £10 10s. 0d per load.	Prime Cost. £10 15s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £11 0s. 0d. per load.
No labour	0 5 0⅓	0 5 2	0 5 4	0 5 5½	0 5 7	0 5 8½	0 5 10
Labour and nails in bond, &c.	0 5 4½	0 5 6	0 5 8	0 5 9½	0 5 11	0 6 0½	0 6 2
Ditto, framed	0 5 8½	0 5 10	0 6 0	0 6 1½	0 6 3	0 6 4½	0 6 6
Ditto, wrought and ditto	0 6 0⅓	0 6 2	0 6 4	0 6 5½	0 6 7	0 6 8½	0 6 10
Ditto, ditto, and rabbeted	0 6 3½	0 6 5	0 6 7	0 6 8½	0 6 10	0 6 11½	0 7 1
Ditto, ditto, ditto, and beaded	0 6 6½	0 6 8	0 6 10	0 6 11½	0 7 1	0 7 2½	0 7 4

	Prime Cost. £11 5s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £11 10s 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £11 15s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £12 0s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £12 5s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £12 10s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £12 15s. 0d. per load.
No labour	0 5 11½	0 6 1	0 6 3	0 6 5	0 6 6½	0 6 8	0 6 9½
Labour and nails in bond, &c.	0 6 3½	0 6 5	0 6 7	0 6 9	0 6 10½	0 7 0	0 7 1½
Ditto, framed	0 6 7½	0 6 9	0 6 11	0 7 1	0 7 2½	0 7 4	0 7 5½
Ditto, wrought and ditto	0 6 11½	0 7 1	0 7 3	0 7 5	0 7 6½	0 7 8	0 7 9½
Ditto, ditto, and rabbeted	0 7 2⅓	0 7 4	0 7 6	0 7 8	0 7 9½	0 7 11	0 8 0½
Ditto, ditto, ditto, and beaded	0 7 5½	0 7 7	0 7 9	0 7 11	0 8 0½	0 8 2	0 8 3½

Calculation of the Price to be charged per foot cube, for Fir, &c., used in measured work, from £2 10s. 0d. to £15 15s. 0d. per load of 50 feet, (prime cost) including carting and sawing.

	Prime Cost. £13 0s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £13 5s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £13 10s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £13 15s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £14 0s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £14 5s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £14 10s. 0d. per load.
No labour	0 6 11	0 7 0½	0 7 2	0 7 4	0 7 6	0 7 7½	0 7 9
Labour and nails in bond, &c.	0 7 3	0 7 4½	0 7 6	0 7 8	0 7 10	0 7 11½	0 8 1
Ditto, framed	0 7 7	0 7 8½	0 7 10	0 8 0	0 8 2	0 8 3½	0 8 5
Ditto, wrought and ditto	0 7 11	0 8 0½	0 8 2	0 8 4	0 8 6	0 8 7½	0 8 9
Ditto, ditto, and rabbeted	0 8 2	0 8 3½	0 8 5	0 8 7	0 8 9	0 8 10½	0 9 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, and beaded	0 8 5	0 8 6½	0 8 8	0 8 10	0 9 0	0 9 1½	0 9 3

	Prime Cost. £14 15s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £15 0s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £15 5s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £15 10s. 0d. per load.	Prime Cost. £15 15s. 0d. per load.
No labour	0 7 10½	0 8 0	0 8 1½	0 8 3	0 8 5
Labour and nails in bond, &c.	0 8 2½	0 8 4	0 8 5½	0 8 7	0 8 9
Ditto, framed	0 8 6½	0 8 8	0 8 9½	0 8 11	0 9 1
Ditto, wrought and ditto	0 8 10½	0 9 0	0 9 1½	0 9 3	0 9 5
Ditto, ditto, and rabbeted	0 9 1½	0 9 3	0 9 4½	0 9 6	0 9 8
Ditto, ditto, ditto, and beaded	0 9 4½	0 9 6	0 9 7½	0 9 9	0 9 11

CARPENTER & JOINER.

Showing the Price to be charged per Foot cube for Fir, or other Timber used in *Day-work*, calculated from £4 to £21 per load, prime cost, including Carting and Sawing.

£	s.	d.		s.	d.	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
4	0	0	per load prime	1	11	12	15	0	per load prime	6	1
4	5	0	cost, *per foot*	2	0½	13	0	0	cost, *per foot*	6	2½
4	10	0	cube . .	2	2	13	5	0	cube . .	6	4
4	15	0	. . . .	2	3½	13	10	0	. . . .	6	5½
5	0	0	. . . .	2	4½	13	15	0	. . . .	6	7
5	5	0	. . . .	2	6	14	0	0	. . . .	6	8½
5	10	0	. . . .	2	7½	14	5	0	. . . .	6	10
5	15	0	. . . .	2	9	14	10	0	. . . .	6	11½
6	0	0	. . . .	2	10½	14	15	0	. . . .	7	1
6	5	0	. . . .	3	0	15	0	0	. . . .	7	2½
6	10	0	. . . .	3	1½	15	5	0	. . . .	7	4
6	15	0	. . . .	3	3	15	10	0	. . . .	7	5
7	0	0	. . . .	3	4½	15	15	0	. . . .	7	6½
7	5	0	. . . .	3	5	16	0	0	. . . .	7	8
7	10	0	. . . .	3	7	16	5	0	. . . .	7	9½
7	15	0	. . . .	3	8½	16	10	0	. . . .	7	11
8	0	0	. . . .	3	10	16	15	0	. . . .	8	0½
8	5	0	. . . .	3	11½	17	0	0	. . . .	8	2
8	10	0	. . . .	4	1	17	5	0	. . . .	8	3
8	15	0	. . . .	4	2½	17	10	0	. . . .	8	5
9	0	0	. . . .	4	4	17	15	0	. . . .	8	6
9	5	0	. . . .	4	5½	18	0	0	. . . .	8	9
9	10	0	. . . .	4	7	18	5	0	. . . .	8	9½
9	15	0	. . . .	4	8½	18	10	0	. . . .	8	10½
10	0	0	. . . .	4	9½	18	15	0	. . . .	9	0
10	5	0	. . . .	4	11	19	0	0	. . . .	9	1½
10	10	0	. . . .	5	0½	19	5	0	. . . .	9	3
10	15	0	. . . .	5	2	19	10	0	. . . .	9	4
11	0	0	. . . .	5	3	19	15	0	. . . .	9	5½
11	5	0	. . . .	5	4½	20	0	0	. . . .	9	7
11	10	0	. . . .	5	6	20	5	0	. . . .	9	8½
11	15	0	. . . .	5	7½	20	10	0	. . . .	9	10
12	0	0	. . . .	5	9	20	15	0	. . . .	9	11½
12	5	0	. . . .	5	10½	21	0	0	. . . .	10	1
12	10	0	. . . .	6	0						

N. B.—*All fir used in shoring, for the use and waste charge One-third of the value of the timber; but if large quantities are used in the same business, One-fourth.*

CARPENTER and JOINER.	£	s	d.
Flooring—Naked flooring, labour, and nails - - per square	0	6	0
ceiling floors framed into binders do.	0	7	6
single framed trimmed to chimnies, and stairs - - do.	0	8	6
ditto, trimmed to party walls, chimnies, and stairs - - do.	0	9	0
ditto, with one girder and joists, framed in ditto - do.	0	11	0
ditto, with two girders, ditto do.	0	13	0
framed with girders, binding, bridging, and ceiling joists - do.	0	17	6
ground joists in sleepers - do.	0	5	6
For the calculation of the quantity of timber in a square of flooring, according to the scantling, refer to the end of Roofing.			
inch white deal, rough edges, shot per square	2	10	0
yellow ditto - do.	2	14	0
white, wrought folding do.	2	15	0
yellow ditto - do.	2	19	0
ditto, straight joint do.	3	3	0
1¼ in. white deal, rough edges, shot do.	3	0	0
yellow ditto - do.	3	5	0
wrought folding - do.	3	5	0
ditto, straight joint, common nailed - - do.	3	10	0
yellow folding - do.	3	10	0
ditto, com. straight joint do.	3	15	0
ditto, plowed and tongued headings, edges nailed do.	4	5	0
1¼ inch yellow deal, second best do.	4	12	0
ditto, dowelled - do.	5	2	0
ditto, clean - - do.	6	0	0
batten, com. yellow, straight joint - - do.	4	6	0

		£	s.	d.
CARPENTER and JOINER.				
Flooring--1¼ inch batten, com. yellow, straight joint, splayed headings -	per square	4	10	0
ditto, plowed and tongued headings, edges nailed	do.	4	14	0
ditto, good straight joint, with plowed and tongued headings, ditto -	do.	5	0	0
ditto, dowelled -	do.	5	15	0
second batten, straight joint, with plowed and tongued headings, edges nailed	do.	5	5	0
ditto, ditto, dowelled	do.	5	10	0
ditto, ditto, clean -	do.	6	10	0
wainscot, dowelled -	do.	9	10	0
1½ inch ditto, ditto -	do.	11	10	0
deal, rough edges, shot	do.	3	15	0
ditto, plowed or rabbeted on the lower edge, and feather tongued -	do.	4	4	0
2 inch deal, rough edges, shot	do.	5	0	0
ditto, plowed or rabbeted, &c. as before -	do.	5	10	0
2 inch deal, barn floor clear of sap	do.	5	5	0

Carpenter and Joiner.

The following will shew the quantity of 10 or 12 feet boards, which will finish a square of flooring, at six different widths :—

Inches wide	10 feet boards.	Superficial feet wanting.
5	24	
6	20	
7	17	
8	15	Feet. 2 Inches 6
9	13	
10	12	

Widths.	12 feet boards.	
5	20	4 0
6	16	2 0
7	14	4 0
8	12	1 0
9	11	
10	10	

	£	s.	d.
Flooring—Barn floors laid with 2 inch oak plank, listed, and clear of sap per squ.	5	15	6
Framing—*For the calculation of the quantity of timber in a square of framing, according to the scantling, see Roofing.*			
Gates, ledged.			
$1\frac{1}{4}$ deal plowed, tongued, and beaded, with $1\frac{1}{4}$ ledges and braces per ft. sup.	0	1	5
$1\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. with $1\frac{1}{2}$ ledges, &c. do.	0	1	8
framed—2 inch deal framed and braced, filled in with one inch deal, plowed, tongued & beaded do.	0	1	11
$2\frac{1}{2}$ ditto, ditto, with $1\frac{1}{4}$ do. do. do.	0	2	5
ditto, ditto, with $1\frac{1}{4}$ battens do. do.	0	2	6
2 inch deal bead but and square gates, in 8 pannels - do.	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
CARPENTER and JOINER.			
Gates---framed---2 inch deal bead flush and square, in 8 pannels per foot sup.	0	2	2
ditto, ditto, in 12 pannels - do.	0	2	6
ditto, ditto, in 16 pannels - do.	0	2	8
ditto, bead flush both sides, in 8 pannels - - do.	0	2	7
ditto, ditto, in 12 pannels do.	0	2	10
ditto, ditto, in 16 pannels do.	0	3	0
2½ deal, bead flush and square, in 8 pannels - - do.	0	2	10
ditto, ditto, in 12 pannels do.	0	3	0
ditto, ditto, in 16 pannels do.	0	3	4
ditto, bead flush both sides, in 8 pannels - - do.	0	2	10
ditto, ditto, in 12 pannels do.	0	3	2
ditto, ditto, in 16 pannels do.	0	3	4
if framed with a wicket, add upon the whole face - do.	0	0	2
ramped top rails to be charged extra, as also the hangings			
palisade---2 inch deal, lower part flush, upper part open, to correspond with fence - do.	0	2	6
2½ ditto, ditto, ditto - - do.	0	3	0
all hanging to be charged extra.			
oak---common five-barred each	1	5	0
Girders---oak truss, 4 inches square per foot run	0	1	0
labour, sinking groove, and fixing truss - - do.	0	0	9
King's - - each	0	6	6
Queen's, including wedges do.	0	6	6
labour, letting screw bolts and plates into girders - do.	0	1	4
sawed, reversed, and bolted per ft. run.	0	1	4
Furrings to underside of girder per ft. super.	0	0	3

	£	s.	d.
CARPENTER and JOINER.			
Grounds, narrow---inch deal for moldings per foot run.	0	0	3
ditto, circular - - do.	0	0	6
ditto, writhed - - do.	0	0	9
ditto, framed for chimnies do.	0	0	4
framed---inch deal per foot super.	0	0	9½
ditto, and rabbeted - do.	0	0	10½
1¼ deal - - - do.	0	1	0
ditto, and rabbeted - do.	0	1	1
1½ deal - - do.	0	1	2
ditto, and rabbeted - do.	0	1	3
Gutters---inch deal, and bearers do.	0	1	0
1¼ ditto, ditto - do.	0	1	2
inch deal trough - do.	0	0	9
ditto, wrought - - do.	0	0	11
1¼ deal wrought trough, pitched do.	0	1	3
ditto, fillet gutter, pitched do.	0	1	3
ditto, arris ditto, ditto - do.	0	1	4
Handrails---*See Stairs.*			
Ironing-boards---inch deal, wrought both sides and clamped, hung with hinges, including hanging stiles - - - do.	0	1	0
1¼ ditto - do.	0	1	2
1½ ditto - - - do.	0	1	3
ditto, clean, ditto, ditto - do.	0	1	6
2 inch deal clamped, ditto, ditto do.	0	1	8
Ladders---standard, &c. per round.	0	0	6
Linings and fascias to back of shelves, &c. ½ inch deal, plowed, tongued, beaded and plugged, or with backings per foot super	0	0	7
¾ inch deal, ditto - do.	0	0	8
inch ditto, ditto - - do.	0	0	10
¾ deal fascia, edges beaded do.	0	0	8
inch deal ditto, ditto - do.	0	0	9½

CARPENTER and JOINER.		£	s.	d.
Linings---1¼ straight rabbeted apron linings, lower edge beaded	per ft. super.	0	1	2
ditto, ditto, circular ditto -	do.	0	2	4
Linings to doors and soffits.				
inch deal single rabbeted	do.	0	0	9½
1¼ ditto, ditto -	do.	0	0	11½
1½ ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	1	1½
ditto, beaded on edge -	do.	0	1	2
inch deal, double rabbeted	do.	0	0	10½
1¼ ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	1	0½
1½ ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	1	2½
ditto, beaded on edge -	do.	0	1	3
with backings dovetailed into the ground, add - -	do.	0	0	2
framed, and soffits.				
1¼ deal one pannelled jambs and soffit square, and rabbeted one edge - -	do.	0	0	11½
1½ ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	1½
framed—1¼ deal 2 pannel jambs, and one pannelled soffits -	do.	0	1	0½
1½ deal ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	2½
1¼ deal 3 pannelled ditto, ditto	do.	0	1	1½
1½ ditto, ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	3½
1¼ deal 1 pannelled ditto, ovolo flat, and rabbeted one edge	do.	0	1	0½
1½ ditto, ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	2½
2 inch ditto, ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	5½
1¼ deal 2 pannelled ditto, ditto	do.	0	1	1½
1½ ditto, ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	3½
Linings, framed, and soffits.				
2 inch 2 pannelled jambs and soffit, ovolo flat, and rabbeted one edge - -	do.	0	1	6½
1¼ deal 3 pannelled ditto, ditto	do.	0	1	2½
1½ ditto, ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	4½
2 inch ditto, ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	7½

CARPENTER and JOINER.		£	s.	d.
Linings, framed, and soffits.				
$1\frac{1}{4}$ deal 1 pannelled jambs and soffit, framed bead flush or ovolo, raised and rabbeted one edge	per ft. sup.	0	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{2}$ ditto, ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
2 inch ditto, ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{4}$ deal 2 pannelled, ditto, ditto	do.	0	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{2}$ ditto, ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
2 inch ditto, ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{4}$ deal 3 pannelled ditto, ditto	do.	0	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{2}$ ditto, ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
2 inch ditto, ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	$8\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{4}$ deal 3 pannelled jambs, and 1 pannelled soffit, ovolo raised, and bead in the raising, rabbeted one edge - -	do.	0	1	5
2 inch ditto, ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	6
$2\frac{1}{2}$ ditto, ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	10
$1\frac{1}{2}$ deal 3 pannelled jambs, and 1 pannelled soffit, rabbeted one edge, the two upper pannels of the jambs ovolo flat, and the lower pannel bead and flush	do.	0	1	4
2 inch ditto, ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	5
$2\frac{1}{2}$ inch ditto, ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	9
both edges rabbeted, add -	do.	0	0	1
for quirked mouldings, add -	do.	0	0	1
backings dovetailed into ground	do.	0	0	2
Linings, back, to windows.				
inch deal, plain and tongued	do.	0	0	11
ditto, 2 pannel square -	do.	0	0	11
ditto, 3 pannel ditto -	do.	0	1	0
ditto, 2 pannel bead but -	do.	0	1	0
ditto, 3 pannel ditto -	do.	0	1	1
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	1	2
Mahogany.				
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch in shelves, plinths, &c.	do.	0	1	10

		£	s.	d.
Carpenter and Joiner.				
Mahogany.				
½ inch, in drawers	per foot super.	0	2	1
¾ ditto, in shelves, &c.	do.	0	2	3
ditto, in drawers, &c.	do.	0	2	6
inch, in shelves, &c.	do.	0	3	0
ditto, in seats and bearers	do.	0	3	0
ditto, in ditto, mitred & clamped	do.	0	4	0
1¼ ditto, in shelves, &c.	do.	0	3	4
ditto, in seats and bearers	do.	0	3	7
1½ ditto, in seats, &c.	do.	0	4	0
ditto, in ditto, and clamped flap	do.	0	4	9
ditto, framed and beaded to narrow stiles, and rails to fronts of bookcases	do.	0	5	0
mouldings	do.	0	3	0
circular ditto	do.	0	6	0
Torus 1¼ girt	per foot run.	0	0	8
Mouldings, fillets, &c.				
rough fillet	do.	0	0	1
wrought ditto	do.	0	0	1½
circular ditto	do.	0	0	2
deal stops	do.	0	0	1½
wide mitred ditto	do.	0	0	2
deal beads	do.	0	0	1½
circular beads	do.	0	0	3
rabbeted angle staff	do.	0	0	6
ditto circular	do.	0	1	0
ogee	do.	0	0	2
circular ditto	do.	0	0	4
quirk ogee bead, or quirk ovolo bead	do.	0	0	3½
cove and bead	do.	0	0	3
beaded capping	do.	0	0	2½
astragal mitred in pannels	do.	0	0	3
three small reeds mitred in pannels	do.	0	0	4
rule joint	do.	0	0	4

Carpenter & Joiner.		£	s.	d.
Mouldings, fillets, &c.				
large rule joint	per foot run	0	0	5
moulded rail and cloak pins	do.	0	0	6
plain dentils	do.	0	0	6
fancy ditto	do.	0	0	8
deal quirk moulding	per foot super.	0	1	8
circular ditto, flat sweep	do.	0	2	6
ditto, quick sweep	do.	0	3	4
wainscot mouldings	do.	0	3	0
circular ditto	do.	0	4	6
mahogany mouldings	do.	0	4	0
circular ditto	do.	0	6	0
housings to base or impost	each	0	0	4
mutules or blocks	do.	0	0	8
ditto with bells, &c.	do.	0	1	3
Tuscan blocks	do.	0	0	6
ditto, raking	do.	0	0	8
Ionic modillions, capped	do.	0	0	9
ditto, raking	do.	0	1	0
Newels. *See Stairs.*				
Oak, no labour, common scantling,	per foot cube	0	6	6
and labour in bond and plates, &c.	do.	0	7	2
ditto, and framed	do.	0	7	8
ditto, wrought and framed	do.	0	8	2
ditto, ditto, and rabbeted	do.	0	8	6
ditto, proper door case	do.	0	9	0
in scantlings, 8 inches by 8 inches, and under 12 inches by 12 inches, without labour	do.	0	7	0
ditto, 12 inches by 12 inches	do.	0	7	6
old oak, sound and good, without labour	do.	0	4	0
ditto, in extra scantlings	do.	0	4	6
oak joists	do.	0	6	6

		£	s.	d.
CARPENTER & JOINER.				
Oak plank, inch rough,	per foot super	0	0	9
ditto, labour and nails	do.	0	0	11
ditto, edges shot	do.	0	1	0
ditto, and framed	do.	0	1	1
ditto, wrought one side & framed	do.	0	1	3
1½ rough	do.	0	1	1
ditto, labour and nails	do.	0	1	3
ditto, edges shot	do.	0	1	4
ditto, and framed	do.	0	1	5
ditto, wrought one side and framed	do.	0	1	7
ditto, 2 inch rough	do.	0	1	5
ditto, labour and nails	do.	0	1	6½
2 inch rough, labour and nails, and edges shot	do.	0	1	7½
ditto, and framed	do.	0	1	8½
ditto, wrought one side and framed	do.	0	1	10
inch rough	do.	0	1	9
ditto, labour and nails	do.	0	2	1
ditto, and edges shot	do.	0	2	0
ditto, and framed	do.	0	2	1
ditto, wrought one side and framed	do.	0	2	3
3 inch rough	do.	0	2	1
ditto, labour and nails	do.	0	2	3
ditto, and edges shot	do.	0	2	4
ditto, and framed	do.	0	2	6
ditto, wrought one side and framed	do.	0	2	8
3½ inch rough	do.	0	2	5
ditto, labour and nails	do.	0	2	7
ditto, and edges shot	do.	0	2	8
ditto, and framed	do.	0	2	10
ditto, wrought one side and framed	do.	0	3	2

	£	s.	d.
CARPENTER & JOINER.			
Pale fencing.			
4 feet pale fencing, with 4 feet oak cleft pales - per rod running	1	17	6
5 feet ditto, ditto - - do.	2	5	0
park paling, with 5 and 6 feet cleft pales, 2 rails in a pannel - - do.	2	12	6
ditto, 3 rails in a pannel do.	2	15	0
5 feet cleft pale fencing, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ bottom plank - do.	2	15	6
6 feet ditto - - do.	3	2	6
7 feet ditto - - do.	3	7	6
Partitions, quarter, labour and nails only.			
common 4 inch - per square	0	6	6
circular in the plan - do.	0	9	0
common 5 inch - - do.	0	7	0
circular in the plan do.	0	9	6
common 6 inch - do.	0	8	0
trussed with king post and braces do.	0	11	0
ditto with queen post, &c. do.	0	13	0
The above is for fir; where oak is used add to these prices one fourth; the cube quantity of timber to be charged as fir, no labour. *See calculation at the end of the article Fir.*			
For the calculation of the quantity of timber in a square of framed partitioning, according to the scantling, see Roofing.			
inch deal, with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deal board and brace - per ft. super.	0	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{4}$ deal, with $\frac{3}{4}$ ditto do.	0	0	10
$1\frac{1}{2}$ deal rough and ledged, edges shot - - do.	0	0	$11\frac{1}{2}$
ditto, wrought on both sides, grooved, tongued, and beaded do.	0	1	2

		£	s.	d.
CARPENTER & JOINER.				
Partitions, 1½ deal, wrought on both sides, grooved, tongued, beaded, and ledged -	per ft. super.	0	1	4
2 inch deal, rough and ledged, edges shot - -	do.	0	1	4½
1¼ square, framed both sides	do.	0	0	11
1½ ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	1	0
2 inch ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	1	3½
2½ inch ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	6
1¼ square, framed one side, and flush the other - -	do.	0	1	0
1½ ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	1	1
2 inch ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	4½
2½ inch ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	1	7
1¼ flush, framed both sides	do.	0	1	1½
1½ ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	1	2½
2 inch ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	6
2½ ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	1	8½
1¼ bead flush one side, and square the other - -	do.	0	1	1½
1½ ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	2½
2 inch ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	1	6
2½ ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	1	8½
1¼ bead flush both sides	do.	0	1	3½
1½ ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	1	4½
2 inch ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	8
2½ ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	1	10½
1¼ ogee ovolo, or quarter round one side, and square the other	do.	0	1	0
1½ ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	1	1
2 inch ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	4½
2½ inch ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	1	7
1½ deal ovolo ogee, or quarter round both sides - -	do.	0	1	2½
2 inch ditto, ditto	do.	0	1	6
2½ ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	1	8½

		£	s	d.
CARPENTER and JOINER.				
Partitions, $1\frac{1}{4}$ deal ovolo ogee, or quarter round one side, and flush the other	per ft. super	0	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
2 inch ditto, ditto	do.	0	1	6
$2\frac{1}{2}$ ditto, ditto	do.	0	1	$8\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{2}$ deal quirk ogee bead, or quirk ovolo bead, flat on one side and square on the other	do.	0	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
2 inch ditto, ditto	do.	0	1	6
$2\frac{1}{2}$ ditto, ditto	do.	0	1	$8\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{2}$ deal quirk ogee bead, flat both sides	do.	0	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
2 inch ditto, ditto	do.	0	1	8
$2\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	do.	0	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Pilasters, fluting, grooving, &c.				
inch deal sunk face, 4 inches wide,	per foot run.	0	0	7
ditto, ditto, 5 inches ditto	do.	0	0	8
ditto, ditto, 6 inches ditto	do.	0	0	9
reeds in ditto	each do.	0	0	1
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch and $\frac{3}{4}$ flutes	do. do.	0	0	1
inch ditto	do. do.	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	do. do	0	0	2
2 inch ditto	do. do.	0	0	3
grooves or square sinkings	do.	0	0	1
large ditto	do. do.	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Planceer. *See Stairs.*				
Roofing, labour and nails only.				
shed roofing	per square	0	6	0
ditto, with purllins	do	0	7	0
ditto, with struts	do.	0	7	6
span roofing	do.	0	8	0
curb ditto	do.	0	9	0
hip and valley ditto	do.	0	9	0
span, with purllins & collar beams	do.	0	10	0
ditto, with framed principals, king post, struts, and braces	do.	0	16	0

	£	s.	d.
CARPENTER & JOINER.			
Roofing, labour and nails only.			
rafters, feet, and eaves board, per foot running	0	0	6
3 inch ridge roll - do.	0	0	5
arris fillet for slates - - do.	0	0	2½

The following will show the cube quantity of timber in a square of roofing, flooring, carcass-framing, or in quarter-partitions, according to their scantlings; the timbers are calculated to be twelve inches apart.

inches apart.		feet	inch.	
3 by 2	will contain	3	7	cube.
3 by 2½	do.	4	2	do.
3 by 3	do.	5	0	do.
4 by 2	do.	4	9	do.
4 by 2½	do.	5	7	do.
4 by 3	do.	6	8	do.
5 by 2	do.	6	0	do.
5 by 2½	do.	7	0	do.
5 by 3	do.	8	4	do.
6 by 2	do.	7	2	do.
6 by 2½	do.	8	4	do.
6 by 3	do.	10	0	do.
7 by 2	do.	8	4	do.
7 by 2½	do.	9	9	do.
7 by 3	do.	11	8	do.
8 by 2	do.	9	7	do.
8 by 2½	do.	11	1	do.
8 by 3	do.	13	4	do.
9 by 2	do.	10	8	do.
9 by 2½	do.	12	6	do.
9 by 3	do.	15	0	do.
10 by 2	do.	11	11	do.
10 by 2½	do.	13	11	do.
10 by 3	do.	16	8	do.
11 by 2	do.	13	2	do.

CARPENTER and JOINER.

Roofing, &c.

inches apart.		feet	inch.	
11 by 2½	will contain	15	3	cube.
11 by 3	do.	18	4	do
12 by 2	do.	14	4	do.
12 by 2½	do.	16	8	do.
12 by 3	do.	20	0	do.

Sashes.		deal.		wainsc.		mahog.	
		s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
1½ ovolo	per ft. sup.	0	8	1	0	1	4
do. single hung	do.	0	9	1	1	1	5
do. double do.	do.	0	10	1	2	1	6
1½ astragal and hollow fixed	do.	0	9	1	1	1	5
do. single hung	do.	0	10	1	2	1	6
do. double do.	do.	0	11	1	3	1	7
1½ octagon, fixed	do.	1	0	1	2	1	6
do. single hung	do.	1	1	1	3	1	7
do. double do.	do.	1	2	1	4	1	8
1½ ovolo circular on plan	do.	1	1	1	5	2	4
do. astragal & hollow	do.	1	2	1	7	2	6
2 in. ovolo sashes fixed	do.	0	9	1	2	1	6
do. single hung	do.	0	10	1	3	1	7
do. double do.	do.	0	11	1	4	1	8
do. astragal and hollow, fixed	do.	0	10	1	3	1	7
do. single hung	do.	0	11	1	4	1	8
do. double do.	do.	1	0	1	5	1	9
do. octagon fixed	do.	1	0	1	4	2	2
do. single hung	do.	1	1	1	5	2	3
do. double do.	do.	1	2	1	6	2	4
do. circular on plan	do.	1	2	1	6	2	8
do. astragal and hollow on plan	do.	1	3	1	8	1	10
do. circular fan over doors	do.	2	3	2	8	3	6
do. angle bars extra	per ft. run.	1	0	1	4	1	8

		£	s	d.
Carpenter and Joiner.				
Sash frames only.				
deal cased frames for 1½ sashes, oak sunk sills, prepared to hang single with brass-cased pullies	per ft. sup.	0	0	9
ditto, prepared to hang double	do.	0	0	10
deal cased frames, with wainscot pulley pieces, beads, &c. oak sills double sunk, for 1½ sashes to hang single, with brass-cased pullies	do.	0	1	0
ditto, to hang double -	do.	0	1	1
ditto, with mahogany pulley pieces and beads, ditto - -	do.	0	1	5
deal cased frames for 2 inch sashes, oak sunk sill, prepared to hang single with brass-cased pullies	do.	0	0	10
ditto, prepared to hang double	do.	0	0	11
deal cased frames for 2 inch sashes, oak sunk sills, wainscot pulley pieces and beads, prepared to hang single, with brass-cased pullies	do	0	1	1
ditto, prepared to hang double	do.	0	1	2
ditto, with mahogany pulley pieces and beads - -	do.	0	1	6
sash frames with circular heads, the circular part to be double price; and the dimensions to be taken from the springing of the arch.				
Sash frames and sashes.				
deal cased sash frames, oak sunk sills, 1½ deal ovolo sashes, single hung with white lines, brass-cased pullies, and iron weights	do.	0	1	7
ditto, double hung ditto -	do.	0	1	9
ditto, with astragal and hollow sashes single hung - -	do.	0	1	8
ditto, double - -	do.	0	1	10

	£	s.	d.
CARPENTER & JOINER.			
Sash frames and sashes.			
deal cased sash frames, with 2 in. deal ovolo sashes, double hung per foot super.	0	1	11
ditto, with astragal and hollow sashes - - - do.	0	2	0
deal cased sash frames, oak sills, with wainscot pulley pieces and beads, $1\frac{1}{2}$ wainscot ovolo sashes, single hung complete - do.	0	2	4
ditto, double hung, ditto - do.	0	2	6
ditto, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ astragal and hollow sashes - - - do.	0	2	7
ditto, with mahogany pulley pieces and beads, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mahogany astragal and hollow sashes, single hung complete - do.	0	3	0
ditto, double hung - do.	0	3	2
deal cased frames, oak sills, double sunk wainscot pulley pieces and slips, 2 in. wainscot ovolo sashes, single hung, brass pullies, and iron weights - - do.	0	2	8
ditto, double hung, ditto - do.	0	2	10
ditto, with mahogany pulley pieces and beads, and 2 in. mahogany astragal and hollow sashes, hung complete - do.	0	3	6
ditto, double hung, ditto do.	0	3	8
ditto, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ mahogany astragal and hollow sashes, double hung complete - - do.	0	4	2
Shelves---$\frac{3}{4}$ deal shelves - do.	0	0	7
ditto astragal edge - do.	0	0	8
inch deal - - do.	0	0	9
ditto astragal edge - do.	0	0	10

		£	s.	d.
CARPENTER and JOINER.				
Shelves.---inch deal sunk and cut standard	per foot super.	0	0	11
1¼ deal - - -	do.	0	0	11
ditto astragal edges -	do.	0	1	0
ditto, sunk and cut standard	do.	0	1	0
1½ deal - - -	do.	0	1	1
ditto, astragal edges -	do.	0	1	2
ditto, sunk and cut standard	do.	0	1	3
grooves in bookcases	per foot run.	0	0	1
inch deal cut brackets -	each	0	0	8
1¼ deal ditto - -	do.	0	0	10
Shutters---½ inch ledged or clamped	per foot super.	0	0	9½
¾ ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	0	10½
ditto, ditto, in two heights	do.	0	0	11½
inch deal, clamped back flaps	do.	0	1	1
ditto, ditto, in two heights	do.	0	1	2
inch deal, one pannel, bead flush and square - -	do.	0	1	3
ditto, 2 pannels - -	do.	0	1	3
ditto, in two heights -	do.	0	1	4
1¼ deal, clamped - -	do.	0	1	3
ditto, in two heights -	do.	0	1	5
ditto, 2 pannel square -	do.	0	1	4
ditto, in two heights -	do.	0	1	6
ditto, 2 pannel ovolo flat & bead flush, prepared for cutting	do.	0	1	8
ditto, ditto, in two heights	do.	0	1	9
ditto, one pannel, bead flush and square back - -	do.	0	1	5
ditto, 3 pannel, bead and flush both sides - -	do	0	1	8
ditto, in two heights -	do.	0	1	9
ditto, 4 pannel, bead and but both sides - -	do.	0	1	7
ditto, in two heights -	do.	0	1	8

CARPENTER & JOINER.		£	s.	d.
Shutters---1¼ deal, 2 pannel, quirk, ogee & bead, with a small molding in ditto, bead and flush back, in one height -	per foot super.	0	1	8
ditto, in two heights -	do.	0	1	9
ditto, framed, 3 pannels ditto, one height - -	do.	0	1	9
ditto, in two heights -	do.	0	1	10
1½ deal, 2 pannel square, prepared to cut - - -	do.	0	1	4
ditto, in two heights -	do.	0	1	5
ditto, 2 pannel, ovolo flat and flush, prepared for cutting -	do.	0	1	6
ditto, in two heights -	do.	0	1	7
ditto, 3 pannels, one height	do.	0	1	6
ditto, ditto, two heights -	do.	0	1	8
ditto, 2 pannel, bead flush and square - -	do.	0	1	5
ditto, 3 pannel, ovolo flat & flush	do.	0	1	6
ditto, ditto, bead and flush both sides - - -	do.	0	1	9
ditto, 4 pannel, ovolo flat & flush, with broad rail, for cutting	do.	0	1	9
ditto, in two heights -	do.	0	1	10
ditto, framed, quirk ogee and bead, and flat pannel, with astragal in ditto, bead and but back, in one height - -	do.	0	1	11
ditto, in two heights -	do.	0	2	1
ditto, framed quirk ogee and bead, in any molding, raised pannel, with molding to ditto, ovolo and flat back, one height -	do	0	2	0
ditto, in two heights -	do.	0	2	2
sliding---inch deal, 2 pannel, square, no lines or weights -	do.	0	1	0½
1¼ 2 pannel, square ditto -	do.	0	1	2½

	£	s.	d.
CARPENTER and JOINER.			
Shutters, sliding—1¼ 2 pannel, bead but & square, no lines or weights per ft. sup.	0	1	4
ditto, quirk ogee bead, or quirk ovolo bead, flat and square do.	0	1	4½
1½ 2-pannel, bead flush, and square do.	0	1	4½
outside—1¼ 2-pan. bead but & squ. do.	0	1	4
ditto, ditto, bead flush & bead but do.	0	1	6
ditto, ditto, bead but both sides do.	0	1	5½
ditto, ditto, bead flush and square do.	0	1	4½
ditto, ditto, circular on the plan do.	0	2	0
1½ 3-pannel, bead flush and square do.	0	1	5
ditto, ditto, circular on the plan do.	0	2	2
ditto, ditto, 3 reeds flush & square do.	0	1	7
ditto, ditto, circular on the plan do.	0	2	5
Skirting—½ inch square - do.	0	0	5½
ditto raking - - do.	0	0	6½
¾ deal square - - do.	0	0	6½
ditto raking - - do.	0	0	7½
ditto scribed to nosings do.	0	0	8½
inch deal - do.	0	0	8½
ditto square, beaded - do.	0	0	9½
ditto raking - - do.	0	0	10½
ditto scribed to nosings - do.	0	0	11½
1¼ deal square - - do.	0	0	10½
ditto raking - - do.	0	0	11½
ditto scribed to nosings do.	0	1	0½
Torus—¾ deal - - do.	0	0	7½
ditto raking - - do.	0	0	8½
ditto scribed - do.	0	0	9½
inch deal - - do.	0	0	10½
ditto raking - - do.	0	1	0
ditto scribed - do.	0	1	1
1¼ deal - - do.	0	1	1
ditto raking - - do.	0	1	2
ditto scribed - - do.	0	1	3
if plugged to walls, add ½d. per foot, if circular, double the price.			

		£	s.	d.
CARPENTER and JOINER.				
Skylights---2 inch deal ovolo straight bar - -	per foot sup.	0	1	0
ditto with cross bars -	do.	0	1	3
ditto hipped - -	do.	0	1	6
ditto ditto with cross bars -	do.	0	2	0
2½ deal ovolo with cross bars	do.	0	2	0
ditto ditto hipped -	do.	0	2	6
Soffits---*See Backs, &c.*				
Stabling---¾ deal, rough, plowed and tongued flaps	per ft. super.	0	0	6½
ditto, ditto, wrought one side	do.	0	0	7
ditto, ditto, both sides & beaded	do.	0	0	8½
ditto circular in plan to racks	do.	0	1	6
inch deal rough, plowed, tongued, and ledged - -	do.	0	0	9½
ditto wrought one side, ditto	do.	0	0	10½
ditto both sides, ditto -	do.	0	0	11½
ditto wrought one side, plowed, tongued, and beaded linings	do.	0	0	9½
ditto wrought both sides, plowed, tongued, and glued arches over heel posts - -	do.	0	1	0
1¼ deal, one side plowed, tongued, and beaded linings -	do.	0	0	11½
ditto, wrought both sides, mangers	do.	0	0	11
ditto, wrought both sides, plowed, tongued, and glued arches over heel posts - - -	do.	0	1	3
ditto, wrought both sides, plowed, tongued, and dovetailed corn bin - - -	do.	0	1	2
1½ wrought both sides, mangers	do.	0	1	0½
ditto, ditto, and chamfered wheel boards - - -	do.	0	1	1½
ditto wrought both sides, plowed, tongued, and glued arches over heel posts -	do.	0	1	4

		£	s.	d.
CARPENTER & JOINER.				
Stabling---1½ deal wrought both sides, plowed, tongued, & dovetailed corn bin -	per foot super.	0	1	3
2 inch deal, wrought both sides, mangers - -	do.	0	1	6
ditto, wrought ditto, and chamfered wheel boards -	do.	0	1	7
ditto, plowed, tongued, & beaded partitions between stalls	do.	0	1	8
2½ ditto, & chamfered wheel boards	do.	0	1	8½
ditto, plowed, tongued, & beaded partitions between stalls	do.	0	1	10
1½ oak litter boards, rounded edge	do.	0	1	0
circular rims to racks in two thicknesses of 1¼ deal	per foot run.	0	0	10
ditto, ditto, 1¼ deal -	do.	0	1	0
arris seed racks - -	do.	0	0	2
oak wrought, rounded, and rabbeted capping to fronts of mangers, 4 inches by 3 inches -	do.	0	1	0
ditto straight top rail, 5 inches by 4 inches, wrought all round, & framed top rounded -	do.	0	1	9
ditto, ditto, ramped -	do.	0	3	6
groove in oak - -	do.	0	0	3
bar to coach-house doors -	do.	0	0	6
deal rack staves, 2¼ inches diam.	do.	0	0	4
oak or ash ditto - -	do.	0	0	8
rail for harness pins -	do.	0	0	8
turnings to heel posts -	each	0	0	4
ditto to rack staves -	do.	0	0	6
holes to ends of rack staves -	do.	0	0	2
harness pins, 8 inches long	do.	0	0	8
Stairs—inch yellow deal steps, risers, and carriage	per foot super.	0	1	6
1¼ ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	1	9
ditto, ditto, with molded nosings	do.	0	2	0

CARPENTER & JOINER.		£	s	d.
Stairs---1¼ second best yellow deal, molded nosings. close string	per foot super.	0	2	0
ditto, ditto, with return nosings, risers mitred to string	do.	0	2	3
ditto clean deal ditto -	do.	0	2	9
ditto steps, risers, and carriages to geometrical stairs, with molded nosings and returns to risers, mitred to string	do.	0	3	0
ditto second best -	do.	0	3	3
ditto, clean deal ditto -	do.	0	3	9
circular block to curtail step	each	0	9	0
ditto veneer to riser of do.	per ft. run.	0	2	6
ditto hollow to ditto -	do.	0	1	0
1¼ wainscot steps, risers, & carriage, molded nosings -	per ft. super.	0	3	6
ditto, circular on the plan -	do.	0	4	6
Spandrils.				
1¼ deal, framed square -	do.	0	1	0
1½ ditto - -	do.	0	1	2
2 inch ditto - -	do.	0	1	5
1¼ ovolo flat one side, and square	do.	0	1	1
1½ ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	1	3
2 inch ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	6
1¼ quirk ogee bead, and square	do.	0	1	3
1½ ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	1	5
2 inch ditto, ditto -	do.	0	1	8
String boards.				
1¼ deal raking, string, wrought both sides and framed -	do.	0	1	3
ditto, ditto, sunk and beaded	do.	0	1	4
ditto, ditto, sunk, molded, and cut for steps -	do.	0	1	5½
ditto, mitred to risers -	do.	0	1	7
ditto, circular ditto -	do.	0	3	0

		£	s.	d.
CARPENTER and JOINER.				
Stairs---String boards.				
sides and framed, writhed do. glued up in thicknesses	per foot super.	0	6	0
Handrails.				
deal straight molded	per foot run.	0	1	0
circular ditto	do.	0	2	6
ramps and knees	do.	0	3	0
writhe and twist	do.	0	8	0
mahogany straight molded	do.	0	3	9
ramps and knees	do.	0	9	0
writhe and twist	do.	0	18	6
ditto glued up in thicknesses	do.	1	0	0
straight mahogany molded hand-rail, cross banded	do.	0	6	0
ramps and knees	do.	0	12	0
writhe	do.	1	6	0
nuts and screws to joints	each	0	2	6
Warne's handrails.				
$2\frac{1}{2}$ Jamaica mahogany rail, plain or reeded, without heading joints, straight	per foot run.	0	4	3
ramps	do.	0	7	0
swan neck ditto	do.	0	8	0
circular rails	do.	0	6	0
writhe	do.	1	0	0
Half-rails charge two-thirds.				
Balusters.				
deal square bar	do.	0	0	2
ditto dovetailed into steps	do.	0	0	3
wainscot square bar	do.	0	0	4
ditto dovetailed into steps	do.	0	0	5
mahogany ditto	do.	0	0	7
Planceer---both edges rounded	do.	0	0	2
both edges molded	do.	0	0	3
Newels---square framed	do.	0	0	7
single turnings	each	0	0	10
double ditto	do.	0	1	3

		£	s.	d.
Carpenter & Joiner.				
Stairs---Newels.				
turned and mitred caps of deal	each	0	1	6
ditto of mahogany	do.	0	3	0
ditto pendant	do.	0	0	4
fixing iron newels	do.	0	2	0
ditto balusters	do.	0	1	6
Molded nosings and brackets.				
molded nosings returned to end of steps	do.	0	0	10
ditto, and cut brackets	do.	0	1	10
circular and molded nosings	do.	0	1	8
ditto, and cut brackets	do.	0	3	8
housings to ends of steps	do.	0	0	9
ditto, molded	do.	0	1	0
Soffits---*See backs, elbows, &c.*				
Spandrils---*See stairs.*				
String boards---*See ditto.*				
Surbases---*See architrave.*				
Wainscotting, framed.				
inch deal	per foot super	0	0	9
ditto, dwarf	do.	0	0	10
ditto, raking	do.	0	0	9½
1¼ deal	do.	0	0	10
ditto, dwarf	do.	0	0	10½
ditto, raking	do.	0	0	11
1½ deal	do.	0	0	11½
ditto, dwarf	do.	0	1	0
ditto, raking	do.	0	1	1
inch deal, flush for covering	do.	0	0	8½
1¼ ditto, ditto	do.	0	0	10½
1½ ditto, ditto	do.	0	0	11½
1¼ deal framed, ovolo ogee or quarter round, pannels flat	do.	0	0	11
ditto, ditto, dwarf	do.	0	0	11½
ditto, ditto, raking	do.	0	1	0½
1½ deal ditto	do.	0	1	0
ditto, ditto, dwarf	do.	0	1	0½

CARPENTER & JOINER.		£	s.	d.
Wainscotting, framed.				
1¼ deal raking, ovolo ogee or quarter round, pannels flat	per ft. super	0	1	1½
1¼ deal framed, ovolo ogee or quarter round, pannels raised	do.	0	1	0
ditto, ditto, dwarf -	do.	0	1	0½
ditto, ditto, raking - -	do.	0	1	1½
1½ deal ditto - -	do.	0	1	1
ditto, ditto, dwarf - -	do.	0	1	1½
ditto, ditto, raking -	do.	0	1	2½
1¼ deal framed, ovolo ogee or quarter round, pannels raised, and a moulding on the raising	do.	0	1	0½
ditto, ditto, dwarf -	do.	0	1	1
ditto, ditto, raking -	do.	0	1	2
1½ deal ditto, ditto - -	do.	0	1	1½
ditto, ditto, dwarf -	do.	0	1	2
ditto, ditto, raking - -	do.	0	1	3
1¼ deal bead and but -	do.	0	0	11½
ditto, ditto, dwarf - -	do.	0	1	0
ditto, ditto, raking -	do.	0	1	1
1½ deal ditto - -	do.	0	1	0½
ditto, ditto, dwarf -	do.	0	1	1
ditto, ditto, raking -	do.	0	1	2
1¼ deal bead and flush -	do.	0	1	0
ditto, ditto, dwarf - -	do.	0	1	0½
ditto, ditto, raking -	do.	0	1	1½
1½ deal ditto - -	do.	0	1	1
ditto, ditto, dwarf - -	do.	0	1	1½
ditto, ditto, raking -	do.	0	1	2½
Wainscot, foreign.				
½ inch wainscot, labour and nails	do.	0	0	10½
ditto, ditto, wrought both sides and dovetailed -	do.	0	1	4½
¾ inch wainscot labour and nails	do.	0	1	3
ditto, wrought one side -	do.	0	1	5
inch wainscot, labour and nails	do.	0	1	8

		£	s.	d.
Carpenter & Joiner.				
Wainscot, foreign.				
inch wainscot, wrought both sides,	per foot super	0	2	0
ditto, ditto, and dovetailed	do.	0	2	4
1¼ wainscot, wrought one side	do.	0	2	4½
ditto, ditto, both sides -	do.	0	2	6½
ditto, ditto, ditto, clamped or framed - -	do.	0	2	9
1¼ ditto, framed flush -	do.	0	2	7
ditto, ditto, bead and flush	do.	0	2	9
ditto, ditto, ditto, with inch pannels - - -	do.	0	2	7
ditto, wrought both sides, mitred and clamped - -	do.	0	2	11
1½ ditto, counter-top, clamped	do.	0	3	6
ditto, wrought one side	do.	0	2	10
ditto, framed flush -	do.	0	3	0
2 inch, wrought one side -	do.	0	3	6
ditto, framed fronts, bead, and flush in front, and flush within	do.	0	4	4
2½ inch wainscot - -	do.	0	4	4
wainscot mouldings -	do.	0	2	6
½ inch beads -	per foot run.	0	0	3
Washing troughs.				
1½ clean white deal, wrought both sides, splayed, and put together with white lead	per foot super	0	1	4
1½ second best yellow deal	do.	0	1	4
Water closets.				
1¼ deal seat, riser, and bearer	do.	0	1	0
ditto, second best -	do.	0	1	1
ditto, clean - -	do.	0	1	4
inch white deal, clamped flap, and rail - - -	do.	0	0	11
ditto, clean - -	do.	0	1	2
1¼ yellow deal, ditto -	do.	0	1	1
ditto, second best ditto -	do.	0	1	2

CARPENTER & JOINER.		£	s.	d.
Water-closets.				
1¼ yellow deal, second best, clean	per foot super.	0	1	4
ditto, clean mitre clamped ditto	do.	0	1	7
inch mahogany seat and riser	do.	0	3	6
ditto, clamped flap and frame	do.	0	4	0
Water-trunks.				
inch deal 4½ water-trunk, pitched, painted, and fixed, complete,	per foot running	0	1	4
1¼ deal 4½ ditto, ditto, ditto	do.	0	1	5
inch deal 5 inch ditto	do.	0	1	5
1¼ ditto, ditto	do.	0	1	7
ditto, 6 inch ditto	do.	0	2	0
Wedges. *See Day-work.*				
Charges for day-work.				
ash timber	per foot cube	0	5	6
carpenter or joiner	per day	0	6	0
ditto	per hour	0	0	7½

Deals and Battens, calculated at the Prime Cost of £50. per hundred, for best 12 feet 3 inch; and £28 for 12 feet 2½ inch battens, carting, sawing, waste and profit included; if inferior, deduct 2d. in the 12 feet 3 inch, and the other in proportion; that will make the 1s. 4½d. per foot super. for 3 inch, 1s. 2½d. If more or less than £50 per hundred, add or deduct from these prices accordingly.

thickness.	DEALS.			per foot.		BATTENS.			per foot.
	10 feet.	12 feet.	14 feet.	run.	super.	10 feet.	12 feet.	14 feet.	run
inch.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3	9 0¾	10 10	12 7	1 0	1 4¼	6 0½	7 2½	8 4½	0 8
2½	7 9¾	9 4½	10 11¼	0 10¼	1 2	5 3	6 3½	7 4	0 7
2	6 3	7 6	8 9	0 8¼	0 11¼	4 2½	5 0½	5 10½	0 5½
1½	4 8½	5 7½	6 6¾	0 6¼	0 8½	3 2	3 9¼	4 4¾	0 4¼
1¼	4 1	4 10¾	5 8¾	0 5½	0 7½	2 9¼	3 3¾	3 10½	0 3¾
1	3 3	3 10¾	4 6½	0 4¼	0 6	2 2½	2 7½	3 0¼	0 3
⅝	2 6¼	3 0¼	3 6¼	0 3¼	0 4½	1 8¾	2 0¾	2 5	0 2½
½	2 1	2 6	2 11	0 3	0 3¾	1 5¼	1 8½	2 0¼	0 2¼
slit.	1 9½	2 2	2 6¼	0 2½	0 3¼	1 3	1 5¾	1 9	0 2

	£	s.	d.
Elm timber - - per ft. cube	0	4	6
Plank. *See Plank.*			
Fir timber.			
Dantzic, Riga, Memel, Swede do.	0	4	5
Dram yellow Quebec pine, &c. do.	0	3	4

	£	s.	d.
CARPENTER & JOINER.			
Timber.			
All timber used in shoring to be charged one third its value, for the use and waste only			
Mahogany.			
½ inch Honduras per foot super.	0	1	2
¾ ditto - - - do.	0	1	7
inch - - - do.	0	2	0
½ inch Spanish - do.	0	1	8
¾ ditto - - do.	0	2	4
inch - - do.	0	3	0
Oak, up to 8 inches by 8 inches per foot cube	0	6	6
ditto from ditto, to 12 by 12 do.	0	7	0
ditto, 12 inches square do.	0	7	6
old, sound and good - do.	0	3	6
ditto, extra scantling - do.	0	4	0
posts, 6 feet long - - each	0	4	6
ditto, 7 feet long - do.	0	5	0
ditto, 8 feet long - - do.	0	5	9
ditto, 9 feet long - do.	0	6	6
arris rails - - per pair	0	6	0
cleft pales, 6 feet long, 4 score to the hundred - -	1	12	0
ditto, 5 feet ditto, 5 score ditto -	1	12	0
ditto, 4 feet ditto, 6 score ditto -	1	12	0
5 feet pale boards - each	0	0	8
6 feet ditto - - do.	0	0	10
Oak plank. *See Plank.*			
wedges. *See Daywork.*			

Plank.	Fir.		Elm.		New Oak.		Old Oak.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s	d.
inch, per ft. super	0	5 -	0	5 -	0	8 -	0	4
1½ inch do.	0	7 -	0	7 -	1	0 -	0	6
2 inch do.	0	9 -	0	9 -	1	4 -	0	8
2½ inch do.	0	11½ -	0	11½ -	1	7½ -	0	10
3 inch do.	1	2 -	1	2 -	1	11 -	1	0
3½ inch do.	1	4 -	1	4 -	2	2½ -	1	1
4 inch do.	1	6 -	1	6 -	2	6 -	1	3

		£	s.	d.
Carpenter & Joiner.				
Wainscot.				
¼ inch thick	per ft. super.	0	0	5
½ inch ditto	do.	0	0	8
¾ inch ditto	do.	0	0	11½
inch ditto	do.	0	1	3
1¼ inch ditto	do.	0	1	6½
1½ inch ditto	do.	0	1	10
2 inch ditto	do.	0	2	5
2½ inch ditto	do.	0	3	0
3 inch ditto	do.	0	3	7

Wedges.

		Oak. s.	Oak. d.	Fir. s.	Fir. d.
small sizes-	per pair	1	3 - 0	9	
15 inches by 9	do.	2	0 - 1	3	
18 inches by 12	do.	3	0 - 2	0	
24 inches by 12	do.	4	0 - 3	0	

Ironmongery. Bolts	Barrelled bolts.			
6 inch with screws	each	0	1	6
7 inch ditto	do.	0	1	9
8 inch ditto	do.	0	2	0
9 inch ditto	do.	0	2	3
10 inch ditto	do.	0	2	6
12 inch ditto	do.	0	3	0
Brass flush bolts.				
3 inch	do.	0	0	7
4 inch	do.	0	0	9
5 inch	do.	0	0	11
6 inch	do.	0	1	1
8 inch	do.	0	1	4
10 inch	do.	0	1	8
12 inch	do.	0	2	2
14 inch	do.	0	2	8
16 inch	do.	0	3	3
18 inch	do.	0	3	10
20 inch	do.	0	4	6
24 inch	do.	0	5	3
30 inch	do.	0	6	3

CARPENTER & JOINER.		£	s.	d.
Bright rod bolts.				
3 inch with screws	each	0	0	6
4 inch ditto	do.	0	0	8
5 inch ditto	do.	0	0	10
6 inch ditto	do.	0	1	0
7 inch ditto	do.	0	1	2
8 inch ditto	do.	0	1	4
9 inch ditto	do.	0	1	6
10 inch ditto	do.	0	1	8
Rough rod bolts.				
4 inch with screws	do.	0	0	6
5 inch ditto	do.	0	0	8
6 inch ditto	do.	0	0	10
7 inch ditto	do.	0	1	0
8 inch ditto	do.	0	1	2
9 inch ditto	do.	0	1	4
10 inch ditto	do.	0	1	6
Spring plate bolts.				
3 inch with screws	do.	0	0	4
3½ inch ditto	do.	0	0	5
4 inch ditto	do.	0	0	6
5 inch ditto	do.	0	0	7
6 inch ditto	do.	0	0	8
7 inch ditto	do.	0	0	10
8 inch ditto	do.	0	1	0
Brads. *See Nails.*				
Glue	per lb.	0	1	2
Hinges. Brass butts and screws,				
¾ ditto	per pair	0	0	6
inch	do.	0	0	8
1¼ ditto	do.	0	0	9
1½ ditto	do.	0	0	10
1¾ ditto	do.	0	1	0
2 ditto	do.	0	1	3
2½ ditto	do.	0	1	6
1¼ cast iron butts and screws	do.	0	0	6
1¼ ditto	do.	0	0	7

CARPENTER and JOINER.	£	s.	d.
Ironmongery.			
$1\frac{5}{4}$ cast-iron butts and screws per pair	0	0	8
2 ditto - - do.	0	0	9
$2\frac{1}{4}$ ditto - - do.	0	0	10
$2\frac{1}{2}$ ditto - - do.	0	0	11
$2\frac{3}{4}$ ditto - - do.	0	1	0
3 ditto - - do.	0	1	3
$3\frac{1}{2}$ ditto - - do.	0	1	6
4 ditto - - do.	0	2	0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ wrought iron butts and screws do.	0	0	8
$1\frac{3}{4}$ ditto - - do.	0	0	10
2 ditto - - do.	0	1	0
$2\frac{1}{4}$ ditto - - do.	0	1	2
$2\frac{1}{2}$ ditto - - do.	0	1	4
$2\frac{3}{4}$ ditto - - do.	0	1	6
3 ditto - - do.	0	1	8
$3\frac{1}{2}$ ditto - - do.	0	2	0
4 ditto - - do.	0	2	6
inch cast back flap - - do.	0	0	6
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ditto - - do.	0	0	8
$1\frac{1}{2}$ ditto - - do.	0	0	10
$1\frac{3}{4}$ ditto - - do.	0	1	0
2 ditto - - do.	0	1	3
inch wrought ditto - do.	0	0	8
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ditto - - do.	0	0	10
$1\frac{1}{2}$ ditto - - do.	0	1	0
$1\frac{3}{4}$ ditto - - do.	0	1	3
2 ditto - - do.	0	1	7
cross garnet, or hook and eye hinges,			
10 inch - - do.	0	1	2
12 ditto - - do.	0	1	4
14 ditto - - do.	0	1	6
16 ditto - - do.	0	1	8
18 ditto - - do.	0	2	0
20 ditto - - do.	0	2	6
To be measured from the joint, and including nails, all exceeding 20 inches, to be charged per lb.	0	0	8

		£	s.	d.
CARPENTER & JOINER.				
Ironmongery. Hinges.				
H L's.				
6 inch with screws	per pair	0	1	2
7 inch ditto	do.	0	1	4
8 inch ditto	do.	0	1	8
9 inch ditto	do.	0	2	0
10 inch ditto	do.	0	2	6
12 inch ditto	do.	0	3	6
larger sizes	per lb.	0	0	10
Parliament, cast-iron.				
3½ inches with screws	per pair	0	1	8
4 inches ditto	do.	0	1	10
4½ inches ditto	do.	0	2	0
Parliament, wrought iron.				
3½ inch with screws	do.	0	2	4
4 inch ditto	do.	0	2	6
4½ inch ditto	do.	0	2	9
5 inch ditto	do.	0	3	0
Hinges, side.				
3 inch with screws	do.	0	0	6
4 inch ditto	do.	0	0	8
5 inch ditto	do.	0	0	10
6 inch ditto	do.	0	1	0
7 inch ditto	do.	0	1	3
8 inch ditto	do.	0	1	6
9 inch ditto	do.	0	1	6
10 inch ditto	do.	0	2	2
11 inch ditto	do.	0	2	6
12 inch ditto	do.	0	3	0
Holdfasts	per lb.	0	0	6
ditto	each	0	0	2
Latches—thumb-latches	do.	0	1	0
Norfolk ditto	do.	0	1	4
plate ditto	do.	0	1	6
Lead	per lb.	0	0	6
Locks, with screws, &c. complete.				
4 inch iron rim	each	0	2	0
5 inch	do.	0	2	3

CARPENTER and JOINER.		£	s.	d
Ironmongery.				
Locks, with screws, &c. complete.				
6 inch, 2 bolted brass nob	each	0	3	6
ditto, 3 bolted ditto -	do.	0	4	6
7 inch, 2 bolted ditto -	do.	0	4	6
ditto, 3 bolted ditto -	do.	0	5	0
with rings, add -	do.	0	0	4
8 inch iron rim draw back	do.	0	7	6
9 inch ditto - -	do.	0	9	6
10 inch iron-bound -	do.	0	5	6
12 inch ditto - -	do.	0	7	6
common mortise lock, plain furniture	do.	0	12	6
ditto, wrought ditto -	do.	0	15	0
Nails and brads.				
2d. -	per hundred	0	0	2
3d. - -	do.	0	0	3
4d. - -	do.	0	0	4
6d. - -	do.	0	0	6
8d. - -	do.	0	0	8
10d. - -	do.	0	0	10
20d. - -	do.	0	1	8
24d. - -	do.	0	2	0
Pitch - -	per lb.	0	0	5
Pullies---1⅜ inch, all iron -	each	0	0	5
1½ inch ditto -	do.	0	0	6
1⅝ - -	do.	0	0	7
1¾ - - -	do.	0	0	8
2 inch ditto -	do.	0	0	10
1⅜ iron frame and brass sheave	do.	0	0	7
1½ inch ditto - -	do.	0	0	8
1⅝ inch ditto -	do.	0	0	9
1¾ inch ditto - -	do.	0	0	10
2 inch ditto -	do.	0	1	0
1⅜ inch, brass front and brass sheave - -	do.	0	0	8
1½ inch ditto -	do.	0	0	9
1⅝ inch ditto - -	do.	0	0	10½

		£	s.	d.
CARPENTER & JOINER.				
Ironmongery. Pullies.				
$1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, brass front and brass sheave	each	0	1	0
2 inch ditto	do.	0	1	4
2 inch brass axle pullies	do.	0	2	0
$2\frac{1}{2}$ inch ditto	do.	0	2	6
Wood-sash pullies.				
$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	do.	0	0	2
2 inch	do.	0	0	3
pullies and boxings	do.	0	0	9
Sash drops, of brass	do.	0	0	3
fastenings of ditto, patent	do.	0	1	6
ditto, ditto, best	do.	0	2	0
screws	do.	0	0	8
line, common	per yard	0	0	3
best flax ditto	do.	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
small patent ditto	do.	0	0	6
large patent ditto	do.	0	0	8
weights, cast iron	per lb.	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
lead ditto	do.	0	0	5
Screws---$\frac{3}{4}$ inch	per dozen	0	0	3
inch	do.	0	0	4
$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch	do.	0	0	5
$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	do.	0	0	6
$1\frac{3}{4}$ inch	do.	0	0	7
2 inch	do.	0	0	8
$2\frac{1}{2}$ inch	do.	0	0	10
3 inch	do.	0	1	2
$3\frac{1}{2}$ inch	do.	0	1	4
4 inch	do.	0	1	9
Shutter turns	each	0	0	6
screws	do.	0	0	6
stubs and plates	do.	0	0	6
Smiths' work.				
chimney bars, wrought iron	per lb.	0	0	4
wrought iron ties, &c.	do.	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
ditto, screwed bolts and nuts	do.	0	0	8

	£	s.	d.
CARPENTER and JOINER.			
Ironmongery. Smiths' work.			
cast iron columns - per cwt.	1	1	0
ditto gratings, &c. - - do.	1	0	0
ditto railing, with wrought iron top-rail, fixed complete do.	1	11	6
rail, all wrought iron - do.	1	18	0
ditto, in plain gates - do.	2	5	0
ditto, in bookcase doors per lb.	0	0	10½
rail-holes cut in Portland each	0	0	2½
ditto in York - - do.	0	0	4
standard holes double.			
Spikes - - - per lb.	0	0	6
Tar - - - do.	0	0	6
ditto - - per gallon	0	1	4
Wall hooks - - per lb.	0	0	6
ditto - - each	0	0	2
White lead - - per lb.	0	0	9
Wire-work.			
fly wire for safes, from 1s. 6d. to per foot super	0	1	9
brass twisted ditto for bookcases do.	0	2	0
trellis ditto - do.	0	3	0
iron wire guards for windows or skylights - - do.	0	1	0
strong ditto to fancy patterns do.	0	2	0
brass ditto, from 3s. 6d. to do.	0	4	0
flat drawn, from 5s. to - do.	0	7	0
if in a brass frame, add per foot run	0	3	6
mahogany frame ditto - do.	0	1	0
For all ironmongery not here inserted, add 20 per cent upon the prime cost of the article, which is considered the carpenter's profit.			
CARRIAGES. Gentlemen's wheeled.			
Chaise, plain post - each	112	0	0
travelling post - do.	178	0	0
Chariot, elegant - - do.	286	0	0

	£	s.	d.
CARRIAGES.			
Gentlemen's wheeled.			
Chariot, plain, town - each	193	0	0
Coach, elegant - - do.	337	0	0
plain town - - do.	189	0	0
travelling - - do.	201	0	0
Curricle - - do.	103	0	0
Gig, good plain - - do.	58	0	0
elegant - - do.	78	0	0
Landau - - - do.	186	0	0
Landaulet - - do.	157	0	0
Phæton - - do.	93	0	0
Sociable - - do.	102	0	0
The above prices include all extras			
CARROT-cutting Machine. *See Machine.*			
CARVING. The Corinthian, or composite capital, is valued by the diameter, being done according to the order, with stem, leaves, volutes, &c. is charged at - - per inch	0	2	6
For instance, a capital 12 inches diameter, taken four times, makes 48 inches, at 2s. 6d. per inch is £6 for carving the capital complete; and so in proportion to a three quarter, or half column, &c. A pilaster capital on the face is one quarter.			
The Ionic capital, in complete order, is from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per inch diameter.			
CART, common, one horse, for light work, with axletree, wheels, &c. complete	28	0	0
ditto, for heavy work, ditto	36	0	0
2 horse ditto, for light work, ditto	37	0	0
ditto, ditto, heavy work, ditto	45	0	0
Mule, for the West Indies.			
close-bodied cart with axletree, wheels, &c. complete -	30	0	0

	£	s.	d.
CART.			
Close bodied cart, for 2 puncheons of rum, made strong, common axletree, with gun metal boxes, wheels, &c. complete - -	52	10	0
Scotch - - each	17	17	0
ditto - - do.	19	19	0
ditto - - do.	21	0	0

CARTAGE, Rates of.

In pursuance of an act of Parliament passed in the 30th year of the reign of his late Majesty king George the second, intituled "An Act to explain and amend an act made in the 18th year of his late Majesty's reign, to prevent the misbehaviour of the drivers of carts in the streets of London, Westminster, and the limits of the weekly bills of mortality, and for other purposes in this act mentioned," the Justices here present having proceeded to take into their consideration the rates and prices assessed and rated by a certain order made at the General Sessions of the Peace, holden for the city of London, by adjournment at the Guildhall within the said city, on Thursday, the third day of October, in the 39th year of the reign of his late Majesty, for the carriage of all goods which should be taken up in the said city of London, and carried by any carts, cars, or carroons, as well in the said city of London, as from the said city of London into the city of Westminster, or any other place or places, not exceeding the distance of three miles from the said city of London, do assess and rate the rates and prices hereinafter mentioned, as reasonable rates and

£ s. d

prices for the carriage of all goods which shall be taken up in the city of London, and carried by any licensed carts, cars, or carroons, as well in the said city of London, from the said city of London into the city of Westminster, or any other place or places not exceeding the distance of three miles from the said city of London, that is to say:

Every parcel of dry goods, such as indigo, argol, cheese, and all other goods (not hazardous) of the like bulk and weight, whether in one or many casks, above 19 cwt. and not exceeding 25 cwt. to be deemed a load.

Every parcel of dry goods, such as indigo, argol, cheese, and all other goods (not hazardous) of the like bulk and weight, whether in one or many casks, above 15 cwt. and not exceeding 19 cwt. a small load.

Ditto, not exceeding 15 cwt. a half load.

Each of the parcels of grocery next hereinafter mentioned are to be deemed as follows:

For, or as a full load.

Two hogsheads of sugar, light or heavy, three tierces of ditto, not exceeding 25 cwt.; one butt and one caroteel of currants; 50 baskets Malaga or Denia raisins; 30 frails or pieces of Alexias; 20 barrels Belvideras or Liparas; 20 barrels or 80 tapnets of figs; one butt and a small cask of Smyrnas; five barrels of

	£	s.	d.
rice; three bales of aniseed; six barrels of almonds.			
For, or as a small load.			
One butt of currants or Smyrnas; one butt and one roll of currants; 20 quarter barrels, or 50 jars of raisins of the sun three puncheons of prunes.			
One hogshead of sugar, or any parcel of grocery not exceeding 15 cwt. to be deemed a half load; pot or pearl ashes, weighing from 19 cwt. to 25 cwt. to be deemed a load; one ditto not less than 15 cwt. a small load; two hogsheads of tallow a load; fish oil, ten barrels to be a load.			
From any of the quays below the bridge, to any part of Lower Thames-street, up Fish-street hill to the Monument, up Pudding lane, Botolph lane, St. Mary at hill, St. Dunstan's hill, or any of the lanes leading from Thames-street, Pudding lane, Botolph lane, and that part of Upper Thames-street from the Bridge foot, to Martin's lane, Miles's lane, and Old Swan :			
For every load as before mentioned	0	3	4
For every small or half load	0	2	7
From any of the wharfs between the Tower and London Bridge, to Dyer's Hall, Coal Harbour, Steel Yard, Doublehood warehouse, Laurence Pountney lane, Three Cranes, Queenhithe, Queen-street hill, College hill, Dowgate hill, that part of Fish-street hill above the Monument, or any of the lanes as high as both Eastcheaps, leading from Lower			

	£	s.	d.
CARTAGE, Rates of.			
Thames-street to Tower-street, Mark-lane, Lime-street, Billiter-lane, Leaden-hall-street, Duke's place, St. Mary Axe, Bishopsgate-street within, Cornhill, Finch-lane, Lombard-street, Birchin-lane, Abchurch-lane, Clement's-lane, Gracechurch-street, both Eastcheaps, Philpot-lane, Rood-lane, and places of the like distance:			
For a load - - -	0	4	1
For a small load - - -	0	3	4
For half a load - -	0	2	7
From the quays to Broad-street, Threadneedle-street, Lothbury, Bartholomew-lane, London-wall, Coleman-street, Basinghall-street, Old Jewry, Laurence-lane, Ironmonger-lane, Milk-street, Aldermanbury, Wood-street, Cheapside, Poultry, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Newgate-street, Paternoster-row, St. Paul's Church-yard, Doctors' Commons, Old Change, Friday-street, Bread-street, Bow-lane, Watling-street, Basing-lane, Bread-street hill, Trinity-lane, Old Fish-street, or any part of Thames-street from Queenhithe to Puddle-dock, or places of the like distance within the gates, and also to Bishopsgate without, not exceeding the London workhouse, Aldgate High-street within, Whitechapel bars, Houndsditch and the Minories:			
For a load - -	0	4	11
For a small load - -	0	4	1
For half a load - -	0	2	7
From the quays to all places between the gates and bars, the above-mentioned articles otherwise ascertained before excepted.			

CARTAGE, Rates of.	£	s.	d.
For a load - -	0	5	11
For a small load - - -	0	4	8
For half a load - -	0	4	1
For Yorkshire packs to all places within the gates - per pack	0	4	2
For ditto to all places within the gates and bars do.	0	5	0
For Spanish wool to any place within the gates - per bag	0	0	7
And from all other warehouses to Blackwell Hall, and other Inns within the gates do.	0	0	6
For ditto to all places between the gates and bars do.	0	0	7

N. B. To carry nine bags of Spanish wool in a load, and no more. Several kinds of goods next hereinafter mentioned, being either not weighable, hazardous, or cumbersome, are to be carried at the rates next hereinafter mentioned, viz.

East India goods that are weighable, as tea, coffee, &c. to any of the Company's warehouses in Fenchurch-street, Lime-street, the Exchange, &c. 3s. 7d. per ton, and 2½d. per cwt. the overweight.

All pieces of arrack, containing about one hundred and fifty gallons each, 3s. each, or a greater quantity in two or more smaller casks - -	0	3	6
Hamburgh, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Scotch, and Irish linens, in chests, vats, bales, and packings, of various weights and sizes, from 8d. to per chest, bale, &c.	0	4	3

Tobacco from either of the quays to the respective merchants' warehouses situate as follow: Tower-street, Tower-hill, Crutched friars, Minories, Little

CARTAGE, Rates of.

	£	s.	d.
and Great Chamber-street, Goodman's fields, and Well's warehouses, Goodman's fields. And from either of the said warehouses to either of the quays, as sugar or other dry goods:			
Smyrna cotton, per bag; sacks of goats' hair, wool, or of galls or silk, nuts or sponges, or colloquintida, or bales of cotton yarn, or chests of drugs, or pistachia - each	0	0	7
Cyprus cotton - per bag	0	1	2
Turkey silk - per bale	0	0	8
Bales of carpets - each	0	1	7
Ditto, small bales - do.	0	0	9½
Fangots, or sacks of mohair yarn, or fangots of silk, or balleys of Turkey cotton - each	0	0	5
East India coast bales per bale	0	0	8
Ditto, bales prohibited do.	0	0	11
All bags and bales of cotton (large Cyprus bags excepted) each	0	0	7
All packets of ditto, and half bales of sponge - - do.	0	0	3½

For Cartage of Wine, Oil, Brandy, Rum, &c.

Two pipes, two butts, or four hogsheads of wine, one piece and one puncheon, two puncheons or pipes of brandy, two puncheons of rum, two pipes, two small butts, one great butt, four hogsheads, or any quantity of oil, whether in one or more casks, above 200 and not exceeding 300 gallons, to be accounted a load.

One pipe and one hogshead, or three hogsheads of wine, one pipe or one puncheon of brandy, three hogsheads or any quantity of oil, rum, &c. above 150, not

CARTAGE, Rates of.

	£	s.	d

exceeding 200 gallons, to be esteemed a small load.

One pipe, one butt, or two hogsheads of wine, one pipe or one puncheon of brandy, one puncheon of rum, one pipe, one small butt, or two hogsheads, or any quantity of oil, not exceeding 150 gallons, an half load.

Fish oil; ten barrels to be (and not hazardous) a load.

From any of the quays below the bridge to any part of Lower Thames-street, or any part of Upper Thames-street as far as the Three Cranes, or to any part of the lanes or hills leading from or to the above places, to Tower-street, Mark-lane, Mincing-lane, Seething-lane, Crutched-friars, Poor Jewry-lane, Fenchurch-street, Lime-street, Billiter-lane, Leaden-hall-street, Duke's-place, St. Mary Axe, Bishopsgate-street within, Cornhill, Finch-lane, Lombard-street, and any of the lanes leading from thence to Cannon-street, Walbrook, Budge-row, Grace-church-street, both Eastcheaps, Philpot-lane, Rood-lane, and places of the like distance:

For a load as before mentioned	0	4	2
For a small load - -	0	3	4
For half a load - -	0	2	7

From the quays to Broad-street, Threadneedle-street, Lothbury, Bartholomew-lane, Coleman-street, Old Jewry, Lawrence-lane, Ironmonger-lane, Milk-street, Aldermanbury, Wood-street, Cheapside, Bow-lane, Bucklersbury, Poultry, the back of the Exchange, Fri-

CARTAGE, Rates of.	£	s.	d.
day-street, Bread-street, Basing-lane, Bread-street-hill, Trinity-lane, Old Fish-street, any part of Thames-street westward of the Three Cranes, and places of the like distance:			
For a load -	0	5	2
For a small load - -	0	4	2
For half a load -	0	3	4
From the quays to London-wall, St. Martin's-le-Grand, St. Paul's Church-yard, Doctors' Commons, Paternoster-row, Newgate-street, Blowbladder-street, Bull and Mouth-street, Foster-lane, and places of the like distance within the gates, as also to Bishopsgate without, Aldgate High-street within Whitechapel bars, Houndsditch, and the Minories:			
For a load - -	0	5	2
For a small load -	0	4	2
For half a load - -	0	3	4
From the quays to Ludgate-hill, Fleet-market, Old Bailey, Snow-hill, Holborn-bridge, Smithfield, Aldersgate-street, Barbican, Redcross-street, Fore-street, and places of the like distance:			
For a load - -	0	5	11
For a small load - -	0	5	2
For half a load - -	0	3	4
From the quays to Fleet-street, Temple-bar, Fetter-lane, Holborn-hill, and places of the like distance:			
For a load - -	0	6	8
For a small load - -	0	5	2
For half a load - -	0	4	2
For cartage of dry goods from the wharfs, &c. westward of the bridges, from any of the wharfs between London-bridge			

	£	s.	d.
and Puddle dock, to any part of Upper Thames-street, or any of the hills or lanes leading directly out of it:			
For a load - -	0	4	1
For a small load -	0	3	4
For half a load - -	0	2	7
From any of the wharfs between London bridge and Queenhithe, or any of the warehouses in or adjoining to that part of Upper Thames-street, to all places above excepted within the gates:			
For a load - -	0	4	1
For a small load - -	0	3	4
For half a load - -	0	2	7
To all places between the gates and bars:			
For a load - -	0	5	7
For a small load - -	0	4	2
For half a load -	0	3	8
From any of the wharfs between Queenhithe and Puddle dock, or any of the warehouses in or adjoining to that part of Thames-street to Old Fish-street, Carter-lane, Doctors' Commons, Basing-lane, St. Paul's Church-yard, Newgate-street, Cornhill, and all places within the gates, westward of the streets leading from Bishopsgate to London bridge up the hill:			
For a load - -	0	4	1
For a small load -	0	3	4
For half a load - -	0	2	7
To Little Eastcheap, Tower-street, Fenchurch-street, Lower Thames-street, Crutched-friars, and all places within the gates, eastward of the streets leading from Bishopsgate to London-bridge; as also			

CARTAGE, RATES of.

	£	s.	d.
to Ludgate-hill, Old Bailey, Fleet-market, Holborn-bridge, Snow-hill, Smithfield, Aldersgate-street, Barbican, and all other places westward of Cripplegate within the bars:			
For a load - - -	0	5	0
For a small load - -	0	4	2
For half a load -	0	3	4
To Fore-street, Whitecross-street, Bishopsgate-street-without, Houndsditch, and all other places eastward of Cripplegate within the bars:			
For a load - -	0	5	11
For a small load - -	0	4	8
For half a load - -	0	3	4
From any of the quays below the bridge, or from Cannon-street, Lombard-street, Leadenhall-street, and places of the like distance, not exceeding Cornhill, Bishopsgate-street-within, Walbrook, Budge-row, Queen-street-hill, and Queenhithe, to any part of High-street in the borough of Southwark, as far as St. George's church, to any of the wharfs in Tooley-street, not exceeding Stanton's wharf, at the end of Stoney-lane:			
For every load of dry goods and grocery mentioned -	0	4	1
For a small load of dry goods	0	3	4
For half a load of dry goods -	0	2	7
Wine, olive oil, rum, &c. from and to the above mentioned places:			
For a load - -	0	5	0
For a small load - -	0	4	2
For half a load - -	0	3	4
From any of the above mentioned quays, and the above mentioned places			

CARTAGE, Rates of.	£	s.	d.
to Bankside, Gravel lane, Deadman's place, Blackman-street, Kent-street, White-street, Long-lane, Bermondsey-street, St. Saviour's dock, Dockhead, Shad Thames, Black's fields, or any of the wharfs in Tooley-street below Symond's wharf, and all the places adjacent of the like distance:			
For every load of dry goods or grocery - - -	0	4	11
For every small load of dry goods	0	4	2
For half a load of dry goods	0	3	4
Wine, oil, brandy, rum, &c. to the above mentioned places:			
For a load - - -	0	6	8
For a small load - -	0	5	2
For half a load - - -	0	4	2
[The bridge and bridge yard toll to be paid by the merchants.]			
From any of the quays below the bridge, and any of the hills or lanes leading from Lower Thames-street, from Tower-street, Fenchurch-street, Leadenhall-street, Gracechurch-street, Bishopsgate-street-within, and all places adjacent on the east side of the streets leading from Bishopsgate to the bridge, to Chancery lane, the Strand, from Temple bar, as far as the New Church, and places adjacent of the like distance:			
For every load of dry goods or grocery - - - -	0	6	8
For a small load of dry goods	0	4	11
For half a load of dry goods	0	3	8
Wine, olive oil, brandy, rum, &c. from and to the above places:			
For a load - - -	0	7	7

CARTAGE, Rates of.	£	s.	d.
For a small load - -	0	5	11
For half a load - -	0	5	2
To that part of the Strand beyond the New Church, St. Martin's lane, Long Acre, Drury lane, Covent garden, Seven Dials, Monmouth-street, Lincoln's Inn fields, Clare Market, High Holborn, St. Giles's as far as the church, Gray's Inn lane, Red lion-street, Bloomsbury, and places adjacent of the like distance:			
For a load of dry goods or grocery	0	8	5
For a small load of dry goods	0	6	8
For half a load of dry goods -	0	5	2
Wine, olive oil, brandy, rum, &c. to the above places:			
For a load - -	0	9	4
For a small load - -	0	7	7
For half a load -	0	6	8
To Charing Cross, Whitehall, or any part of Westminster, as far as Buckingham gate, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, (to the end of Dover-street) Old Bond-street, Conduit-street, Newport Market, Soho, Oxford road, to the end of Regent-street, and places adjacent of the like distance;			
For a load of dry goods or grocery	0	10	1
For a small load of dry goods	0	7	7
For half a load of dry goods	0	6	8
Wine, olive oil, brandy, rum, &c. to the above places:			
For a load - -	0	11	11
For a small load - -	0	9	4
For half a load - -	0	7	7
To Grosvenor-square, Mayfair, Berkley-square, Hanover-square, New Bond-street, Cavendish-square, and places of the like distance·			

CARTAGE, Rates of.	£	s.	d
For a load of dry goods or grocery	0	11	11
For a small load of dry goods	0	9	4
For half a load of dry goods	0	7	7
Wine, olive oil, brandy, rum, &c. to the above places:			
For a load	0	13	5
For a small load	0	11	1
For half a load	0	8	5
From the quays to Goodman's fields, East Smithfield, the Hermitage, Whitechapel without the bars, as far as George yard, not exceeding Dirty lane, and places adjacent of the like distance:			
For every load of dry goods or grocery	0	4	11
For a small load of dry goods	0	4	1
For half a load of dry goods	0	3	4
Pot or pearl ashes, weight as described:			
For a load	0	5	11
For a small load	0	4	2
For half a load	0	3	4
Fish oil for a load	0	4	11
Wine, olive oil, brandy, rum, &c. to the said places:			
For a load	0	5	2
For a small load	0	4	2
For half a load	0	4	2
To Whitechapel, Church-lane, Fieldgate, Nightingale-lane, Virginia-street, Wellclose square, and places of the like distance:			
For every load of dry goods or grocery	0	5	11
For a small load of dry goods	0	4	8
For half a load of dry goods	0	3	8
Wine, olive oil, brandy, rum, &c. to the said places:			
For a load	0	6	8

CARTAGE, Rates of.	£	s.	d.
For a small load - -	0	5	2
For half a load - -	0	4	2
To Ratcliff-highway, Wapping, Old Gravel lane, Cockhill, Shadwell, and places of the like distance:			
For a load of dry goods or grocery	0	6	8
For a small load of dry goods	0	5	2
For half a load of dry goods	0	4	2
Wine, olive oil, brandy, rum, &c. to the said places:			
For a load - -	0	8	5
For a small load -	0	6	8
For half a load - -	0	5	11
To Ratcliff-cross, Stepney-causeway, Limehouse, Bell wharf, Shadwell dock, and all places adjacent of the like distance:			
For a load of dry goods or grocery	0	8	5
For a small load of dry goods	0	6	8
For half a load of dry goods	0	5	11
Wine, olive oil, brandy, rum, &c. to the said places:			
For a load - -	0	10	1
For a small load -	0	8	5
For half a load - -	0	6	8
From the quays to Spitalfields, Shoreditch, Moorfields, Windmill-hill, Chiswell-street, and places adjacent of the like distance:			
For a load of dry goods or grocery	0	6	8
For a small load of dry goods	0	4	11
For half a load of dry goods	0	4	1
Wine, olive oil, brandy, rum, &c. to the above places:			
For a load - -	0	7	7
For a small load -	0	5	11
For half a load -	0	4	2

CARTAGE, Rates of.

	£	s.	d.
To Old-street, that part of Whitecross street, out of the freedom of the city, Golden lane, Goswell-street, St. John-street beyond the bars, Clerkenwell Leather-lane, Saffron hill, Hockley in the Hole, and all places adjacent of the like distance:			
For every load of dry goods or grocery - -	0	6	8
For a small load of dry goods	0	4	11
For half a load of dry goods	0	4	1
Wine, olive oil, brandy, rum, &c. to the above mentioned places:			
For a load - -	0	7	7
For a small load -	0	5	11
For half a load - -	0	4	2
And as to all other places and goods, not before particularly mentioned, the same are to be carried and paid for in manner following, that is to say:			
All goods, wares, and merchandize whatsoever, weighing 14 cwt. or under shall be deemed half a load.			
And from 14 cwt. to 26 cwt. shall be deemed a load, from any part of the City of London, at the following rates, viz.			
For any way within and to the extension of half a mile, for half a load or under - -	0	2	7
For above half a load, and not exceeding a load	0	4	2
For any way more than half a mile, and to the extension of a mile, for half a load or under -	0	3	4
For above half a load, and not exceeding a load - -	0	5	2
For any way more than a mile, and			

	£	s.	d.
CARTAGE, Rates of.			
to the extension of one mile and a half, for half a load or under	0	4	2
For above half a load, and not exceeding a load -	0	5	11
For any way more than a mile and a half, and to the extension of two miles, for half a load or under	0	5	2
For above half a load and not exceeding a load - -	0	6	8
For any way more than two miles, and within two miles and a half, for half a load or under	0	5	11
For above half a load, and not exceeding a load - -	0	8	5
For any way more than two miles and a half, and within three miles, for half a load or under -	0	6	8
For above half a load, and not exceeding a load -	0	8	5
For any more than three miles, and within three miles and a half, for half a load or under -	0	7	7
For above half a load, and not exceeding a load - -	0	9	4
For any way more than three miles and a half, and within four miles, for half a load or under	0	8	5
For above half a load, and not exceeding a load - -	0	10	1
CASE. Sugar Mill. *See Roller.*			
CASEMENT. *See Carpenter & Joiner.*			
Casements and stays of wrought iron, per lb.	0	0	8
CASES, packing. *See Packing Cases.*			
CATGUT. Bands for lathes, drum wheels, &c. per knot	0	2	0

£ s d.

CATTLE. Method of measuring.

Take the girt or circumference of the beast, standing square, just behind the shoulder-blade, from whence take the length along the back to that part of the tail as will plumb to the hind part of the buttock, sinking the offal. For example, suppose a bullock to girt 6 ft. 4 in., and in length 5 ft. 3 in.

	ft.	in.
Thus—	6	4
	×	
	5	3
Sup. quantity	31	8
or area	1	7
	33	3

33 ft. superficial, multiplied by 23, as will be seen by the following scale, make the beast to weigh 759 lbs.

If half fat, deduct 1-20th part. 38

721

	Girt. ft	in:	multp
Large cattle	4	6	16
do.	4	8	16
do.	4	10	16
do.	5	0	16
do.	5	2	17
do.	5	4	18
do.	5	6	19
do.	5	8	20
do.	5	10	21
do.	6	0	22

£ s. d.

CATTLE.

	Girt. ft.	in.	multp.
Large cattle	6	4	23
do.	6	8	24½
do.	7	0	26
do.	7	4	27
do.	7	8	28½
do.	8	0	30
do.	8	4	31
do.	8	6	32
Small cattle, pigs, &c.	2	6	11
do.	2	8	11
do.	2	10	11½
do.	3	0	12
do.	3	2	12
do.	3	4	12½
do.	3	6	13
do.	3	8	13½
do.	3	10	14
do.	4	0	14½
do.	4	2	15
do.	4	4	15½
do.	4	6	16

The above is for fat beasts; a deduction must be made of one-twentieth part for half fatted ones, and others in proportion. The above will be found extremely useful in valuing stock, &c.

CAVEDO, in commerce, a Portuguese long measure, equal to 27 $\frac{333}{1000}$ English inches.

CEDAR, wild, specific gravity, 37 lbs. per foot cube

Palestine ditto	38¼ lbs.	do.
Indian ditto	82 lbs.	do.
American ditto	35 lbs.	do.

		£	s.	d.
CEDAR, timber, specific gravity of 1 foot cube, 36 lbs.				
61 cube feet - -	1 ton.			
per foot cube - -		0	4	2½
per load of 50 feet - -		10	10	0
½ inch plank	per foot super	0	0	5
¾ ditto - -	do.	0	0	7½
inch ditto -	do.	0	0	10
1¼ ditto - -	do.	0	1	0½
1½ ditto - -	do.	0	1	3
2 inch ditto -	do.	0	1	8
2½ ditto - -	do.	0	2	1
3 inch ditto -	do.	0	2	6
3½ ditto - -	do.	0	2	11
4 inch ditto -	do.	0	3	4

The above wood is valuable for making patterns in machinery; none stands the wet sand better; especially where thin castings are required.

CEILING. *See Plasterers' Work.*

CEMENT. Cast iron, dust for. *See Dust.*

To half a pint of milk put an equal quantity of vinegar, in order to curdle it; then separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with the whites of four or five eggs, beating the whole together. When it is well mixed, add a little quick lime through a sieve, until it has acquired the consistence of thick paste. With this cement broken vessels or cracks of all kinds may be mended. It dries quickly and resists the action of fire and water.

Useful for turners.

Take resin one pound, pitch four ounces, melt these together, and while boiling hot, add brickdust until by dropping a little upon a stone, you perceive it hard

£ s. d

CEMENT.

enough; then pour it into water, and immediately make it up into rolls, and it is fit for use.

Or take resin one ounce, pitch two ounces, add red ochre finely powdered, until you perceive it strong enough. Sometimes a small quantity of tallow is used, according to the heat of the weather, more being necessary in winter than in summer. Either of these cements is of excellent use for turners. By applying it to the side of a chuck, and making it warm before the fire, you may fasten any thin piece of wood, which you will hold while you turn it; when you want it off again, strike it on the top with your tool, and it will drop off immediately.

That will stand against boiling water, or the pressure of steam. In joining the flanches of iron cylinders, and other parts of hydraulic and steam-engines. Boiled linseed oil, litharge, and red and white lead, mixed together to a proper consistence, and applied on each side of a piece of flannel previously shaped to fit the joint. When the fittings will not admit easily of so thick a substance as flannel being interposed, linen may be substituted, or even paper or thin pasteboard.

This cement answers well also for joining broken stones, however large. Cisterns built of square stones, put together with this cement, will never leak, or want any repairs. In this case the stones need not be entirely bedded in

	£	s.	d.
CEMENT			
it; an inch, or even less, of the edges that are to be next the water need only be so treated; the rest of the joint may be filled with good lime.			
Another cement, that will stand the action of boiling water and steam.			
This cement, which is preferable even to the former for steam-engines, is prepared as follows:---take two ounces of sal-ammoniac, one ounce of flour of sulphur, and sixteen ounces of cast-iron filings, or borings. Mix all well together by rubbing them in a mortar, and keep the powder dry. When the cement is wanted for use, take one part of the above powder, and twenty parts of clean iron borings, or filings, and blend them intimately by grinding them in a mortar. Wet the compound with water, and when brought to a convenient consistence, apply it to the joints with a wooden or blunt spatule.			
Ditto, packed for use - per cwt.	2	16	0
Blood cement, a cement often used by coppersmiths, to lay over the rivets and edges of the sheets of copper in large boilers; to serve as an additional security to the joinings, and to secure cocks, &c. from leaking, is made by mixing pounded quick lime with ox's blood. It must be applied fresh made, as it soon gets hard.			
Patent metallic - per cwt. covering for iron, copper, wood, &c.	1	17	4

		£	s.	d.
CEMENT.				
	Roman, one rod of brickwork worked in cement, will require 68 bushels.			
	1 cubic yard of ditto 6 do.			
	1 yard square of 14 inch walling, $2\frac{1}{4}$ bushels			
	1 ditto of 9 inch ditto $1\frac{1}{2}$ do.			
	1 ditto of 4 inch ditto $\frac{5}{8}$ do.			
	1 ditto pointing to brickwork $\frac{1}{8}$ do.			
	1 ditto, plain surface in plastering - - $\frac{3}{4}$ do.			
	per bushel	0	3	6
	Cement work. *See Bricklayer and Plasterer.*			
CENTREING.	*See Carpenter and Joiner.*			
CHAFFCUTTER.	*See Engine.*			
CHAFFCUTTING Machine.	*See Machine.*			
CHAIN, cattle,	1 strong cattle chain, 15 lbs. each	0	6	6
	Crane, from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch, per cwt.	3	15	0
	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch and upwards do.	3	10	0
	Door - - - per lb.	0	1	0
	Drag, 1 strong drag chain, 20 lbs. each	0	8	6
	Timber, 1 ditto timber ditto, 54 lbs. do.	1	2	6
	Trace, short linked knotted trace per pair	0	5	0
CHAIN.	In surveying a measure of length, made of a certain number of links of iron wire, serving to take the distance between two or more places. Gunter's chain contains 100 such links, each measuring $72\frac{99}{100}$ inches, and consequently equal to 66 feet or 4 poles.			
CHAIR.	Garden, of iron, for one person each	1	1	0
	for two persons do.	1	11	6
	for three ditto do.	2	2	0
	with canopy frame do.	2	12	6
	ditto, and canopy do.	4	4	0
	to encircle a tree do.	6	6	0
	Mahogany. *See Cabinet Makers' Work.*			

£ s. d.

CHAISE. *See Carriages.*

CHALDRON. A dry English measure, consisting of 36 bushels, heaped up according to the sealed bushel kept at Guildhall, London; but on ship board, 21 chaldron of coals are allowed to the score. The chaldron should weigh 2000 lbs. A chaldron of coals will fill a space of four feet square, and three feet six inches deep; being a solid of 56 feet cube, or 96,840 inches.
21 chaldron one score.

CHALK, specific gravity, per foot cube, 100 lbs.
20 feet cube, 1 ton.

CHANNEL STONE. *See Pavers' Work.*

CHARCOAL - - per bushel 0 2 4
Dust, for Founders. *See Dust.*

CHARIOT, Gentlemen's. *See Carriages.*

CHEESE PRESS. *See Press.*

CHERRY-TREE, timber, specific gravity, 44¾ lbs. per foot cube.

CHEST, Tool. *See Toolchest.*

CHIMNEY, Bar. *See Bar.*

Pieces, in cast iron.

common pattern	per cwt.	1	6	0
ornamental -	do.	1	10	0
stone box chimney pieces, molded of handsome patterns -	each	1	10	0

ditto. *See Mason.*
wood. *See Carpenter and Joiner.*

Pots, or moulds, first size -	each	0	4	6
second - -	do.	0	3	6
third -	do.	0	2	6
fourth - -	do.	0	1	4

	£	s.	d.
CHISSELS, carpenters', cast steel paring per set	0	9	0
socket - - do.	0	10	0
mortise - do.	0	12	0
Cold, small - - each	0	0	4
large - - each	0	0	9
Masons, 1 set of 7 assorted - -	0	9	0
Millwrights' steel chissels per lb.	0	1	4
drills ditto - do.	0	1	4
sharpening ditto - each	0	0	3

CHÆNIX, a dry measure containing the 48th part of a medimnus, or six bushels.

CHOPIN, a French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester, a term used in Scotland for a quart, wine measure.

CHOPPER, cane-top. *See Engine.*

CHURN, patent - - from £1 15 to 6 6 0

CINDER-sifting machine. *See Machine.*

CIRCLE, to find area of, multiply half the circumference by half the diameter, and the produce is the area. Or multiply the square of the diameter by ·7854, and the product will be the area.

CIRCUMFERENCE. To find the circumference of a circle, multiply the diameter by 3⅐. Or multiply the square of the circumference by ·07958, and the product will be the area.

CISTERN, or Tank. *See Back for price in Iron.* To find the contents of a cistern, &c. suppose it to be 4 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 4 feet deep. Then 4 times 4 is 16, and 4 times 16 is 64, being the cube contents: multiply 64 by 49 pints in a cube foot, gives 3136, and divided by 8, gives 392, which is the quantity of water, &c. a cistern of the above capacity will contain.

		£	s.	d.
CISTERN, or Tank.				
Thus 4				
4				
16				
4				
64	Cube contents.			
49	Pints in a foot cube.			
576				
266				
8) 3136				
392	Gallons.			
Slate, put together with cement, and screwed bolts	per foot super.	0	4	0
CISTERN, wood. *See Carpenter and Joiner.*				
CITRON, timber, specific gravity 45½ lbs. per foot cube.				
CLAMPS for carts, &c. wain tongue wing	each	0	3	0
end of ditto, with rivets -	do.	0	3	0
CLASP. *See Nails.*				
CLAY, specific gravity, per foot cube, 135 lbs.				
17 feet cube, one ton.				
Stourbridge, for furnace-work.				
ditto, per bushel of 112 lbs. weight		0	7	6
ditto, ditto ground -	do.	0	5	0
CLINKERS, Dutch paving	per thousand	3	18	0
144 will pave one square yard.				
is 6 inches long, 1½ thick, and 2¾ inches deep.				
for paving. *See Bricklayer.*				

		£	s.	d.
Closet, water, pan ditto, with basin, cistern, and valve - -	each	6	6	0
ditto ditto, next size	do.	8	8	0
ditto, 3 inch patent ditto	do.	10	10	0
ditto, 3½ ditto, ditto -	do.	12	12	0
Duplicates of parts if sent into the country.				
2 feet of inch pipe and joint -		0	6	6
Service box complete - -		1	1	0
Air trap - - -		1	15	0

Wood work. *See Carpenter and Joiner.*

Cloths. Bolting, newly invented, without seam, for dressing flour.

No. 1. - -	each	0	12	0
2. - -	do.	0	13	0
3. - -	do.	0	14	0
4. - -	do.	0	15	0
5. - -	do.	0	16	0
6. - -	do.	0	17	0
7. - -	do.	0	19	0
8. - -	do.	1	0	0
9. - -	do.	1	1	0
10. - -	do.	1	2	0
11. - -	do.	1	3	0
12. - -	do.	1	4	0
13. - -	do.	1	6	0
14. - -	do.	1	8	0
15. - -	do.	1	10	0
16. - -	do.	1	12	0
17. - -	do.	1	14	0
18. - -	do.	1	16	0
19. - -	do.	1	18	0
20. - -	do.	2	0	0

Clove. Seven pounds of wool make a clove.
In Essex, eight pounds of cheese and butter go to a clove.

£ s. d.

CLOUGH, or draught, among traders, an allowance of two pounds to every 3 cwt. for the turn of the scale.

CLOUT nails. *See Nails.*

COACH. *See Carriages.*

Cost of his late Majesty's state coach in 1762:

Coach maker	1673	15	0
Carver -	2500	0	0
Gilder - -	933	14	0
Painter -	315	0	0
Laceman - -	733	10	7
Chaser -	665	4	6
Harness maker	385	15	0
Mercer - - -	202	5	10
Bit maker -	99	6	6
Milliner - -	30	3	4
Saddler -	10	16	6
Woollen draper	4	3	6
Cover maker - -	3	9	6
		7557	4 3

COAL, sea, specific gravity, per foot cube, 50 lbs.
60 cube feet make one chaldron.
Weight of a bushel, about 80 lbs.
ditto of a sack, about 240 lbs.
ditto of a chaldron, about 2880 lbs. or one ton, seven hundred, three quarters, and twelve pounds.
Per chaldron - - 2 10 0

A bushel measure filled and heaped up in the form of a cone, agreeably to Act of Parliament, measures 2690 solid inches.

A bushel striked is to a bushel heaped, as 4 is to 5

	£	s.	d.
Coal Tar. Wholesale price for a ton weight, per gallon	0	0	4
Paint. *See Paint.*			
Coco, wood, specific gravity, 65 lbs. per foot cube.			
Cockle, for hatters, &c. - - per cwt.	1	0	0
Cocks, for water-works.			
8 inch - -	15	15	0
6 inch - - -	10	5	0
4 inch -	5	15	0
$2\frac{1}{2}$ inch -	4	0	0

Brass.

	COMMON.						PATENT, with screws, to take to pieces to clean and oil.					
size.	Plain.			Lock.			Plain.			Lock.		
inch.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	10	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	1	8
$\frac{5}{8}$	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	1	7	0	1	11
$\frac{3}{4}$	0	1	4	0	1	7	0	1	10	0	2	2
$\frac{7}{8}$	0	1	8	0	1	11	0	2	2	0	2	6
1	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	2	6	0	2	10
$1\frac{7}{8}$	0	2	5	0	2	8	0	2	11	0	3	3
$1\frac{1}{4}$	0	2	11	0	3	2	0	3	5	0	3	9
$1\frac{3}{8}$	0	3	8	0	3	11	0	4	2	0	4	6
$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	6	0	4	9	0	5	0	0	5	4
$1\frac{5}{8}$	0	5	6	0	5	9	0	6	0	0	6	4
$1\frac{3}{4}$	0	6	6	0	6	9	0	7	0	0	7	4
$1\frac{1}{8}$	0	7	10	0	7	9	0	8	0	0	8	4
2	0	12	0	———			0	14	0	———		
$2\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	0	———			1	7	0	———		

£ s. d.

Cocks, brass, for water-works. Square shanked.

COMMON.				PATENT, with screws to take to pieces and clean.		
size.	Plain			Plain.		
inch.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
$\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	1	0	2	7
$\frac{5}{8}$	0	2	10	0	3	6
$\frac{3}{4}$	0	3	8	0	4	4
$\frac{7}{8}$	0	4	9	0	5	7
1	0	5	6	0	6	4
$1\frac{1}{4}$	0	10	0	0	11	6
$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	16	0	0	18	0

Bib.

COMMON.				PATENT, with screws, to take to pieces and clean.		
size.	Plain.			Plain.		
inch.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
$\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	0	0	2	6
$\frac{5}{8}$	0	2	10	0	3	6
$\frac{3}{4}$	0	3	8	0	4	6
$\frac{7}{8}$	0	4	9	0	5	7
1	0	5	6	0	6	4
$1\frac{1}{4}$	0	10	0	0	11	6
$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	16	0	0	18	0

Stop.

COMMON.				PATENT, with screws, to take to pieces and clean.		
size.	Plain.			Plain.		
inch.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
$\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	1	0	2	7
$\frac{5}{8}$	0	2	10	0	3	6
$\frac{3}{4}$	0	3	8	0	4	4
$\frac{7}{8}$	0	4	9	0	5	7
1	0	5	6	0	6	4
$1\frac{1}{4}$	0	10	0	0	11	6
$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	16	0	0	18	0

	£	s.	d.
Cocks.			
Ball. ½ ball cock and boss each	0	5	0
⅜ ditto - - do.	0	6	3
¾ ditto - - do.	0	8	6
Coffee Mill. *See Mill.*			
Gogs. *See Millwrights' Work.*			
Coke. - - per chaldron	1	14	0
Weight of ditto, 11 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs.			
ditto of a bushel, 1 qr. 14½ lbs.			
Collars, or washers, inch - per gross	0	10	0
⅞ inch, ditto - do.	0	7	0
¾ inch - - do.	0	5	0
⅝ and ½ inch - do.	0	4	0

Cologne, Millstones. *See Millstone.*

Colour, Mill work. *See Millwrights' Work.*

Colouring, Green. A cheap colouring for the walls of rooms in dwelling-houses.

Take 4 pounds of Roman vitriol, and pour it in a gallon of boiling water; when dissolved, add 2 pounds of pearl ash, and stir the mixture well with a stick, until the effervescence ceases, then add a quarter of a pound of pulverized yellow arsenic, and stir the whole together; let it be laid on with a paint or white-wash brush, and if the wall has not been painted before, two, or even three coats will be requisite. If a pea-green is required, put in less; and if an apple-green, more of the yellow arsenic.

Wall. *See Plasterer.*

Column, cast iron, plain - - per cwt.	0	18	0
ditto, with molded cap and base do.	1	1	0
ditto, ditto, and reeded shaft - do.	1	8	0
ditto, ditto, and fluted shaft - do.	1	10	0
ditto, ditto, ditto, with Ionic or Corinthian caps, &c. - - do.	2	2	0

	£	s.	d.
COLUMN, cast iron.			
The above prices include the expense of the pattern, which the founder must provide from the drawing given; but, if a quantity should be required, an allowance should be made in proportion.			
COMMISSION, Auctioneer. *See Auctioneer.*			
COMPASSES, beam, 8 inch - per pair	0	3	9
10 inch - - do.	0	4	9
12 inch - do.	0	5	9
sweep, 14 inch - - do.	0	3	0
15 inch - do.	0	3	6
16 inch - - do.	0	4	0
COMPOSITION, for wood-work of roofs to buildings, &c. Take one gallon of tar, add to which one pint of linseed oil, with a handful of salt, the whole to be well mixed and simmered together, when it will be fit for use.			
CONE, to find the solid contents of, multiply the area of the base by a third of the perpendicular height, and the product is the solid content.			
CONGIUS, a liquid measure of the ancient Romans, containing the eighth part of the amphora, or the fourth of the urna, or six sextarii.			
The Congius, in English measure, contains 207·0676 solid inches, that is, seven pints, 4·942 solid inches.			
CONTAINER, of cast iron, a box which holds the steel step, and is filled with oil, for the capoose of shaft. *See Capoose.* each	0	4	0
Patent ditto, for the patent stop and capoose. *See Stop and Capoose*, each	0	7	6

	£	s.	d.
COOLER, cast iron, fitted together complete, per foot super.	0	9	0
COOMB, or comb of corn, a dry measure containing four bushels, or half a quarter.			
COPING, Bath stone, for 9 inch work, per ft. running	0	1	0
Brick. *See Bricklayer.*			
Stone. *See Mason.*			

COPPER, specific gravity per ft. cube, 562½ lbs.

thickness. inch.	per foot superficial. weight.			
1/16	3 lbs.			
1/8	6			
1/4	12			
3/8	18			
1/2	24			
5/8	30			
3/4	36			
7/8	42			
inch	48			
copper bolts	per lb.	0	1	1
sheets	do.	0	1	8
shruff	do.	0	1	0
Covering---18 ounce covering	per ft. sup.	0	1	9
16 ounce ditto	do.	0	1	7
12 ounce ditto	do.	0	1	4
Seams, labour, ties, and nails included, and measured on face when finished.				
To domes and verandahs, in addition, 2d. to 4d. per foot super *See Plumber.*				
Gutters---semi-circular gutters, wired complete, 10 inches girt	per foot run.	0	1	8
8 inch ditto	do	0	1	5
6 inch ditto	do.	0	1	1
tinned ditto, from 2d. to 3d. per foot additional.				

	£	s.	d.
COPPER.			
Gutters---spike and screw brackets, prepared with copper slips each, 1s. to	0	1	6
Time fixing gutters, extra.			
Plate - - per lb.	0	1	2
Smith, per day, when out at work	0	8	0
CORD, scaffold - - per lb.	0	0	4½
of wood, a certain quantity of wood for burning, so called because formerly measured with a cord.			
The dimensions of a statute cord of wood are 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad, and contains 128 feet cube.			
CORK, specific gravity, per foot cube, 15 lbs.			
134 feet cube, one ton.			
CORKING Machine. *See Machine.*			
CORN Mill. *See Mill.*			
CORN Mill work. *See Millwrights' Work.*			
CORUS.---Omer, Homer, or Chomer, in Jewish antiquity, a measure containing 10 baths, or 75 gallons and 5 pints, as a measure for things liquid, and 32 pecks and 1 pint, as a measure for things dry.			
COULTER, skim or sculp - - each	1	10	0
Dutchetts - - do.	0	18	0
Common plough - - do.	0	5	0
COVERING, paper. For roofs.			
Mix one gallon of tar with two gallons of train oil, dip the sheathing paper in the liquid when boiling hot; tack the same on the roof, and pay it over after; let the part the paper touches of the roof be tarred also.			
COWL. Chimney 10 inch - each	0	6	6
11 inch - - do.	0	7	0
12 inch - do.	0	8	0
CRAB-HOISTING. *See Engine.*			

		£	s.	d.
CRAMP, for carpenters, chair and cabinet makers, of wrought iron, with screw, &c.				
3 feet long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	each	1	6	0
3 feet 6 ditto, ditto -	do.	1	7	0
4 feet ditto, ditto -	do.	1	8	0
4 feet 6 inch ditto, ditto	do.	1	9	0
5 feet ditto, ditto -	do.	1	11	0
5 feet 6 inch ditto, ditto	do.	1	13	0
6 feet ditto, ditto -	do.	1	15	0
for stone work, &c. - -	per lb.	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
CRANE, copper, or siphon, one inch diameter, with draw pipe and cock	each	1	5	0
For docks, wharfs, warehouses, &c.				
A crane for lifting one ton, consisting of fast and slow motions, break wheel, lever, &c. cast iron post and jib, with friction rollers, &c. complete, fixing not included, nor the chain - -	each	100	0	0
ditto, for 2 tons ditto, ditto	do.	150	0	0
ditto, for 4 tons ditto, ditto	do.	250	0	0
ditto, 3 motions, for 6 tons, ditto	do.	350	0	0
ditto, ditto, for 8 tons, ditto	do.	450	0	0
ditto, ditto, for 10 tons, ditto	do.	550	0	0
Portable, for hoisting weights, &c.				
A crane to lift from 1 ton to $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons, the iron work only, post and jib in wood - -	each	60	0	0
ditto, ditto, all iron -	do.	100	0	0
CRANK Engine, of cast iron - -	per cwt.	1	8	0
Lathe, single throwed, of wrought iron with turned bearings -	per lb.	0	1	3
ditto, ditto, double ditto	do.	0	2	3
CRIB, cow - -	each	4	0	0
CROCUS, for iron cement. *See Cement.*	per lb.	0	2	0
CROW bar. *See Bar.*				
CROWN glass. *See Glass.*				

			£	s.	d.
Crucible, Dutch black lead,	No. 20.	each	0	5	0
	No. 30.	do.	0	6	3
	No. 40.	do.	0	8	4
	No. 50.	do.	0	10	6
	No. 60.	do.	0	12	6
	No. 70.	do.	0	15	0
	No. 80.	do.	0	18	0
Stourbridge.					
	No. 1.	do.	0	0	9
	No. 2.	do.	0	0	11
	No. 3.	do.	0	1	1
	No. 4.	do.	0	1	2
	No. 5.	do.	0	1	3
Crushers, fruit, from 18s. to	-	each	3	0	0

Cube. A cube is a square solid, comprehended under six geometrical squares, being in the form of a die. To find the solid content, multiply the side of the cube into itself, and that product again by the side; the last product will be the solidity, or solid content of the cube.

A cube foot will contain 6 gallons and one pint of water, which will weigh 62½ lbs.

Cubit, common, a measure of 18 inches.
geometrical, 3 yards
great or sanctuary, 1 yard.
King's, 21 inches.

In the measuration of the ancients, a long measure, equal to the length of a man's arm, from the elbow to the top of the fingers.

The English cubit is equal to 18 inches; the Roman cubit equal to 1 foot 5·406 inches; and the cubit of the Scripture equal to 1 foot 9·888 inches.

		£	s.	d.
CUCUMBER frame. *See Frame.*				
CULEUS, in antiquity, the largest measure of capacity for things liquid, equal to 20 amphoræ or 40 urnæ. It contained 143 gallons 3 pints English wine measure, or 11,095 solid inches.				
CULTIVATOR, with 7 irons and 3 wheels	each	7	17	6
ditto, 9 ditto, and 4 ditto	do.	12	12	0
CURB, Moor stone. *See Pavers' Work.*				
York. *See Ditto.*				
CURRICLE. *See Carriages.*				
CUSHIONS, seat of moreen, from 1s. 6d. to	per foot	0	3	6
CUTLASS blades, W. R. extra strong, 27 inches long, and 1½ inches broad	each	0	1	7
ditto, lighter - -	do.	0	1	6
ditto, 26 inches long -	do.	0	1	5
ditto, 24 inches do. -	do.	0	1	4½
ditto, 22 inches do. -	do.	0	1	4
CUTLASSES, with strong iron hilts, and 27 inches long, W. R. blades	do.	0	2	6
ditto, with scabbards -	do.	0	6	6
CYATHUS, in Roman antiquity, a liquid measure containing 4 ligulas, or half a pint English wine measure, being 469⅔ solid inches.				
CYDER press. *See Press.*				
CYLINDER Engine, cast iron -	per cwt.	1	8	0
Boring out the chamber for the piston,	per inch super.	0	0	1½

Diameter of a cylinder for a steam engine of 4 horses power, 10 inches.

6	do.	13 do.
8	do.	16 do.
10	do.	17 do.
12	do.	18 do.
14	do.	19 do.
16	do.	21 do.

£ s. d.

CYLINDER.

Diameter of a cylinder for a steam engine of 18 horses power, 22 inches.

20	do.	24	do.
25	do.	26½	do.
30	do.	28	do.
35	do.	30	do.
40	do.	32	do.

According to the situation of the engine, some variations from the above diameters might take place; but, upon the whole, they are those most in use, and will show, by taking the diameter of the cylinder, the power of the engine.

For the proportionate size of the steam-pipe to the cylinder, *See Pipe.*

CYLINDER. A cylinder is a round solid, having its bases circular, equal, and parallel. To find the solid content, multiply the area of the base by the length, and the product is the solid content.

CYPRESS, Spanish, specific gravity, 40¼ lbs. per foot cube.

D.

DAKER, or Dicker, a number of 10 hides.

DAMPER, cast iron, with a wrought iron handle, in a top and bottom frame.

Heavy - -	per cwt.	1	1 0
Light - - -	do.	1	4 0

patterns included.

DAMSEL, Corn Mill. *See Corn Millwork.*

DAY. The day for Builders, Millwrights, is 10 hours.

Ditto Smiths, Engineers, Founders, 10½ hours.

	£	s.	d.
Deals, per hundred, (or 120 in number), delivered.			
14 feet 3 inch yellow gefle	50	0	0
ditto ditto, white ditto	48	0	0
12 feet 3 inch yellow best	48	0	0
ditto ditto white ditto	46	0	0
ditto ditto yellow seconds	40	0	0
ditto ditto white ditto	38	0	0

thickness.	LENGTHS. 10 feet.		12 feet.		14 feet.		running.		superficial.	
inches.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
3	6	8	8	0	9	4	0	8	0	11
$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	10	7	0	8	2	0	7	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$
$2\frac{1}{4}$	5	3	6	4	7	4	0	$6\frac{1}{4}$	0	$8\frac{1}{2}$
2	4	7	5	6	6	5	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{3}{4}$	3	11	4	8	5	6	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$	0	$6\frac{1}{4}$
$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	5	4	2	4	10	0	$4\frac{1}{4}$	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{4}$	2	11	3	6	4	1	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$
1	2	5	2	11	3	4	0	3	0	4
$\frac{3}{4}$	1	11	2	4	2	9	0	$2\frac{1}{4}$	0	3
$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	1	8	2	0	0	$1\frac{3}{4}$	0	$2\frac{1}{4}$

The above are calculated at £48 per hundred, and 4d. per cut for sawing.

120 12 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch deals, 9 inches wide, are equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ loads of timber; each deal containing one foot $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches cube.

120 12 feet 3 inch deals, 9 inches wide, are equal to 5 and $\frac{2}{5}$ths loads of timber; each deal containing 2 feet 3 inches cube.

35 12 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ deals, will weigh one ton.

£ s. d.

DEALS.

A ready method of finding, by the price per hundred, the cost of each deal: suppose £25 per hundred, multiply by 2, and divide by 12; for instance,

25
2
—
12)50
—

4s. 2d. for each deal at £25 per hundred; again, if 4s. 2d. per deal, how much per hundred; multiply by 12, and divide by 2, as

4 : 2
12
—
2)50 : 0
—

£25 per hundred.

In the above methods the cyphers attaching to the 20, and 120, are dispensed with.

DEGREE, a land measure of 60 miles.
360th part of a circle.

DEXTANS, in Roman antiquity, ten ounces, or $\frac{10}{12}$ of their libra.

DIAL, sun, 12 inch, 2 minute - each 3 9 0
12 inch, 5 minute - - do. 2 2 0

DIAMOND. The usual method of calculating the value of diamonds is by squaring the number of carats, and then multiplying the amount by the price of a single carat; thus, supposing one carat to be worth £2, a diamond of 8 carats is worth £128, being 8×8×2. A carat is 4 grains,

	£	s.	d.
DIAMOND.			
Polished diamonds without blemish, are worth about - per carat	6	0	0
Small pieces of diamond, of which diamond powder is made do.	1	8	0
DIES. *See Taps and Dies.*			
DIGGING, ground. Digging and throwing out common soil, not exceeding 6 feet in depth - per yard cube	0	0	6
ditto in stiff clay, or gravel do.	0	0	8
ditto to trenches, including levelling, filling in, and ramming, to foundations - do.	0	1	0
basketing out extra - do.	0	1	0
wheeling out, not exceeding 20 yards on level ground - per foot cube	0	0	2
ditto above 20 yards, and not exceeding 40 - do.	0	0	4
ditto above 40 ditto, ditto 60 do.	0	0	6
wheeling out, if up hill, not exceeding 15 yards - do.	0	0	2
ditto, above 15, and not exceeding 30 do. - do.	0	0	4
ditto, above 30, ditto 45 do.	0	0	6
ditto, above 45, ditto 60 do.	0	0	8
carting away not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, per yard cube	0	3	0
ditto not exceeding 1 mile do.	0	4	0
Well. Digging and steening 3 feet 6 in. diameter, in clear of brickwork; for any depth not exceeding 30 feet per foot deep	0	3	3
ditto from 30 to 50 feet - do.	0	4	3
ditto from 50 to 70 feet - do.	0	5	3
ditto 4 ft. diameter, for any depth not exceeding 30 feet do.	0	4	0
ditto from 30 to 50 feet - do.	0	5	0
ditto from 50 to 70 feet - do.	0	6	0

		£	s.	d
Digging.				
	Well. Digging and steening 4 feet 6 inches diameter, in clear of brick-work, for any depth not exceeding 30 feet - per foot deep	0	4	6
	ditto from 30 to 50 feet deep do.	0	5	6
	ditto from 50 to 70 ditto do.	0	6	6
	And for every additional 20 feet in depth - add per foot	0	1	0
	The bricks used in steening, to be charged in addition to the foregoing prices.			
	For the capacity of wells, according to their respective diameters, *See Well.*			
	27 cube feet 1 cube yard, or single load.			
	54 ditto 2 ditto, or double load.			
Dish.	Among miners denotes a wooden measure, wherein they are obliged to measure their ore; it is kept by the bar master, and contains about 672 solid inches.			
District Surveyors, list of. *See Surveyors.*				
Dog Stones. *See Millstone.*				
Dogs, wrought iron - - per lb.		0	0	6
Doors cast iron, in frame of the same, hung, and the fixing complete per ft. super.		0	10	0
	For the above price the door must not be less than half an inch thick, with pannelled front; the lock, boxing in, and fixing ditto, will be an extra charge, as, in some instances a patent lock* will be preferred to a common one.			
	Machinery for suspending. *See Machinery.*			

* There are several patents equally good in their respective qualities, but some much less expensive than others.

		£	s.	d.
DOORS.				
Wrought iron, as directed by the Act of Parliament. -	per lb.	0	0	10
Wood. *See Carpenter and Joiner.*				
As advertised.				
1¼ inch 2 pannel doors	per ft. sup.	0	0	8
1½ ditto 4 ditto - -	do.	0	0	9
ditto molded one side	do.	0	0	10½
ditto molded both sides -	do.	0	1	0
2 inch charged extra -	do.	0	0	2
DOORSPRING. *See Spring.*				
DORKING Lime. *See Lime.*				
DOWELLING boxes, for Joiners. *See Boxes.*				
DOZEN. 12 dozen 1 gross.				
DRAG, shoe, of iron, for a carriage -	each	0	15	0
ditto cart - -	do.	0	18	0
ditto waggon -	do.	1	5	0
DRAIN. *See Bricklayers' Work.*				
DRAM, the sixteenth part of an ounce.				
DRAWINGS. *See Estimates.*				
DRESSERS, of deal. *See Carpenter and Joiner.*				
DRILL, broadcast, for grass seed -	each	4	18	0
expanding, for 1 row - -	do.	3	3	0
2 rows -	do.	5	5	0
3 rows - -	do.	7	7	0
4 rows -	do.	9	9	0
ditto, to work by hand -	do.	2	12	6
lever, improved, from £28 to	do.	40	0	0
Northumberland turnip -	do.	2	12	6
ditto, with hopper, for pulverized manure - -	do.	5	15	6
ditto, to sow 2 rows - -	do.	10	0	0
steel, for Millwrights, Engineers, &c.	per lb.	0	1	6
DRILLING Machine. *See Machine.*				
DRUG Mill. *See Mill.*				
DRUGGET. Dark mixture, 1½ yards wide	per yard	0	2	0

		£	s.	d.
DRUM wheels. *See Riggers, in Millwrights' work.*				
DUCK. Russia, for windmill sails	per yard	1	14	0
DUST, cast iron, for cement - -	per cwt.	0	7	0
charcoal, for founders -	do.	0	7	0
DUTCH clinkers. *See Clinkers.*				
DUTIES upon houses. *See Houses.*				
ditto windows. *See Window.*				
DYERS' work. *See Millwrights' work.*				

E.

EARTH brick, specific gravity, 125 lbs. per ft. cube.
common ditto 124 lbs. do.
18 feet cube, one ton.

EBONY wood, American, specific gravity, 83 lbs. per foot cube.
Indian ditto, 75½ lbs. ditto

ditto ditto - -	per lb.	0	0	5

ELDER tree, specific gravity, 43 lbs. per foot cube.

ELL. A measure of length, different in different countries; but the English ell is chiefly used in this country, which is equal to five quarters, or to a yard and quarter. In Scotland, the ell contains 37 $\frac{5}{10}$ English inches.

ELM timber, specific gravity, 42 lbs. per foot cube.
48 feet cube, 1 ton.

per foot cube - - -		0	3	0
per load of 50 feet - - -		7	10	0
½ inch plank -	per foot super.	0	0	2
¾ ditto - -	do.	0	0	3
inch - - -	do.	0	0	4
1¼ ditto - -	do.	0	0	5
1½ ditto - - -	do.	0	0	6

		£	s	d.
ELM.				
	2 inch plank - per foot super.	0	0	7½
	2½ ditto - - do.	0	0	9
	3 ditto - - do.	0	0	10½
	4 ditto - - do.	0	1	0
EMERY.	- - - per cwt.	1	12	0
	paper - - - per quire	0	1	8
ENGINE,	Wheeler's boxing, common each	2	0	0
	ditto, consisting of 2 pronged irons, screw rod, metal ball and socket, including 8 cutters - each	16	16	0
	Cane top cutting for West Indies.			
	small size - - - do.	6	6	0
	large improved - - do.	14	14	0
	for a spare knife - - do.	0	12	0
	for one horse, will cut 150 bushels per hour - - do.	52	10	0
	chaffcutting - - do.	14	14	0
	common sort - - do.	1	15	0
	Crab, for hoisting weights,			
	single, in an iron frame do.	14	14	0
	double ditto, ditto - - do.	18	18	0
	Extinguishing, or fire,			
	first size, for 2 men - do.	42	0	0
	second ditto 4 do. - - do.	50	0	0
	third ditto 6 do. - do.	58	0	0
	fourth ditto 8 do. - - do.	68	0	0
	fifth ditto 10 do. - do.	78	0	0
	sixth ditto 12 do. - - do.	88	0	0
	Garden, first with suction pipe and cock do.	14	14	0
	ditto, ditto, with cock only - do.	12	12	0
	second ditto, ditto - do.	11	11	0
	third ditto, ditto - - do.	10	10	0
	fourth ditto - - do.	9	9	0
	fifth ditto - - - do.	8	8	0
	Ship, from £13 13s. to - do.	25	0	0

ENGINE.			£	s	d.
Steam, with beam upon Bolton & Watts' principle,					
2 horses power	-	each	250	0	0
4 ditto	-	do.	410	0	0
6 ditto	-	do.	570	0	0
8 ditto	-	do.	730	0	0
10 ditto	-	do.	890	0	0
12 ditto	-	do.	1050	0	0
14 ditto	-	do.	1150	0	0
16 ditto	-	do.	1250	0	0
18 ditto	-	do.	1350	0	0
20 ditto	-	do.	1450	0	0
25 ditto	-	do.	1900	0	0
30 ditto	-	do.	2300	0	0
35 ditto	-	do.	2650	0	0
40 ditto	-	do.	2900	0	0
45 ditto	-	do.	3150	0	0
50 ditto	-	do.	3350	0	0
55 ditto	-	do.	3550	0	0
60 ditto	-	do.	3700	0	0
Steam, for a ballast machine,					
6 horses power, with duplicates and useful tools, such as are sent abroad. The boiler of an enlarged size for burning wood, or a mixture with coal, its flue and fire-place internal, and an iron chimney; also, a pump for taking up bilge water	-	each	875	0	0
The duplicates, &c. with the flue boiler, instead of one of brickwork, costs £290 from the foregoing amount.					
One of the largest steam engines, (and probably the most powerful one,) in the world, lately commenced working at Colonel Braddyll's new colliery at South Hetton, near Durham. This stupendous machine has been erected for the purpose of pumping water					

	£	s.	d.

ENGINE, Steam.

from a depth of 876 feet. The diameter of its cylinder is 84 inches, length of stroke in cylinder nearly 10½ feet, ditto in pumps nearly 8½ feet, diameter of pumps 18½ inches, and when worked at ordinary speed, it will throw up from 55,000 to 60,000 gallons of water per hour. Its power is rated at that of 240 horses, but is capable of exerting the power of 300 horses in action together.

Steam, high pressure.

2	horses power	-	-	each	160	0	0
4	ditto	-	-	do.	280	0	0
6	ditto	-	-	do.	400	0	0
8	ditto	-	-	do.	520	0	0
10	ditto	-	-	do.	640	0	0
12	ditto	-	-	do.	760	0	0
14	ditto	-	-	do.	880	0	0
16	ditto	-	-	do.	1000	0	0
18	ditto	-	-	do.	1120	0	0
20	ditto	-	-	do.	1240	0	0
25	ditto	-	-	do.	1540	0	0
30	ditto	-	-	do.	1840	0	0
35	ditto	-	-	do.	2100	0	0
40	ditto	-	-	do.	2400	0	0
45	ditto	-	-	do.	2700	0	0
50	ditto	-	-	do.	3000	0	0
55	ditto	-	-	do.	3300	0	0
60	ditto	-	-	do.	3600	0	0

The consumption of fuel for the latter 60 horse engine, is about 130 bushels; or, 35,490lbs. of ordinary wood in 24 hours; will raise 110 gallons of water 1500 feet deep in one minute, if used for that purpose.

	£	s.	d.
ENGINE.			
Tobacco, to work with a circular motion, which will cut a box of tobacco, $17\frac{3}{4}$ inches outside, to be worked by two men - - each	110	0	0
A ditto, to be worked by one man, to cut a box $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches - each	95	0	0
A ditto to be worked by a horse or steam engine, to cut a box $17\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with wood frame to ditto, exclusive of horse wheel, steam engine, or driving gear - - each	115	0	0
knives to cut $17\frac{3}{4}$ box - do.	1	2	0
ditto $15\frac{1}{2}$ ditto - do.	0	19	0
A cast iron pan to dry all three boxes, exclusive of stove, &c. do.	5	0	0
ENGINEER, scientific charges, per day - -	0	7	0
Verbal opinion on a mechanical subject - - do.	1	1	0
Opinion respecting a mechanical subject, plan, or scheme, and reporting thereon - do.	5	5	0
Visitation of a manufactory or other establishment in London, to examine apparatus or suggest improvements, &c. - - per day	5	5	0
Conferring with any committee, public meeting, or attendance on any court in London - - per day	3	3	0
Attending from London on any gentleman or public company, on any mechanical business whatever, and reporting thereon, exclusive of expenses - - per day	5	5	0
Estimating the cost of any proposed undertaking or improvement, 5 per cent. on the amount.			
Ditto when the amount exceeds £100, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.			

	£	s.	d.
EPHA, or Ephah, in Jewish antiquity, a measure for things dry, containing 1·0961 of a bushel.			
ESTIMATES of machinery, buildings, &c.			
Under the amount of £100, charge $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.			
from 100 to 200, charge $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.			
from 200 to 300 - 2 per cent.			
from 300 to 500 - $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.			
above 500 - 1 per cent.			
Ditto, and drawings,			
under the amount of £100, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.			
from 100 to 200, charge 5 ditto.			
from 200 to 300 $4\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.			
from 300 to 500 $3\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.			
above 500 - $2\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.			
EXTIRPATOR, with 9 irons - - each	7	7	0
ditto, fitted up with wheels do.	9	9	0

F

FAGGOT of steel, 120 lbs. weight.			
FALL, hempen, for pulley blocks, &c per lb.	0	1	2
FARRIERS' tools, one set with rasps, files, &c. complete - -	4	4	0
FAT, perhaps properly vat, (vas or vessel,) denotes likewise an uncertain measure of capacity. Thus a fat of isinglass contains from $3\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. to 4 cwt.; a fat of unbound books, half a maund, or 4 bales; of wire, from 20 to 25 cwt.; and of yarn, from 220 to 221 bundles.			
FATHOM of fire wood, contains in length six feet, width three feet, and depth three feet; being a solid of 54 feet.			
long measure, containing six feet.			

	£	s.	d.
FEATHERS, bed. Best white goose, part down, per lb.	0	3	3
Goose - - do.	0	3	0
Good white goose - do.	0	2	6
Best grey goose - do.	0	2	0
Common grey goose do.	0	1	6
Poultry - do.	0	1	1
Turkey - - do.	0	0	11
FENCE, garden, light, of wrought iron, per foot run.	0	5	0
Light for cattle, with cast iron standards - - do.	0	2	6
ditto sheep - - do.	0	2	0
Upright bar fence, fixed with spear point, 3 feet 6 inches high do.	0	3	0
ditto, gothic pattern - do.	0	3	6
ditto, with dog bars - - do.	0	3	9
dwarf for walls - - do.	0	1	8
Invisible strained wire fence do.	0	1	10
FENCING, park, with cast iron uprights per yard of deal and oak. *See Carpenter & Joiner.*	0	18	0

FERRULES, brass, for water pipes.

Size.	Common.			Circular.			Angular.		
inch.	£	s.	d.	£	s	d.	£	s.	d.
$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	2
$\frac{5}{8}$	0	1	2	0	1	4	0	1	4
$\frac{3}{4}$	0	1	4	0	1	6	0	1	6
1	0	2	9	0	3	0	0	3	0
$1\frac{1}{4}$	0	4	6	0	4	9	0	4	9
$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	0	0	7	6	0	7	6

FILBERT tree, specific gravity, per foot cube, $37\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

FILES, best steel

Clock.	Bastard, per doz. s.	d.	Smooth. per doz. s.	d.
Cross - 6 inch	7	0	9	0
Half round 6 inch	6	0	8	0
Pottance - 6 inch	6	0	8	0
Ditto - 4 inch	3	6	5	0
Pinion - -	3	0	4	0
Round off - -	3	0	4	0
Ditto with points	3	6	4	0
Swing wheel and pivot	3	0	4	0
Nicking - -	3	0	3	9
Equalling - -	3	6	4	0
Round edge barrel	3	6	4	0
Dentist.	3	0	4	0

Equalling, Slitting Pinion, Frame Saw, Pit Saw, Tumbler, Cant and Crossing.

inches.	Bastard. per dozen. £	s.	d.	Second Cut. per dozen. £	s.	d.	Smooth. per dozen. £	s.	d.
3½	0	3	0	0	3	6	0	4	0
4	0	3	3	0	4	0	0	4	9
4½	0	3	9	0	4	6	0	5	3
5	0	4	2	0	5	0	0	5	9
5½	0	4	8	0	5	6	0	6	3
6	0	5	2	0	6	0	0	7	0
6½	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	8	0
7	0	6	8	0	7	8	0	9	2
7½	0	7	6	0	8	8	0	10	3
8	0	8	3	0	9	9	0	11	8
8½	0	9	0	0	10	9	0	13	0
9	0	9	6	0	11	6	0	14	0
10	0	11	6	0	13	9	0	16	0
11	0	14	0	0	17	0	1	0	6
12	0	16	6	1	0	0	1	4	6
13	1	1	0	1	5	6	1	10	0
14	1	5	6	1	11	6	1	19	0

FILES, best steel.

Flat, Half-round, Round, Four square, Entering.

inches.	Ruff and Bastard. per dozen. £ s. d.	Second Cut, and Cab. Files. per dozen. £ s. d.	Smooth and Cabin Rasps. per dozen. £ s. d.
1 to 4	0 2 4	0 2 10	0 3 6
4½	0 2 6	0 3 1	0 3 10
5	0 2 8	0 3 4	0 4 2
5½	0 3 0	0 3 7	0 4 4
6	0 3 2	0 3 10	0 4 8
6½	0 3 8	0 4 4	0 5 2
7	0 4 2	0 4 10	0 5 8
7½	0 4 8	0 5 4	0 6 4
8	0 5 2	0 5 10	0 7 0
8½	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 8 2
9	0 6 8	0 7 8	0 9 2
9½	0 7 6	0 8 8	0 10 3
10	0 8 3	0 9 9	0 11 8
10½	0 9 0	0 10 9	0 13 0
11	0 9 6	0 11 6	0 14 0
11½	0 10 6	0 12 6	0 15 0
12	0 11 6	0 13 9	0 16 0
12½	0 12 9	0 15 0	0 18 0
13	0 14 0	0 17 0	1 0 6
13½	0 15 6	0 18 6	1 2 6
14	0 16 6	1 0 0	1 4 6
14½	0 19 0	1 3 0	1 7 6
15	1 1 0	1 5 6	1 10 0
16	1 5 6	1 11 6	1 19 0
17	1 11 0	1 18 6	2 8 0
18	1 16 0	2 5 0	2 16 0
19	2 2 0	2 12 0	3 4 0
20	2 8 0	2 18 0	3 12 0
21	2 15 0	3 5 0	3 18 0
22	3 2 0	3 12 0	4 5 0
23	3 10 0	4 0 0	4 12 0
24	3 18 0	4 8 0	5 0 0

£ s. d.

FILES, best steel.

Hand, Pillar, Needle, Arch, Knife, Round off, Flat-back, Half-round, Hand-saw, Rifler, Sinking Round, Joint.

	Ruff and Bastard.			Second Cut.			Smooth.		
	per dozen.			per dozen.			per dozen.		
inches.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 to 3½	0	2	4	0	2	10	0	3	6
4	0	2	6	0	3	1	0	3	10
4½	0	2	10	0	3	4	0	4	2
5	0	3	0	0	3	7	0	4	4
5¼	0	3	4	0	4	0	0	4	10
5½	0	3	8	0	4	4	0	5	2
5¾	0	3	11	0	4	7	0	5	5
6	0	4	2	0	4	10	0	5	8
6½	0	4	8	0	5	4	0	6	4
7	0	5	2	0	5	10	0	7	0
7½	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	8	2
8	0	6	8	0	7	8	0	9	2
9	0	8	3	0	9	9	0	11	8
10	0	9	6	0	11	6	0	14	0
11	0	11	6	0	13	9	0	16	0
12	0	14	0	0	17	0	1	0	6
13	0	16	6	1	0	0	1	4	6
14	1	1	0	1	5	6	1	10	0
15	1	5	6	1	11	6	1	19	0
16	1	11	0	1	18	6	2	8	0

Round off with points, 6d. per dozen extra.

		£	s.	d.
Strong, flat, and half-round ruff	per lb.	0	1	1
ditto, second cut -	do.	0	1	4
ditto, smooth - -	do.	0	1	6

Strong three-square, 1d. per lb. more than flat.

FILES, best steel.

Pin.

inches	Bastard. per dozen. £	s.	d.	Smooth. per dozen £	s.	d.
12	1	2	0	1	12	0
13	1	8	0	1	18	0
14	1	14	0	2	4	0
15	2	0	0	2	10	0
16	2	6	0	2	15	0
17	2	12	0	3	0	0
18	2	18	0	3	5	0

Saw.

inches.	Blunts Float Cut. per dozen. £	s.	d.	Tapers Float Cut. per dozen. £	s	d.	Frame and Pit Float Cut. per dozen. £	s.	d.
1 to 3	0	2	9	0	2	9	0	3	3
$3\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	0	0	2	9	0	3	6
4	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	3	9
$4\frac{1}{4}$	0	3	8	0	3	2	0	4	0
$4\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	0	0	3	4	0	4	2
$4\frac{3}{4}$	0	4	4	0	3	8	0	4	6
5	0	4	8	0	4	0	0	4	9
$5\frac{1}{4}$	0	5	0	0	4	4	0	5	0
$5\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	6	0	4	8	0	5	3
6	0	6	0	0	5	3	0	6	0
$6\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	0	0	5	9	0	7	0
7	0	8	0	0	6	3	0	8	0
$7\frac{1}{2}$	0	9	0	0	7	3	0	9	0
8	0	10	0	0	8	3	0	10	0
	If double cut, 2d. per dozen extra.						If double cut, 3d. per dozen extra.		

FILES, best steel.

Three-square Taper.

inches.	Ruff and Bastard. per dozen. £	s.	d.	Second Cut. per dozen. £	s.	d.	Smooth. per dozen. £	s.	d.
1 to 4	0	2	4	0	2	10	0	3	6
4½	0	2	6	0	3	1	0	3	10
5	0	2	8	0	3	4	0	4	2
5½	0	3	0	0	3	7	0	4	4
6	0	3	2	0	3	10	0	4	8
6½	0	3	8	0	4	4	0	5	2
7	0	4	2	0	4	10	0	5	8
7½	0	4	8	0	5	4	0	6	4
8	0	5	3	0	6	0	0	7	3
8½	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	8	3
9	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	9	3
9½	0	7	9	0	9	0	0	10	3
10	0	8	6	0	10	0	0	11	9
10½	0	9	3	0	11	0	0	13	0
11	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	14	0
11½	0	11	0	0	13	0	0	15	6
12	0	12	0	0	14	0	0	16	6
12½	0	13	6	0	15	6	0	18	6
13	0	15	0	0	17	6	1	1	0
13½	0	16	6	0	19	6	1	3	6
14	0	17	6	1	1	0	1	5	6
14½	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	8	6
15	1	2	6	1	7	0	1	11	6
16	1	7	0	1	13	6	2	1	0
17	1	13	0	2	1	0	2	10	0
18	1	18	0	2	7	0	2	19	0
19	2	4	0	2	14	0	3	8	0
20	2	10	0	3	0	0	3	16	0
21	2	17	0	3	7	0	4	0	0
22	3	4	0	3	14	0	4	7	0
23	3	13	0	4	3	0	4	15	0
24	4	1	0	4	11	0	5	3	0

FILES, best steel.

Watch work

	Bastard.		Smooth.	
	per doz. s.	d.	per doz. s.	d.
Double-ended Pivot -	7	0	9	0
Single ditto - -	3	6	4	6
Dovetail - -	3	6	4	6
Pillar - - -	3	0	4	0
Cross - - -	4	0	5	0
Pivot and Verge - -	3	0	3	9
Piercing and screw head	3	0	3	9
Half round - - -	3	0	4	0
Round and square -	3	0	3	9
Three square - -	3	0	3	9
Nicking and equalling -	3	0	3	9
Barrel hole and round off -	3	0	3	9
Ridge back dovetail -	3	0	3	9
Flat ditto - - -	3	0	3	9
Banking and balance wheel	3	0	3	9
Boxbottoming - -	4	6	5	0
Halbert file - - -	4	6	5	0
Round joints - -	3	0	4	0
Round edge joints - -	3	0	3	9
Counter wheel arbor -	3	0	3	9
Oval dial - - - -	3	0	4	0
Balance cross - -	4	8	7	0
Balance round off - -	3	0	3	9
Endless screw - -	3	0	3	9
Knife - - - -	4	0	4	6
Shouldering pivot - -	3	0	3	9
Hollow edge equalling -	4	0	6	0

All cast steel files nine inches and upwards, ruff, bastard, second cut, and smooth, one third more than the common steel price per dozen.

For rubbers. *See Rubbers.*

For rasps. *See Rasps.*

	£	s.	d.
FILES, best steel.			
Ground or stripped, and recut only.			
Rubbers - - per lb.	0	0	3
Small files - - do.	0	0	6
14 inch - - do.	0	0	9
15 inch - - do.	0	0	11
16 inch - - do.	0	1	0
17 inch - - do.	0	1	2
18 inch - - do.	0	1	4
Large smooths - do.	0	1	6
Small ditto - - do.	0	1	0

FILISTER planes. *See Planes.*

FILTERING machine. *See Machine.*

Filters, portable, in earthenware,								
2 gallon size, purifying	12	gals.	per day	-	-	each	1	5	0
3	do.	do.	18	do.	do.		1	10	0
6	do.	ornamented	40	do.	do.		2	2	0
9	do.	do.	65	do.	do.		2	15	0
12	do.	do.	95	do.	do.		3	15	0

FINGERS' breadth, a measure of 2 barleycorns in length, or four laid side to side.

FIR timber, specific gravity per foot cube, 35 lbs.

64 cube feet one ton.

50 cube feet one load.

Memel - - per load	6	10	0
American pine - - do.	4	10	0

The following will shew what length of timber of any scantling, will make a cube foot, from 2 inches to 12 inches square.

feet	inches		feet	inches	
2 by	2	will require	36	0	long.
2 by	2½	ditto	28	9	do.
2 by	3	ditto	24	0	do.
2 by	3½	ditto	20	7	do.
2 by	4	ditto	18	0	do.
2 by	4½	ditto	16	0	do.

FIR, timber.

feet	inches		feet	inches	
2 by	5	will require	14	5	long.
2 by	5½	ditto	13	1	do.
2 by	6	ditto	12	0	do.
2 by	6½	ditto	11	1	do.
2 by	7	ditto	10	3	do.
2 by	7½	ditto	9	7	do.
2 by	8	ditto	9	0	do.
2 by	8½	ditto	8	6	do.
2 by	9	ditto	8	0	do.
2 by	9½	ditto	7	7	do.
2 by	10	ditto	7	3	do.
2 by	10½	ditto	6	10	do.
2 by	11	ditto	6	6	do.
2 by	11½	ditto	6	4	do.
2 by	12	ditto	6	0	do.
3 by	3	ditto	16	0	do.
3 by	3½	ditto	13	8	do.
3 by	4	ditto	12	0	do.
3 by	4½	ditto	10	8	do.
3 by	5	ditto	9	7	do.
3 by	5½	ditto	9	0	do.
3 by	6	ditto	8	0	do.
3 by	6½	ditto	7	4	do.
3 by	7	ditto	6	10	do.
3 by	7½	ditto	6	4	do.
3 by	8	ditto	6	0	do.
3 by	8½	ditto	5	8	do.
3 by	9	ditto	5	4	do.
3 by	9½	ditto	5	0	do.
3 by	10	ditto	4	10	do.
3 by	10½	ditto	4	6	do.
3 by	11	ditto	4	4	do.
3 by	11½	ditto	4	2	do.
3 by	12	ditto	4	0	do.

FIR, timber.

feet	inches		feet	inches	
4 by	4	will require	9	0	long.
4 by	4½	ditto	8	0	do.
4 by	5	ditto	7	2	do.
4 by	5½	ditto	6	6	do.
4 by	6	ditto	6	0	do.
4 by	6½	ditto	5	6	do.
4 by	7	ditto	5	1	do.
4 by	7½	ditto	4	9	do.
4 by	8	ditto	4	6	do.
4 by	8½	ditto	4	3	do.
4 by	9	ditto	4	0	do.
4 by	9½	ditto	3	9	do.
4 by	10	ditto	3	7	do.
4 by	10½	ditto	3	5	do.
4 by	11	ditto	3	3	do.
4 by	11½	ditto	3	2	do.
4 by	12	ditto	3	0	do.
5 by	5	ditto	5	9	do.
5 by	5½	ditto	5	3	do.
5 by	6	ditto	4	10	do.
5 by	6½	ditto	4	5	do.
5 by	7	ditto	4	1	do.
5 by	7½	ditto	3	10	do.
5 by	8	ditto	3	7	do.
5 by	8½	ditto	3	5	do.
5 by	9	ditto	3	2	do.
5 by	9½	ditto	3	0	do.
5 by	10	ditto	2	10	do.
5 by	10½	ditto	2	9	do.
5 by	11	ditto	2	8	do.
5 by	11½	ditto	2	6	do.
5 by	12	ditto	2	4	do.

Fir, timber.

feet	inches		feet	inches	
6 by	6	will require	4	0	long.
6 by	6½	ditto	3	8	do.
6 by	7	ditto	3	5	do.
6 by	7½	ditto	3	2	do.
6 by	8	ditto	3	0	do.
6 by	8½	ditto	2	10	do.
6 by	9	ditto	2	8	do.
6 by	9½	ditto	2	6	do.
6 by	10	ditto	2	5	do.
6 by	10½	ditto	2	3	do.
6 by	11	ditto	2	2	do.
6 by	11½	ditto	2	1	do.
6 by	12	ditto	2	0	do.
7 by	7	ditto	2	11	do.
7 by	7½	ditto	2	9	do.
7 by	8	ditto	2	6	do.
7 by	8½	ditto	2	5	do.
7 by	9	ditto	2	3	do.
7 by	9½	ditto	2	2	do.
7 by	10	ditto	2	1	do.
7 by	10½	ditto	1	11	do.
7 by	11	ditto	1	10	do.
7 by	11½	ditto	1	9	do.
7 by	12	ditto	1	8	do.
8 by	8	ditto	2	3	do.
8 by	8½	ditto	2	1	do.
8 by	9	ditto	2	0	do.
8 by	9½	ditto	1	10	do.
8 by	10	ditto	1	9	do.
8 by	10½	ditto	1	8	do.
8 by	11	ditto	1	7	do.
8 by	11½	ditto	1	7	do.
8 by	12	ditto	1	6	do.

FIR, timber.

feet inches,		feet inches.
9 by 9	will require	1 9 long.
9 by 9½	ditto	1 8 do.
9 by 10	ditto	1 7 do.
9 by 10½	ditto	1 6 do.
9 by 11	ditto	1 5 do.
9 by 11½	ditto	1 4 do.
9 by 12	ditto	1 4 do.
10 by 10	ditto	1 5 do.
10 by 10½	ditto	1 4 do.
10 by 11	ditto	1 4 do.
10 by 11½	ditto	1 3 do.
10 by 12	ditto	1 2 do.
11 by 11	ditto	1 2 do.
11 by 11½	ditto	1 2 do.
11 by 12	ditto	1 1 do.
12 by 12	ditto	1 0 do.

FIRE ENGINE. *See Engine.*

		£	s.	d.
FIRE WORKS. Large size sky rockets	each	0	7	6
2d ditto	do.	0	5	0
3d ditto	do.	0	2	6
4th ditto	do.	0	1	6
5th ditto	do.	0	0	9
6th ditto	do.	0	0	6
¼ lb. line rocket	do.	0	2	6
2 ounce ditto	do.	0	1	3
1 ounce ditto	do.	0	0	3
½ lb. water rocket	do.	0	2	6
¼ lb. ditto ditto	do.	0	1	3
Gold flower pots	per doz.	0	12	0
ditto ditto	do.	0	6	0
ditto ditto	do.	0	4	0

		£	s.	d.
Fire Works.				
Golden Jurbs	each	0	1	0
ditto	do.	0	0	6
Large sized Roman candles	do.	0	3	0
2d ditto	do.	0	2	0
3d ditto	do.	0	1	0
4th ditto	do.	0	0	6
Pyramids of ditto	do.	0	3	6
Mine or pots aigrettes	do.	0	10	6
ditto with Bengal light	do.	0	6	0
ditto ditto	do.	0	3	0
ditto ditto	do.	0	2	0
ditto ditto	do.	0	1	0
Brilliant suns, with reports	do.	0	8	0
ditto ditto	do.	0	4	0
Water floats	do.	0	1	4
Serpents	per gross	2	8	0
ditto	do.	1	4	0
ditto	do.	0	12	0
ditto	do.	0	6	0
Horizontal wheel, with Roman candles and mine	each	0	9	0
ditto ditto	do.	0	6	0
Frecilona wheel	do.	0	4	6
Capreci wheel	do.	0	7	6
Vertical wheel, illuminated	do.	0	6	0
Smaller ditto	do.	0	2	6
Triangular ditto	do.	0	1	6
Pin wheels	per dozen	0	12	0
ditto	do.	0	6	0
ditto	do.	0	4	0
ditto	do.	0	2	0
ditto	do.	0	1	0
ditto	do.	0	0	6
Port fires	do.	0	4	0
ditto	do.	0	2	0
ditto	do.	0	1	0

		£	s.	d.
FIRE WORKS.				
Marroons, to imitate cannons	each	0	2	0
ditto ditto	do.	0	1	0
ditto ditto	do.	0	0	6
Blue candles	per dozen	0	0	6
Bengal lights	each	0	2	6
ditto	do.	0	1	0
Crackers	per dozen	0	6	0
ditto	do.	0	4	0
ditto	do.	0	2	0
ditto	do.	0	1	0
ditto	do.	0	0	9
Jack in the box	each	0	3	0
ditto	do.	0	2	0
ditto	do.	0	1	0

FIRKIN, an English measure of capacity for things liquid, being the fourth part of the barrel; it contains 8 gallons of ale, soap, or herrings, and 9 gallons of beer.

A firkin of soap is 64 lbs.

A ditto of butter is 56 lbs.

FIRLOT, a dry measure used in Scotland. The oat firlot contains $21\frac{1}{4}$ pints of that country; the wheat firlot contains about 1211 cubic inches; and the barley firlot 31 standard pints. Hence it appears that the Scotch wheat firlot exceeds the English bushel by 33 cubic inches.

FLAGON, a vessel holding two quarts.

FLASKS, tin, oil, pints	each	0	3	0
quarts	do.	0	4	0
FLAX, hempen	per lb.	0	1	2

FLOORING. *See Carpenter and Joiner.*

FLOORS, plaster. *See Plasterer.*

FLOUR MILL. *See Mill.*

FLOWERPOT stages. *See Stages.*

FODDER, or Fother, in mining, a measure containing $22\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. though in London but 20 cwt.

FOOT, a long measure, consisting of 12 inches. A foot square, is the same measure both in breadth and length, containing 144 square or superficial inches. A foot cubic, or solid, is the same measure in all the three dimensions, length, breadth, depth, or thickness, containing 1728 cubic or solid inches. The foot is of different lengths in different countries. The Paris royal foot exceeds the English by 9 lines; the ancient Roman foot of the capitol consisted of 4 palms, equal to $11\frac{7}{16}$ inches English; Rhineland, or Leyden, foot, by which the northern nations go, is to the Roman foot as 950 is to 1000. The proportions of the principal feet of several nations, compared with the English, are as follow:—

The English foot being divided into 1000, or into 12 inches; the other feet will be as follow:

	parts	feet	in.	lines.
London foot	1000	0	12	0
Amsterdam	942	0	11	3
Antwerp	946	0	11	2
Bologna	1204	1	2	4
Bremen	964	0	11	6
Cologne	954	0	11	4
Copenhagen	965	0	11	6
Dantzic	944	0	11	3
Dort	1184	1	2	2
Frankfort on the Maine	948	0	11	4
The Greek	1007	1	0	1

FOOT.

	parts	feet	in.	lines.
Lorrain foot -	958	0	11	4
Mantua - -	1569	1	6	8
Mechlin -	912	0	11	0
Middleburgh - -	991	0	11	9
Paris royal -	1068	1	0	9
Prague - -	1026	1	0	3
Rhineland, or Leyden	1033	1	0	4
Riga - -	1831	1	9	9
Roman - -	967	0	11	6
Old Roman -	970	0	11	8
Scotch - -	1005	1	0	0⅞
Strasburg - -	920	0	11	0
Toledo - -	899	0	10	7
Turin - -	1062	1	0	7
Venice -	1162	1	1	9

FORGE back. *See Back.*

Cherry's patent portable.

The room occupied by a smith's forge, and the expenses of construction, have heretofore prevented their being employed in many situations where the occasional use of a forge would be extremely desirable; the before mentioned removes these objections, viz. the forge, and all the requisite tools, are comprised in a case of small dimensions, and may be adjusted for work in a few minutes. Country gentlemen and agriculturists will find it a valuable acquisition, as the forge may be used at home, or, with a supply of materials, may be carried in a common one horse cart, to any place where it may be wanted. The injury arising to hunters and other valuable horses, from expo-

sure while shoeing in a cold shed; the time that is occupied in sending them to a distance; and the various ill consequences that often result from delay, and the attendance of servants at a forge, are too well known to need expatiating on; with cart horses the time thus occupied must either be taken from the usual hours of work, or from those allowed for feeding; in either case, there is an absolute loss. Besides, the smith's work in a country residence, or farm house, consists principally of repairs to articles that cannot be spared from use without inconvenience, or carried to a distance without difficulty.

The advantages of a forge that can be used wherever it may be required, must therefore be evident. In racing establishments, the forge may be used at the stable door, or on the race course. Race horses being peculiarly liable to injury from exposure, often have their shoes and plates applied without that accurate adjustment to the size and shape of the foot, so essentially requisite, but which cannot be obtained unless a forge is on the spot. Ship owners will find it more convenient than any of the forges heretofore in use. A smith's forge, especially in long voyages, is an indispensable article of equipment; but those at present in use are, either in detached parts, liable to be mislaid and lost, whereby the forge may be

		£	s.	d.
FORGE.	rendered incomplete when most wanted; or are more weighty, bulky, and costly, than the Patent Portable Forge, which, when not in use, occupies but little more room than a seaman's chest, is perfectly complete within itself, and may be set up and used on deck, or landed for that purpose. Its adoption into vessels not usually supplied with a forge will save much expense, and prevent most of the delay that is occasioned both in home and in foreign harbours, by waiting the convenience of a native blacksmith at a distant forge. Merchants will find it a profitable article for exportation to a foreign market, and especially to infant colonies and settlements. Artizans and mechanics generally, whether working for amusement or profit, will find it convenient to use this forge, in situations too numerous to be enumerated.			
	No. 1, with tools complete, will weigh about 2 cwt. 3 qrs. - - each	21	0	0
	No. 2, do. 3 cwt. 1 qr. - - do.	23	2	0
	No. 3, do. 4 cwt. - - do.	25	4	0
	No. 4, do. 5 cwt. - do.	27	6	0
	Portable, for smiths, capable of forging iron to the size of 2 inches round, or square, the weight 7 cwt. 3 qrs. per cwt.	1	2	0
FOUNDER,	brass, plain castings - per lb.	0	1	8
	fine ditto - - do.	0	2	6
	core ditto - - do.	0	3	0
FRAIL, a basket of raisins, figs, &c. about 75 lbs.				

	£	s.	d.
FRAME, hand glass or light.			
of cast iron, 22 inches square each	0	10	0
ditto ditto, glazed - do.	1	0	0
in nine cants, with copper ribs, and iron rim, glazed complete, size No. 5, 21 inches diameter - each	0	16	0
ditto, ditto, all copper - do.	0	18	0
Size, No. 6, 24 inches, as before do.	1	2	0
ditto ditto, all copper - do.	1	4	6
Size, No. 7, 28 inches, as before do.	1	10	0
ditto ditto, all copper - do.	1	13	0
Cucumber or melon, of cast iron, the usual depth, grooved for lights to slide, framed together; and the lights glazed, complete, per foot super.	0	7	0
Melon, of cast iron, 5 feet by 4 feet, glazed, complete - each	8	8	0
FREIGHT, rates of, to the West Indies.			
Barrels of beef - - each	0	10	0
herrings - - do.	0	8	6
gunpowder - do.	0	16	0
oil - - per gallon	0	0	7
beer (N. B. 6 to the ton) do.	0	12	0
tar and other coarse goods	0	10	0
flour - - per cwt.	0	4	6
Butts and vats, filled per 100 gallons	1	4	0
empty - do.	0	18	0
Bricks - - per 1000	2	0	0
Boards for heading sugar hogsheads, per 1160 feet	4	10	0
Coppers and teaches - per cwt.	0	7	0
Cordage - - do.	0	3	6
Cheese in any packages - do.	0	4	0

FREIGHT, rates of, to the West Indies.	£	s.	d.
Chairs, (mahogany, walnut-tree, cherry-tree, &c.) per bundle, containing two	0	12	0
ditto, common - - each	0	8	0
sedan, in cases - - do.	5	0	0
Cabinet-ware, in cases, bureaus, drawers, desks, &c. uncased per foot	0	1	8
Chaises, two-wheeled, with tops each	8	8	0
two-wheeled, without tops or kitterings - each	6	6	0
Couches, uncased - - do.	1	16	0
Coaches, with carriages and wheels do.	18	18	0
Chariots, with ditto and ditto do.	14	14	0
Carts, with broad wheels - do.	6	0	0
with narrow wheels - - do.	5	10	0
Cart wheels, broad - - per pair	2	0	0
narrow - - do.	1	0	0
Coals, loose - per chaldron	1	10	0
Crates of glass, the large size each	2	10	0
others in proportion, round, of earthenware do.	0	15	0
Firkins and jugs of grots and raisins do.	0	4	0
Fire engines, from £2 to £10 do.			
Flag stones - - per ton.	1	10	0
Fire stones - - per foot	0	0	9
Grindstones, from 4s. 6d. to 14s. each.			
Hogsheads of fine goods, if very large, each	2	0	0
of 22 bushels, of ditto do.	1	18	0
of 20 bushels, of ditto do.	1	15	0
of coarse goods, such as negro clothing, osnaburgs, &c. if very large - each	1	10	0
of 22 bushels, of ditto do.	1	8	0
of 20 bushels, of ditto do.	1	5	0

	£	s.	d.
FREIGHT, rates of, to the West Indies.			
Hogsheads of beans, oats, bread, and earthenware, if very large - - each	1	9	0
of 22 bushels, of ditto do.	1	7	0
of 20 bushels, of ditto do.	1	4	0
of coals and lime, if very large - - - each	1	7	6
of 22 bushels, of ditto do.	1	5	0
of 20 bushels, of ditto do.	1	3	0
Hogshead staves, packed - do.	0	5	0
Hampers, the dozen bottles do.	0	4	0
Harrows - - per pair	0	10	0
Horses, for coaches or saddles, by agreement, according to size and value.			
Solid iron-ware, in casks - per cwt.	0	3	0
Solid and loose, not in casks do.	0	2	0
Iron pots - - do.	0	6	0
teaches and furnaces - do.	0	6	0
Kegs - - do.	0	2	6
Lead and pewter - do.	0	2	0
Measured goods - - per foot	0	2	0
Mules, by agreement, according to size and value.			
Ox bows - - per dozen	0	3	0
Ox yokes - - - per pair	0	5	0
Oil of vitriol, aqua fortis, and all other very strong spirits per gallon	0	3	0
Oils, jars of - - do.	0	1	0
others in proportion.			
Puncheons of fine goods - each	1	10	0
unslacked lime - do.	1	10	0
coarse do., osnaburghs, negro clothing, &c. each	1	4	0
beans, oats, flour, and bread - do.	1	3	0

FREIGHT, rates of, to the West Indies.

	£	s.	d.
Ploughs, with wheels - each	3	0	0
without wheels - do.	2	0	0
Pantiles - - per thousand	3	0	0
Plain tiles - - do.	1	10	0
Pots, without drips - - each	1	0	0
Drips - - do.	0	1	6
Passengers, the ship's part - -	9	0	0
Paint - - per cwt.	0	4	0
Potatoes - - do.	0	3	0
Puncheon packs - - each	0	5	0
Post chaises, as chariots.			
Stills - - per 100 gallons	2	0	0
Sugar-pot hoops, bent per thousand	1	0	0
unbent do.	0	14	0
Sofas, uncased - - each	2	8	0
Smiths' bellows, from 20s. to 30s. do.			
Staves, for sugar hogsheads,			
per thousand	6	0	0
white oak and heading do.	5	10	0
Hamburgh, double - do.	11	0	0
Spades - - do.	0	10	0
Saws, cross-cut and whip - each	0	1	6
Tierces of fine goods - - do.	1	5	0
of coarse ditto, negro-clothing,			
osnaburgs, &c. per thousand	1	0	0
of beef and pork - do.	0	18	0
Truss hoops, for sugar hogsheads, per set	0	10	0
for rum-puncheons do.	0	8	0
Tables, and other strong cabinet-ware,			
uncased - - per foot	0	1	8
Tallow - - per cwt.	0	3	6
Vinegar - - per gallon	0	0	6
Worms, the 100 gallons of the still -	2	0	0
Worm tubs, packed, with hoops unbent,			
the 100 gallons of the still -	0	16	0

	£	s.	d.
FREIGHT, rates of, to the West Indies.			
Wood hoops, for sugar hogsheads, all long, if carried under deck, per thousand	5	0	0
if short ditto - do.	3	7	6
half long and half short, ditto - do.	4	4	0
Waggons, with double shafts and broad wheels - - - each	16	0	0
with narrow wheels do.	12	0	0
Wheel-barrows - - do.	0	11	0
packed - - do.	0	6	0
FRENCHBURR Millstone. *See Millstone.*			
FRUIT-GATHERING instrument - - each	0	15	0
FURLONG, a long measure of 40 poles or perches, 220 yards, or one-eighth part of a mile.			
FURNACE bar. *See Bar.*			
Work, consisting of mouth pieces, doors and plates of cast iron, fitted up with wrought iron, &c. - per lb.	0	0	3
FURZE, or Gorst Mill. *See Mill.*			

G.

GALLON, a measure of capacity both for dry and liquid articles, containing four quarts; but these quarts, and consequently the gallon itself, are different, according to the quality of the thing measured; for instance, the wine gallon contains 231 cubic inches, and holds 8 lbs. 5 oz. and $\frac{2}{3}$ds. avoirdupois of pure water; the beer and ale gallons contains 282 cubic inches, and holds 10 lbs.

GALLON.

$3\frac{1}{4}$ oz. avoirdupois of water: and the gallon for corn, meal, &c. 268 cubic inches and $\frac{8}{5}$ths., and holds 9 lbs. $11\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of pure water.

The Imperial Gallon contains 277·274 cubic inches, and will contain 10 lbs. of rain water.

A gallon of train oil weighs 9 lbs. 6 oz.

GARDEN engine. *See Engine.*

GARNET hinges. *See Hinges.*

GAS, iron work, for pipe. *See Pipe.*

	£	s.	d.
Cast iron elbows, bends, tees, and crosses - - per cwt.	4	0	0
Retorts - - - do.	0	14	0
Bars - - - - do.	0	12	0
Bolts and nut. - - per lb.	0	0	5

Argand Burners, used with Glasses.

BURNING SIX NIGHTS IN THE WEEK.									BURNING EVERY NIGHT.								
Time.	Per annum.			Winter qr.			Summer qr.		Time.	Per annum.			Winter qr.			Summer qr.	
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
9 o'clock.	3	8	0	1	6	0	0	8	0	9 o'clock.	4	0	0	1	11	0	0	9	0
10 ..	4	2	0	1	10	0	0	11	0	10 ..	4	15	0	1	14	6	0	13	0
11 ..	4	15	0	1	12	6	0	15	0	11 ..	5	11	0	1	17	6	0	18	0
12 ..	5	9	0	1	16	0	0	18	6	12 ..	6	7	0	2	1	6	1	2	0
Batwing Burner, all night - - -										6	5	0	2	7	6	0	15	0	

Burning in the Morning, 3*s.* 4*d.* per Hour, per winter quarter.

Gas supplied by Meter, at 12*s.* 6*d.* per thousand cubic feet.

		£	s.	d.
GAS-LIGHT burners for shops, &c.				
Small ditto for passages and staircases, half the above.				
Outside lights until 12 ditto	per ann.	3	12	0
ditto all night -	do.	5	5	0
GASKET, hempen - - -	per lb.	0	0	10
GATES, cast iron, plain pattern -	per cwt.	1	0	0
Ornamental - -	do.	1	5	0
Fancy ditto - -	do.	1	10	0
The above includes the pattern.				
Wrought iron plainly framed	per lb.	0	0	7
Simply ornamented -	do.	0	0	10
Handsomely ditto - -	do.	0	1	2
Small and light garden gates	each	2	0	0
ditto field or farm ditto -	do.	2	10	0
Fancy light iron ditto -	per lb.	0	0	7
Park gate, 5 feet high and 9 feet wide	each	10	0	0
Three gates without posts, 8 feet high and 15 feet wide -	each	38	0	0
Ornamental lodge gates, 6 feet high and 10 feet wide - -	each	15	15	0
Wing or bridle gates, with posts to correspond - -	each	15	15	0
A pair of gates and posts, 7 feet high and 12 feet wide, hung folding	each	30	0	0
A pair of ditto and ditto, 7 feet high and 10 feet wide, ditto -	each	25	0	0
A pair of ditto and ditto, 6 feet high and 8 feet wide, ditto, all of wrought iron - -	each	27	0	0
Turnpike, of oak, from £8 8s. to	each	12	12	0
of cast iron -	do.	21	0	0

GATES, wood. *See Carpenter and Joiner's Work.*

GAUGED arches, &c. *See Bricklayer.*

GAUGING. To guage any common square or cooler, or oblong square, is thus:— multiply the length by the breadth in inches, then multiply that product by the depth, and divide by 282, and the quotient gives the contents in ale gallons. If you divide by 2150 it gives the bushels. Thus a cistern 60 inches long, 50 inches wide, and 40 inches deep, will contain 425 gallons, or about 55 bushels and 3 pecks.

Tubs, or round figures: multiply the square of the diameter by the depth, and divide the product by 359 for beer, 294 for wine, and 2737 for bushels.

Thus you will find a tub, whose diameter is 36 inches every where, and 50 inches deep, holds 180½ beer gallons, 220½ wine gallons, or 23½ bushels.

Tubs, whose diameter at bottom and top are not equal, add both diameters together, and take the half for a mean diameter, and proceed as last.

Casks, any common or regular cask may be gauged thus, provided both the head diameters are nearly equal; first, square the bung diameter, and then multiply it by 2, to which add the square of the head diameter: then multiply this by the length of the cask, and divide it by 1077 for beer, or 882 for wine. Thus you will find a cask, whose bung diameter is 28 inches, the head 25 inches, and length 36 inches, to contain 73 ale gallons, or 89½ wine gallons

GIG. *See Carriages.*

GILDING. *See Painter.*

GIRDERS, wood trussed, &c. *See Carpenter and Joiner.*

GLASS. Plate of large dimensions.

inches inches.	£	s.	d.
80 by 40	37	13	0
80 by 50	47	4	0
80 by 60	56	10	0
80 by 70	71	10	0
85 by 35	36	1	0
85 by 45	46	2	0
85 by 55	55	12	0
85 by 65	70	11	0
90 by 40	44	14	0
90 by 50	55	14	0
90 by 60	68	18	0
90 by 70	93	10	0
95 by 35	43	18	0
95 by 45	55	7	0
95 by 55	66	14	0
95 by 65	91	13	0
95 by 75	113	1	0
00 by 40	53	9	0
100 by 50	70	8	0
100 by 60	92	5	0
100 by 70	111	1	0
100 by 80	142	1	0
105 by 50	75	5	0
106 by 59	102	0	0
110 by 30	59	3	0
112 by 71	147	2	0
115 by 80	75	5	0
121 by 70	172	3	0
123 by 68	168	12	0
127 by 50	117	5	0
132 by 67	192	2	0
134 by 70	214	7	0
140 by 61	187	12	0

		£	s.	d.
Glass.				
To clean glass.—One pound of finely powdered rotten stone mixed in a quart of boiling water; when cold, sponge the glass downwards with the liquid, after which polish with two soft cloths.				
Window, specific gravity per foot cube, 162 lbs.				
14 cube feet one ton.				
Best Newcastle crown,				
squares, 3 feet -	per ft. super.	0	2	5
ditto, 2 feet 6 inches	do.	0	2	3
ditto, 2 feet -	do.	0	2	1
ditto, common sizes -	do.	0	1	10
Second Newcastle crown, squares, 3 feet	per ft. super.	0	2	2
ditto, 2 feet 6 inches	do.	0	1	9
ditto, 2 feet -	do.	0	1	8
ditto, common sizes -	do.	0	1	7
Third Newcastle crown, squares, 3 feet	per ft. super.	0	1	8
ditto, 2 feet 6 inches	do.	0	1	6
ditto, 2 feet -	do.	0	1	4
common sizes -	do.	0	1	3
Squares stopped in new sashes, including priming and putty	per ft. super.	0	0	2
Glaziers' Work.				
Ground glass,				
Squares not exceeding 3 feet	do.	0	5	6
ditto 2 feet, and not exceeding 2 feet 6 inches -	per ft. super.	0	5	0
ditto under 2 feet - -	do.	0	4	6
stopped in old sashes -	do.	0	5	6
lead lights, in quarries or squares, 6 by 4 -	per ft. super.	0	1	2
in squares above 6 by 4, and under 8 by 6 -	per ft. super.	0	1	4

	£	s.	d.
GLAZIERS' WORK.			
Squares, under 8 feet by 6 per ft. super.	0	1	4
in ditto, 8 by 6 to 10 by 8 do.	0	1	6
Newcastle crown glass,			
Best, square of 3 feet - do.	0	3	8
ditto, 2 feet 6 inches - do.	0	3	2
ditto, 2 feet - - do.	0	3	0
ditto, common sizes - do.	0	2	8
Second, square of 3 feet - do.	0	3	0
ditto, 2 feet 6 inches - do.	0	2	10
ditto, 2 feet - do.	0	2	6
ditto, common sizes - do.	0	2	4
Third, square of 3 feet - do.	0	2	6
ditto, 2 feet 6 inches - do.	0	2	3
ditto, 2 feet - - do.	0	2	0
ditto, common sizes - do.	0	1	9
Newcastle green glass,			
Squares in new sashes - do.	0	1	2
ditto old ditto - - do.	0	1	8
Newcastle glass stopped in old sashes,			
Squares not exceeding 3 feet, per ft. super.	0	3	9
ditto 2 feet 6 inches - do.	0	3	3
ditto 2 feet - - - do.	0	3	0
ditto, under 2 feet - do.	0	2	8
Plate glass, cut from 1 to 2 ft. - do.	0	9	6
ditto, 2 to 3 feet - do.	0	11	6
ditto, 3 to 4 feet - - do.	0	13	6
Quarries - - each	0	0	2
Squares under 7 by 5 - do.	0	0	3
ditto, 7 by 5 to 8 by 6 - do.	0	0	5
ditto, 8 by 6 to 9 by 7 - do.	0	0	7
ditto, 9 by 7 to 10 by 8 - do.	0	0	9
Sundries and day work,			
New leading old lights per ft. super.	0	0	8
Repairing and part new leading do.	0	0	5
Cementing lights - each	0	0	3
Casements framed in - do.	0	0	8

		£	s.	d.
GLAZIERS' WORK.				
	Puttying windows and skylights, both sides - per dozen squares	0	1	0
	ditto one side only - do.	0	0	6
	Cleaning windows, common size each	0	0	6
	ditto, Venetian ditto - do.	0	1	0
	ditto lights - - do.	0	0	2
	Putty - - per lb.	0	0	4
	Glazier - - - per day	0	5	6
GLUE	- - - per lb.	0	0	10
GOLD.	The standard for gold coin, consists of pure gold and one twelfth part of copper melted together.			
	Standard gold - - per lb.	46	14	6
	A sovereign weighs 5 dwts. 3·274 grs.			
	A half do. do. 2 do. 13·637 do.			
	934½ sovereigns weigh exactly 20 lbs. troy.			
GRATES, cast iron, for sewers, &c.				
	Small - - each	0	10	6
	Birmingham pattern No. 1 - do.	1	5	0
	ditto - No. 2 - do.	1	11	6
	ditto - No. 3 - do.	2	10	0
	Westminster - - do.	2	10	0
	Holborn - - do.	2	5	0
	Finsbury - - do.	1	0	0
	ditto, with hinge and frame - do.	4	0	0
	Common pattern - per cwt.	0	18	0
GRAVEL, 27 heaped bushels one load.				
	A yard cube of solid gravel, containing 18 heaped bushels before digging, will produce 27 heaped bushels when dug.			
GRINDERS' work, for light work - per hour		0	2	6
	ditto heavy ditto - - do.	0	3	0
	including the power and use of the stones.			
GRINDSTONE, specific gravity per foot cube, 150 lbs.				

GRINDSTONES, are measured from the centres on the one side to the centre on the other, over the face, by the application of a piece of a string; and 8 inches is calculated as one foot.

diam. ft.	in.	Wide. 4 inches. £	s.	d.	Wide. 5 inches. £	s.	d.	Wide. 6 inches. £	s.	d.	Wide. 7 inches. £	s.	d.	Wide. 8 inches. £	s.	d.	Wide. 9 inches. £	s.	d.	Wide. 10 inches. £	s.	d.
2	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	11	6	0	12	0	0	13	0
2	6	0	9	6	0	11	0	0	13	6	0	16	0	0	17	0	1	0	0	1	4	0
3	0	0	13	0	0	16	0	0	19	6	1	2	0	1	5	8	1	9	0	1	12	0
3	6	0	18	0	1	2	0	1	6	0	1	11	0	1	15	6	2	0	0	2	4	6
4	0	1	3	0	1	8	6	1	14	6	2	0	0	2	6	0	2	11	6	2	17	6
4	6	1	9	0	1	16	0	2	3	6	2	12	0	2	18	0	3	5	6	3	13	0
5	0	1	16	0	2	4	6	2	13	6	3	0	6	3	11	6	4	0	0	4	9	6
5	6	2	4	0	2	13	6	3	4	6	3	15	7	4	6	0	4	17	0	5	7	6
6	0	2	12	0	3	4	6	3	17	6	4	10	0	5	0	6	5	16	0	6	9	0

	£	s.	d.
GRINDSTONE - - per foot cube	0	5	6
Mounted in a cast iron frame, for a stone 5 feet diameter, with a cast iron trough; two plummer blocks and covers for spindle, turned, ground, and fitted, with crank handle, nut, and pin; to work by men or machinery, not including the stone - each	15	15	0

GROOVING planes. *See Planes.*

GROUNDS. *See Carpenter and Joiner.*

GROSS. Twelve dozen.

GUAGED arches. *See Bricklayer.*

GUAGES, joiner's common marking - each	0	0	9
Plated - - do.	0	1	6
Common cutting - - do.	0	1	6
Best ditto - - do.	0	2	0
Common mortise - - do.	0	3	3
Best ditto - - do.	0	4	0
ditto, ditto, screw slide - do.	0	6	0
ditto ditto, improved - do.	0	8	0
GUARDS, tree, for young trees and raspberry bushes - - each	0	8	0

GUNTER'S chain. The length of the chain is 66 feet, or 22 yards, or 4 poles of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yds. each, and it is divided into 100 links, of 7·92 inches each.

GUTTER, wood. *See Carpenter and Joiner.*
Copper. *See Copper.*
Lead. *See Plumber.*

GUTTERING, of cast iron, 4 inch - per foot	0	0	10
ditto $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch - do.	0	0	11
ditto, square molded - - do.	0	1	2
ditto, $6\frac{1}{2}$ wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ deep, circular, per foot	0	1	6

H.

		£	s.	d.
Hair, founders' - -	per cwt.	1	0	0
plasterers' - -	per bushel	0	1	1
Haling lime. *See Lime.*				
Hammers, breaking - -	each	0	4	0
Clawed, No. 1, small - -	do.	0	1	0
No. 2. - -	do.	0	1	6
No. 3. - -	do.	0	1	9
No. 4. - -	do.	0	2	0
No. 5. - -	do.	0	2	6
No. 6. - -	do.	0	3	6
Lathing, with short handle -	do.	0	1	6
ditto, with long ditto - -	do.	0	1	9
Mill set - -	do.	0	5	6
Smiths' hand -	do.	0	2	6
ditto sledge - -	do.	0	7	6
Stone - - -	do.	0	2	6

Hand, a measure of four inches.

Handglass, garden. *See Frame.*

Handrail. *See Carpenter and Joiner.*

Planes. *See Planes.*

Hanega, a corn measure at Bilboa, in Spain, 13-5ths of a bushel English.

Hanock, a corn measure at Malaga, containing unheaped, 129 pounds, or heaped, 144 pounds English.

Hardening, for iron. One horse load of leather produces 27½ bushels of hardening,

per bushel	0	2	0
Harrows, of wrought iron, No. 1. each pair	2	12	6
No. 2. do.	3	3	0
No. 3. do.	3	13	6
No. 4. do.	4	4	0
No. 5. do.	4	14	6
No. 6. clover do.	4	4	0

	£	s.	d.
HARROWS			
Scoth angled - - each pair	4	14	6
Drag - - do.	4	0	0
Improved grass - - do.	5	5	0
HASSOCKS, matting, 6 in. high, oval or round each	0	1	4
7 do. do. do.	0	1	6
8 do. do. do.	0	1	8
9 do. do. do.	0	1	10
10 do. do. do.	0	2	0
11 do. do. do.	0	2	3
12 do. do. do.	0	2	6
Moreen, stuffed with hair at top,			
6 inches - do.	0	3	0
7 to 8 do. - do.	0	3	6
9 to 10 do. - do.	0	4	0
11 to 12 do. - do.	0	4	6
If baize instead of moreen, charge less each	0	0	6
If without hair at top, do. do.	0	0	6
HATTERS' iron work. Finishing irons per lb.	0	0	4
Doors and frames - - do.	0	0	4½
Kilns and bars - - per cwt.	0	18	0
Steaming pots - - do.	1	4	0
Cockles - - do.	1	0	0

HAYMAKING machine. *See Machine.*

HAY rack. *See Rack.*

HAZEL wood, specific gravity, per foot cube, 37½ lbs.

HEARTHS and covings. *See Mason.*

HEMP, dressed - - per lb.	0	1	0

HERMINA, in Roman antiquity, a liquid measure equal to half a pint English wine measure; its contents being 2·818 solid inches.

	£	s.	d.
HIDE of land, is such a quantity of land as might be ploughed with one plough within the space of a year, or so much as would maintain a family; some call it 60, some 80, and some 100 acres.			
HINGES, but and back flap, with screws.			
1½ inch - - per pair	0	0	6
2 do. - - do.	0	0	8
2¼ do. - - do.	0	0	10
2½ do. - - do.	0	1	0
2¾ do. - - do.	0	1	2
3 do. - - do.	0	1	4
3½ do. - - do.	0	1	8
4 do. - - do.	0	2	0
For improved butts, *See Joints.*			
Garnet, hook and eye, measured from the joint, 10 inch - per pair	0	0	8
12 do. - - do.	0	0	11
14 do. - do.	0	1	3
16 do. - - do.	0	1	5
18 do. - do.	0	1	7
20 do. - - do.	0	1	10

HINGES.

Gate, improved upon the same principle as the butt Joints. *See Joints.*

	Strap.		Per paair			Per foot.		
No.	ft.	in.	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1	1	3	0	4	6	0	3	6
2	1	6	0	6	0	0	4	0
3	1	9	0	8	0	0	4	6
4	2	0	0	10	0	0	5	0
5	2	3	0	12	6	0	5	6
6	2	6	0	15	0	0	6	0
7	2	9	0	18	0	0	6	6
8	3	0	1	1	0	0	7	0
9	3	3	1	4	6	0	7	6
10	3	6	1	8	0	0	8	0
11	3	9	1	12	0	0	8	6
12	4	0	1	16	0	0	9	0
13	4	6	2	5	0	0	10	0
14	5	0	2	15	0	0	11	0
15	5	6	3	6	0	0	12	0
16	6	0	4	4	0	0	14	0
17	6	6	5	4	0	0	16	0
18	7	0	6	6	0	0	18	0
19	7	6	7	10	0	1	0	0
20	8	0	8	16	0	1	2	0
21	8	6	10	4	0	1	4	0
22	9	0	11	14	0	1	6	0
23	9	6	13	6	0	1	8	0
24	10	0	15	0	0	1	10	0

All cranks measured in with the length of strap, and charged as extra lenth.

Gate, for field, farm, or park gates; made upon an improved principle to open either way, without spring or fork, (as is now in general use,) to act without the least comparative friction; and also to effectually

	£	s.	d.
Hinges.			
prevent the gate dropping at its point; or to be in any case the least out of order, or from working to the greatest truth, with catch, and self-acting latch, complete - per pair	3	3	0
H L's 6 inch - - do.	0	1	0
7 inch - - do.	0	1	2
8 inch - - do.	0	1	6
9 inch - - do.	0	2	0
10 inch - - do.	0	2	4
11 inch - - do.	0	3	0
12 inch - - do.	0	3	6
If larger size - - per lb.	0	0	10
Side, including screws, per pair,			
4 inch - - per pair	0	0	7
5 inch - do.	0	0	10
6 inch - - do.	0	1	0
7 inch - - do.	0	1	2
8 inch - - do.	0	1	4
9 inch - - do.	0	1	8
10 inch - - do.	0	2	0
Wrought iron for gates - per lb.	0	0	8
Cast iron ditto - do.	0	0	7
Spring double acting - each	3	3	0
Single - - do.	1	11	6

Hoes, high tempered,

	Common s.	d.	Dutch. s.	d.
No. 1 - - each	1	6	- 1	9
No. 2 - do.	1	10	- 2	1
No. 3 - - do.	2	2	- 2	5
No. 4 - do.	2	6	- 2	11
No. 5 - - do.	2	9	- 3	0
No. 6 - do.	3	0	- 3	3
No. 7 - 8 by 9 - do.	3	5	- 3	8
No. 8 - 8½ by 9 - do.	3	9	- 4	0
No. 9 - 10 by 9 - do.	4	1	- 4	4
No. 10 - 10 by 10 - do.	4	6	- 4	10

	£	s.	d.
HOES, horse, expanding from 8 to 18 inches wide, each	4	0	0
ditto, with 2 coulters, to take earth from the rows - each	5	5	0
Expanding, from 1 to 2 feet wide do.	4	14	6
ditto, with 2 coulters as before do.	6	6	0
Expanding, and worked by man or boy each	2	12	6
The inverted horse hoe, from £5 5s. ditto, to - - each	8	8	0
ditto, for turnips - do.	3	13	6
The Indian plough hoe - do.	3	0	0

HOGSHEAD, a liquid measure for ale, containing 48 gallons, or 13·536 cube inches, or $7\frac{1}{6}$ cube feet; for beer or ale in the country, 51 gallons, or 14·382 cube inches, or $8\frac{2}{6}$ cube feet; in London, 54 gallons, or 15·228 cube inches, or $8\frac{4}{5}$ cube feet: for wine, 63 gallons, or 14·553 cube inches, or $8\frac{3}{5}$ cube feet.

A hogshead of sugar generally weighs about one ton.

A hogshead of pilchards is about 3000 fish, or 40 gallons.

HOLDFASTS - - - per lb.	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$

HOLLOWS and rounds. *See Planes.*

HOMER, a Hebrew measure, containing 24 bushels.

A measure of about 3 pints.

HOOKS, catgut, for lathes, &c. - per pair	0	1	8
Larger - - do.	0	2	0
Reap, middling - - each	0	1	6
Improved hatchet and bill hooks, for cutting underwood, faggoting, and gap stopping - - each	1	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Hoops, box plate - - per cwt.	1	2	0
Head for sugar-mill work - per lb.	0	1	0
Puncheon - - per cwt.	1	1	0
Rivets for ditto - per thousand	0	5	9
Hornbeam timber, specifie gravity, per foot cube, 48 lbs.			
$41\frac{3}{4}$ cube feet one ton.			
per foot cube - -	0	5	0
Inch plank - per foot super	0	0	6
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ditto - - do.	0	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{2}$ ditto - - do.	0	0	9
$1\frac{3}{4}$ ditto - - do.	0	0	11
2 ditto - - do.	0	1	1
$2\frac{1}{2}$ ditto - - do.	0	1	4
3 ditto - - do.	0	1	7
$3\frac{1}{2}$ ditto - - do.	0	1	9
4 ditto - - do.	0	2	0

Horsehair cleaning machine. *See Machine.*

Houses, duties upon. For every inhabited house which is worth the rent herein-after-mentioned by the year, there shall be charged the following sums yearly, viz.—

£10 & under £20 per ann., in the pound	0	1	6
£20 do. £40 do. do.	0	2	3
£40 and upwards do. do.	0	2	10

And so on at the same rate of 2s. 10d. in the pound, for rent of any amount. The assessment is to be made on the full yearly value of the house, without being guided by the parish rates.

Exemptions.

Every public office for which the duties hitherto payable have been paid by His Majesty, or out of the public revenue. Every farm house occupied by a *tenant* solely for the pur-

		£	s.	d
Houses, duties upon.				
	poses of husbandry. Every farm house occupied by the *owner*, used for the purposes of husbandry only, which with the household and other offices aforesaid, shall be valued under the act, at £10 per annum, or under. Any hospital, charity school, or house provided for the reception or relief of poor persons. Every house left to the care of any person, or servant, who pays no rates to the church and poor, who resides therein for the purpose of taking care of the same; but the assessors must make an assessment in every such case, and a return, in order that the same be allowed by the commissioners.			
	Fourth rate dwelling, consisting of 4 rooms, ceilings 8 feet in the clear and covering an area of 350 square feet, with a kitchen 10 feet by 8 feet at back in addition - each	160	0	0
	ditto, with room over kitchen do.	175	0	0
	ditto, full sized, consisting of two lower kitchens, two parlours, two one-pair, and two attics, with a roof curbed behind - - each	280	0	0
	Malm fronts, guaged arches, cornices, &c. extra.			
	Or cube the whole contents of building, and for a plain finished house, per foot cube	0	0	5
	A well finished ditto - do.	0	0	8
Howel, coopers', No. 1 - -	each	0	1	6
No. 2	do.	0	1	9
No. 3	do.	0	2	0

			£	s.	d.
HUNDRED of lime, 25 bushels.					
Deals, 120.					
Nails, 120.					
Iron, lead, &c. 112 lb. weight.					
Weight, showing the value of, from the $\frac{1}{8}$th part of one penny to sixpence per lb.					
d.					
$\frac{1}{8}$	per lb.	per cwt.	0	1	2
$\frac{1}{4}$	do.	do.	0	2	4
$\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do.	0	4	8
$\frac{3}{4}$	do.	do.	0	7	0
1	do.	do.	0	9	4
$1\frac{1}{4}$	do.	do.	0	11	8
$1\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do.	0	14	0
$1\frac{3}{4}$	do.	do.	0	16	4
2	do.	do.	0	18	8
$2\frac{1}{4}$	do.	do.	1	1	0
$2\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do.	1	3	4
$2\frac{3}{4}$	do.	do.	1	5	8
3	do.	do.	1	8	0
$3\frac{1}{4}$	do.	do.	1	10	4
$3\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do.	1	12	8
$3\frac{3}{4}$	do.	do.	1	15	0
4	do.	do.	1	17	4
$4\frac{1}{4}$	do.	do.	1	19	8
$4\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do.	2	2	0
$4\frac{3}{4}$	do.	do.	2	4	4
5	do.	do.	2	6	8
$5\frac{1}{4}$	do.	do.	2	9	0
$5\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do.	2	11	4
$5\frac{3}{4}$	do.	do.	2	13	8
6	do.	do.	2	16	0
HURDLES, cattle, with 5 bars, 6 feet long, 4 feet 6 inches high, with nut and screw		each	0	10	0
ditto, with rabbit proof		do.	0	15	0

	£	s.	d.
Hurdles.			
Deer, with 6, 7, or 8 bars, made to any size or strength - per lb.	0	0	2½
with festoon chain - each	0	15	0
dividing or strong fence, with screw joint - - per yard	0	15	0
fancy, with 5 arched bars - do.	0	8	6
with 4 ditto, and 2 horizontal for ha ha's, from 5s. to per yard	0	12	0
with ornamental wire work do.	0	18	0
mule, with 5 bars, 6 feet long, 5 feet high, with nut and screw - each	0	14	0
ox, with 5 bars, 6 feet long, 5 feet high, with nut and screw - each	0	12	0
park ditto, 6 feet ditto - do.	0	18	0
sheep, with 5 bars, 6 feet long, 4 feet high, with nut and screw - each	0	9	0
ditto, ditto, hare or rabbit proof do.	0	12	0

I AND J.

Jacks, screw, common.

Single.

size. ft.	in.		£	s.	d.
2	0	- each	2	4	0
2	6	- do.	2	12	6
3	0	- do.	3	0	0
3	6	- do.	3	12	0

Double.

2	0	- do.	3	18	0
2	6	- do.	4	4	0
3	0	- do.	4	10	0
3	6	- do.	5	10	0
4	0	- do.	6	0	0

			£	s.	d.
JACKS, screw, common.					
Strong single.					
size. ft.	in.				
2	0	each	2	15	0
2	6	do.	3	6	0
3	0	do.	3	15	0
3	6	do.	4	10	0
Strong, double.					
ft.	in.				
2	0	do.	4	18	0
2	6	do.	5	5	0
3	0	do.	5	12	0
3	6	do.	6	18	0
4	0	do.	7	10	0
Dimensions to be taken from the length of the wood stock.					
JAR, an earthen vessel, containing, of oil, from 18 to 26 gallons.					
JASMIN, Spanish, specific gravity per foot cube, 48 lbs.					
ICE. For preserving ice. Heap up a large cone of well pounded ice, or snow, in winter; put it in a shady place and thatch it over with barley straw, twice the thickness, laid upon a stack of oats, and it will be preserved for three years.					
ILLUMINATOR, or glass lens, for passages, &c. to bear walking over,					
4	inch patent illuminator	each	0	5	0
5	do. ditto	do.	0	7	0
5½	do. ditto	do.	0	8	0
6	do. ditto	do.	0	10	0
6⅜	do. ditto	do.	0	12	6
7	do. ditto	do.	0	15	0
7½	do. ditto	do.	1	1	0
8½	do. ditto	do.	1	7	0

	£	s.	d.
INCH. The twelfth part of a foot, and equal to three barleycorns in length.			
INSTRUMENT, bark peeling, recommended by Sir John Sinclair - each	0	12	0
INSURANCE, rates of,			
Brick or stone buildings according to the Act of Parliament, and being not hazardous; as also goods, merchandize, and stock in ditto - per cent	0	2	0
Timber or plaster buildings with the goods and stock in ditto, termed hazardous per cent	0	3	0
ditto, in brewhouses, thatched dwellings, &c. doubly hazardous - per cent	0	5	0

Annuities on Lives. A simple but correct method of ascertaining the remaining years of an individual; for instance, take 84 as a number, from which deduct the age of the person, and that being divided by 2, will give the time as accurately as possible:—

Thus 84
42 age of the person
2)42
21 years to remain.

JOINTS, to lead pipes. *See Plumber.*

Swivel screw, of metal,			
½ inch - - each	0	1	6
⅝ do. - do.	0	1	10
¾ do. - - do.	0	2	2
⅞ do. - do.	0	2	6
1 do. - - do.	0	3	0
1¼ do. - do.	0	3	6
1½ do. - do.	0	4	0

£ s. d.

JOINTS.

Improved butt, made upon the principle of machinery, require no oil, make the least creaking noise, or work out of truth, never cause the door to drag on the floor, and at the same time acting with the greatest possible ease.

	Brass. per pair.			Iron. per pair.		
Inch.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	0	2	6	0	1	0
1½	0	3	9	0	1	6
2	0	5	0	0	2	0
2½	0	6	3	0	2	6
3	0	7	6	0	3	0
3½	0	8	9	0	3	6
4	0	10	0	0	4	0
4½	0	11	3	0	4	6
5	0	12	6	0	5	0
5½	0	13	9	0	5	6
6	0	15	0	0	6	0

Cranks and wide flaps charged extra.

IRON, cast, specific gravity per foot cube, 464 lbs.

		£	s.	d.
Price for the best -	per ton	7	0	0
inferior -	do.	6	0	0
old -	do.	3	10	0

One foot superficial ⅛th of an inch thick, will weigh

	lb.	oz.
	4	13
¼ do. -	9	10
⅜ do. - -	14	8
½ do. -	19	6
⅝ do. - -	24	3
¾ do. -	29	0
⅞ do. - -	33	14
Inch do. -	38	11

IRON.

	£	s.	d.
By this it will show, 12 inches superficial of cast iron, an inch thick, will weigh 38 lbs. 11 oz.			
Wrought, specific gravity per foot cube, 495 lbs.			
Price for the best English per cwt.	0	18	0
ditto scrap - do.	1	3	0
ditto Swede - do.	1	8	0
Box plate - - do.	1	9	0
Single do. - - do.	1	5	0
Boiler plate - - do.	1	8	0
ditto angular - - do.	1	15	0
Fender plate - do.	1	10	0
Casement - - do.	1	8	0

IRON.

Wrought, weights of, from one quarter of an inch diameter, to 4 inches, as No. 1; and also of square bar, from one quarter of an inch to 4 inches, as No. 2.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
	Round.	Square.
Inches.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
$\frac{1}{4}$	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 5
$\frac{2}{8}$	0 7	0 9
$\frac{1}{2}$	0 11	0 13
$\frac{5}{8}$	1 2	1 $5\frac{1}{3}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	1 9	1 15
$\frac{7}{8}$	2 1	2 10
1	2 10	3 7
1	3 $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 $5\frac{1}{3}$
$1\frac{1}{4}$	4 $0\frac{1}{2}$	5 6
$1\frac{3}{8}$	4 14	6 $8\frac{1}{4}$
$1\frac{1}{2}$	5 12	7 $11\frac{3}{4}$
$1\frac{5}{8}$	6 $12\frac{1}{2}$	9 1
$1\frac{3}{4}$	7 $15\frac{1}{2}$	10 $8\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{7}{8}$	9 $3\frac{1}{2}$	12 $1\frac{1}{2}$
2	10 11	13 12
$2\frac{1}{8}$	12 3	15 8
$2\frac{1}{4}$	13 12	17 6
$2\frac{3}{8}$	15 6	19 6
$2\frac{1}{2}$	17 $0\frac{1}{2}$	21 $7\frac{1}{4}$
$2\frac{5}{8}$	18 $11\frac{1}{2}$	23 10
$2\frac{3}{4}$	20 7	26 1
$2\frac{7}{8}$	22 3	28 $8\frac{1}{2}$
3	24 0	30 15
$3\frac{1}{4}$	28 0	36 4
$3\frac{1}{2}$	32 8	42 2
$3\frac{3}{4}$	37 8	48 0
4	43 0	54 0

IRON.

Wrought, weights of one foot of flat bar iron, from one inch broad, and one eighth of an inch thick, to four inches broad, and an inch thick.

Inches and parts of inches in breadth.	*Parts of an inch in thickness.*							
	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{3}{8}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	
	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.
1	0	$6\frac{7}{8}$	0	$13\frac{3}{4}$	1	$4\frac{5}{8}$	1	$11\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{8}$	0	$7\frac{3}{4}$	0	$15\frac{1}{2}$	1	$7\frac{1}{4}$	1	15
$1\frac{1}{4}$	0	$8\frac{5}{8}$	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1	$9\frac{3}{4}$	2	$2\frac{3}{8}$
$1\frac{3}{8}$	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	1	$12\frac{3}{8}$	2	$5\frac{7}{8}$
$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	$10\frac{3}{8}$	1	$4\frac{5}{8}$	1	15	2	$9\frac{1}{4}$
$1\frac{5}{8}$	0	$11\frac{1}{8}$	1	$6\frac{7}{8}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$12\frac{5}{8}$
$1\frac{3}{4}$	0	12	1	8	2	4	3	$0\frac{1}{8}$
$1\frac{7}{8}$	0	$12\frac{7}{8}$	1	$9\frac{3}{4}$	2	$6\frac{5}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$
2	0	$13\frac{3}{4}$	1	$11\frac{1}{2}$	2	$9\frac{1}{4}$	3	7
$2\frac{1}{8}$	0	$14\frac{5}{8}$	1	$13\frac{1}{4}$	2	$11\frac{7}{8}$	3	$10\frac{1}{2}$
$2\frac{1}{4}$	0	$15\frac{1}{2}$	1	15	2	$14\frac{3}{8}$	3	$13\frac{7}{8}$
$2\frac{3}{8}$	1	$0\frac{3}{8}$	2	$0\frac{5}{8}$	3	1	4	$1\frac{3}{8}$
$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	2	$2\frac{3}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$4\frac{3}{4}$
$2\frac{5}{8}$	1	2	2	4	3	$6\frac{1}{8}$	4	$8\frac{1}{4}$
$2\frac{3}{4}$	1	$2\frac{7}{8}$	2	$5\frac{7}{8}$	3	$8\frac{3}{4}$	4	$11\frac{5}{8}$
$2\frac{7}{8}$	1	$3\frac{3}{4}$	2	$7\frac{1}{2}$	3	$11\frac{3}{8}$	4	15
3	1	$4\frac{5}{8}$	2	$9\frac{1}{4}$	3	$13\frac{7}{8}$	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$
$3\frac{1}{8}$	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	2	11	4	$0\frac{1}{2}$	5	6
$3\frac{1}{4}$	1	$6\frac{3}{8}$	2	$12\frac{5}{8}$	4	3	5	$9\frac{3}{4}$
$3\frac{3}{8}$	1	$7\frac{1}{4}$	2	$14\frac{1}{2}$	4	$5\frac{5}{8}$	5	$12\frac{7}{8}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	3	$0\frac{1}{8}$	4	$8\frac{1}{8}$	6	$0\frac{1}{4}$
$3\frac{5}{8}$	1	9	3	$1\frac{7}{8}$	4	$10\frac{3}{4}$	6	$3\frac{5}{8}$
$3\frac{3}{4}$	1	$9\frac{3}{4}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$13\frac{3}{4}$	6	$7\frac{1}{8}$
$3\frac{7}{8}$	1	$10\frac{5}{8}$	3	$5\frac{1}{4}$	5	0	6	$10\frac{1}{2}$
4	1	$11\frac{1}{2}$	3	7	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	6	14
12	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	10	5	15	$7\frac{1}{2}$	20	10

Wrought, weights of, &c. continued.

Inches and parts of inches in breadth.	*Parts of an inch in thickness.*							
	$\frac{5}{8}$		$\frac{3}{4}$		$\frac{7}{8}$		Inch.	
	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.
1	2	$2\frac{3}{8}$	2	$9\frac{1}{4}$	3	$0\frac{1}{8}$	3	7
$1\frac{1}{8}$	2	$6\frac{3}{4}$	2	$14\frac{1}{2}$	3	$6\frac{1}{8}$	3	$13\frac{7}{8}$
$1\frac{1}{4}$	2	$10\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{5}{8}$	3	$12\frac{1}{8}$	4	$4\frac{3}{4}$
$1\frac{3}{8}$	2	$15\frac{1}{4}$	3	$8\frac{3}{4}$	4	$2\frac{1}{8}$	4	$11\frac{5}{8}$
$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	$13\frac{7}{8}$	4	$8\frac{1}{8}$	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{5}{8}$	3	$7\frac{7}{8}$	4	3	4	$14\frac{1}{4}$	5	$9\frac{3}{8}$
$1\frac{3}{4}$	3	$12\frac{1}{8}$	4	$8\frac{1}{8}$	5	$4\frac{1}{4}$	6	$0\frac{1}{4}$
$1\frac{7}{8}$	4	$0\frac{1}{2}$	4	$13\frac{3}{8}$	5	$10\frac{1}{4}$	6	$7\frac{1}{8}$
2	4	$4\frac{3}{4}$	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	6	$0\frac{1}{4}$	6	14
$2\frac{1}{8}$	4	9	5	$7\frac{5}{8}$	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$	7	$4\frac{7}{8}$
$2\frac{1}{4}$	4	$13\frac{3}{8}$	5	$12\frac{7}{8}$	6	$12\frac{1}{4}$	7	$11\frac{3}{4}$
$2\frac{3}{8}$	5	$1\frac{5}{8}$	6	2	7	$2\frac{3}{8}$	8	$2\frac{5}{8}$
$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	6	6	$7\frac{1}{8}$	7	$8\frac{3}{4}$	8	$9\frac{1}{2}$
$2\frac{5}{8}$	5	$10\frac{1}{4}$	6	$12\frac{1}{4}$	7	$14\frac{3}{8}$	9	$0\frac{3}{8}$
$2\frac{3}{4}$	5	$14\frac{1}{2}$	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$	8	$4\frac{3}{8}$	9	$7\frac{1}{4}$
$2\frac{7}{8}$	6	$2\frac{7}{8}$	7	$6\frac{5}{8}$	8	$10\frac{3}{8}$	9	$14\frac{1}{8}$
3	6	$7\frac{1}{8}$	7	$11\frac{3}{4}$	9	$0\frac{3}{8}$	10	5
$3\frac{1}{8}$	6	$11\frac{3}{4}$	8	$0\frac{7}{8}$	9	$6\frac{3}{8}$	10	$11\frac{7}{8}$
$3\frac{1}{4}$	6	$15\frac{3}{4}$	8	6	9	$12\frac{3}{8}$	11	$2\frac{3}{4}$
$3\frac{3}{8}$	7	4	8	$11\frac{1}{4}$	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	11	$9\frac{5}{8}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$	7	$8\frac{1}{4}$	9	$0\frac{5}{8}$	10	$8\frac{1}{2}$	12	$0\frac{1}{2}$
$3\frac{5}{8}$	7	$12\frac{5}{8}$	9	$5\frac{1}{2}$	10	$14\frac{1}{2}$	12	$7\frac{3}{8}$
$3\frac{3}{4}$	8	1	9	$10\frac{5}{8}$	11	$4\frac{1}{2}$	12	$14\frac{1}{4}$
$3\frac{7}{8}$	8	$5\frac{1}{4}$	9	$15\frac{7}{8}$	11	$10\frac{1}{2}$	13	$5\frac{1}{8}$
4	8	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10	5	12	$0\frac{1}{2}$	13	12
12	25	$12\frac{1}{2}$	30	15	36	$1\frac{1}{2}$	41	4

£ s. d.

IRONMONGERY. *See the end of the article Carpenter.*

IRONS, hatters. *See Hatters' Iron Work.*

JUG, the stirling, containing one Scotch pint, is the original standard of all liquid and dry measures, and of all weights in Scotland. It contains 103·464 cubic inches. When accurately filled with water at Leith, the water weighs 3 lbs. 7 oz. of Scots troy, (equal to 55 oz., or to 26,180 English troy grains,) so that one ounce weighs 476 English troy grains.

JUGERUM. A square of 120 Roman feet, its proportion to the English acre being as 10,000 to 16,097.

JUNIPER TREE, specific gravity per foot cube, $34\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

K.

KEG, of herrings, 62 kegs make 1 cwt. of sturgeon, is 4 or 5 gallons.

KETTLE, copper, 4 quart	-	each	0	10	0
3 quart	- - -	do.	0	9	0
2 quart	-	do.	0	7	6

KILDERKIN, a liquid measure containing two firkins, or 18 gallons.

KIBBLING Mill. *See Mill.*

KILLOW, a corn measure in Turkey, 39-13ths pecks English; and 5 Zant killows is 6 English bushels.

KILN, hatters. *See Hatters' Work.*

KINTAL, a weight of about 100 lbs.

		£	s.	d.
KIRTLE of flax, 22 heads in a bunch, and about 100 lbs. in weight.				
KNIVES, cotton, covered with wood handles,				
8 inch - -	each	0	1	2
9 do. -	do.	0	1	3
10 do. - -	do.	0	1	4
11 do. -	do.	0	1	5
Straight ditto,				
8 inch - -	do.	0	1	0
9 do. -	do.	0	1	1
10 do. - -	do.	0	1	2
11 do. -	do.	0	1	3
Iron handles, 2d. each extra.				
Coopers' drawing - -	do.	0	1	8

L.

LACKER, brass.				
Pale - -	per quart	0	12	0
Yellow - -	do.	0	12	0
Orange - - -	do.	0	12	0
Brown - -	do.	0	12	0
Deep ditto - -	do.	0	12	0
Gold - -	do.	0	12	0
Tin - - -	do.	0	12	0
LADLE, wrought iron, small -	per lb.	0	0	7
large - -	do.	0	0	5
LANDAU. *See Carriages.*				
LANDAULET. *See Carriages.*				
LANDINGS, stone. *See Mason.*				
LANTERN, stable, 8 inch - -	each	0	3	6
9 do. -	do.	0	4	6
10 do. - -	do.	0	5	6
11 do. -	do.	0	6	0
12 do -	do.	0	7	0

		£	s.	d.
LAST,	of ashes 12 barrels.			
	cod fish 12 do.			
	corn, 10 quarters, 2 loads, or 80 bushels			
	feathers - 17 cwt.			
	flax - 17 do.			
	gunpowder, 24 barrels, or 2400 lbs.			
	hides - 12 dozen.			
	leather - 24 dickers.			
	meal - 12 barrels.			
	pitch - 12 do.			
	red herrings 20 cades.			
	stock fish 1000.			
	tar - 12 barrels.			
	wool - 12 sacks, or 4368 lbs.			
LATCHES,	park gate, jointed to stop a gate opening both ways, of wrought iron, with plate and handle, &c. &c. each	0	15	0
	Thumb and spring. *See Ironmongery in the article Carpenter*, &c.			
LATHS,	oak, a bundle of 4 feet oak laths, is 120, and 37½ bundles make one load; of 5 feet is 100, and 30 bundles one load - - per load	4	15	0
	Pantile, 12 10 feet long, one bundle; 1 bundle to one square of pantiling; pantile laths are 1½ inches wide and one inch thick.			
	10 feets - per bundle	0	3	0
	12 do. - - do.	0	3	6
	Plaintile, or double fir, 100 5 feet long, or 500 feet running of any length, one bundle.			
	30 bundles one load.			
	125 4 feet lengths, one bundle.			
	167 3 feet do. one bundle.			
	1 bundle to one square of tiling.			

	£	s.	d.
Laths.			
Plain tile laths, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and a $\frac{1}{4}$ thick - - per bundle	0	2	6
ditto ditto per load	3	15	0
Plasterers' laths, or single fir, 100 5 feet long, or 500 feet running of any length, make one bundle.			
30 bundles one load.			
per bundle	0	1	8
ditto ditto per load	2	10	0
Lea, at Kidderminster, a quantity of yarn which contains 200 threads, reeled on a reel four yards about.			
Lead, specific gravity per foot cube, 708 lbs.			
Cast lead in sheets per cwt.	1	5	0
Milled ditto - - do.	1	6	0
Cast lead, exchanged - do.	0	5	0
Milled lead do. - - do.	0	7	0
Waste allowed upon old lead, 4 lb. per cwt.			
Lead in pigs - - per cwt.	1	4	0
$\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch weighs, per ft. sup. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.			
$\frac{1}{12}$ do. do. 5 do.			
$\frac{1}{10}$ do. do. 6 do.			
$\frac{1}{8}$ do. do. $7\frac{1}{2}$ do.			
$\frac{1}{6}$ do. do. 10 do.			
$\frac{1}{5}$ do. do. 12 do.			
$\frac{1}{4}$ do. do. $14\frac{3}{4}$ do.			
$\frac{1}{3}$ do. do. $19\frac{3}{4}$ do.			
$\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. $29\frac{1}{2}$ do.			
$\frac{3}{4}$ do. do. $44\frac{1}{4}$ do.			
Inch do. do. 59 do.			

LEAD.

		£	s.	d.
The following will shew the value of a hundred weight of lead, from $\frac{1}{8}$ of a penny to 6d. per lb.				
$\frac{1}{8}$ per lb. -	per cwt.	0	1	2
$\frac{1}{4}$ do. -	do.	0	2	4
$\frac{1}{2}$ do. -	do.	0	4	8
$\frac{3}{4}$ do. -	do.	0	7	0
1 do. -	do.	0	9	4
$1\frac{1}{4}$ do. -	do.	0	11	8
$1\frac{1}{2}$ do. -	do.	0	14	0
$1\frac{3}{4}$ do. -	do.	0	16	4
2 do. -	do.	0	18	8
$2\frac{1}{4}$ do. -	do.	1	2	0
$2\frac{1}{2}$ do. -	do.	1	3	4
$2\frac{3}{4}$ do. -	do.	1	5	8
3 do. -	do.	1	8	0
$3\frac{1}{4}$ do. -	do.	1	10	4
$3\frac{1}{2}$ do. -	do.	1	11	8
$3\frac{3}{4}$ do. -	do.	1	15	0
4 do. -	do.	1	17	4
$4\frac{1}{4}$ do. -	do.	1	19	8
$4\frac{1}{2}$ do. -	do.	2	2	0
$4\frac{3}{4}$ do. -	do.	2	4	4
5 do. -	do.	2	6	8
$5\frac{1}{4}$ do. -	do.	2	9	0
$5\frac{1}{2}$ do. -	do.	2	11	4
$5\frac{3}{4}$ do. -	do.	2	13	8
6 do. -	do.	2	16	0
Black, specific gravity per foot cube, $421\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.				
in the lump - -	per lb.	0	12	0
powder - - -	do.	0	1	0
Lights. *See Glazier.*				
Red, specific gravity per foot cube, 377 lbs. - -	per lb.	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$

	£	s.	d.
LEAD.			
White, specific gravity per foot cube, 198 lbs. - - per cwt.	2	6	8
Mill. *See Mill.*			
LEAGUE, a land measure of 3 miles.			
LEAKAGE. An allowance made to the merchant, in liquid things, of 12 per cent., and to brewers 3 in 23 barrels of beer, and 2 in 22 barrels of ale.			
LEAP or LIP. A measure of half a bushel.			
LEATHER, for machinery, &c. - per lb.	0	3	0
For washers, &c. - - do.	0	3	6
Basil - - each	0	2	0
LEMON, tree, specific gravity per foot cube, 44 lbs.			
LENS. *See Illuminator.*			
LETTER, copying machine. *See Machine.*			

LETTERS. Projecting, metal.

	TIN PLATE.						WROUGHT COPPER.					
Sizes.	No. 1.			No. 2.			No. 1.			No. 2.		
Inches.	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
2	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	9
$2\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	10
3	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	9	0	0	11
$3\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	1	0
4	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	11	0	1	2
$4\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	1	4
5	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	6
6	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	6	0	2	0
7	0	1	4	0	1	8	0	2	0	0	2	6
8	0	1	8	0	2	0	0	2	8	0	3	0
9	0	2	6	0	2	9	0	3	6	0	4	0
$10\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	0	0	3	6	0	4	0	0	5	0
12	0	3	6	0	4	6	0	5	0	0	6	0
15	0	4	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
18	0	6	0	0	7	6	0	7	6	0	10	0
21	0	7	6	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	14	0
24	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	14	0	0	18	0
30	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	18	0	1	4	0
36	0	16	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	1	10	0
42	1	1	0	1	8	0	1	10	0	2	0	0
48	1	8	0	1	16	0	2	0	0	2	10	0

LETTERS. Projecting metal, continued.

BRASS FRONTS.					DITTO FOR TABLETS.				
Size.	No. 1.		No. 2.		Size.	Polish.		Lacq.	
Inches.	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	Inches.	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
3½	2	0	0	0	⅜	0	3½	0	4
4	2	6	3	0	½	0	4	0	5
5	3	0	3	6	¾	0	5	0	6
6	3	6	4	0	1	0	6	0	7
7	4	0	4	6	1	0	7	0	8
8	4	6	5	0	1½	0	8	0	9
9	5	0	6	0	1¾	0	11	1	0
10½	7	6	8	6	2	1	2	1	4
12	9	6	11	6	2½	1	6	1	6
					3	1	10	2	0

Fancy letters, or letters made to pattern up to 8 inches, ½d.; up to 15 inches, 1d.; up to 24 inches, 1½d.; and up to 42 inches, 2d. per inch extra.

N. B. No. 1 are thin, and No. 2 thick projections; the latter are recommended as being the most conspicuous.

			£	*s.*	*d.*
LETTERS, Wood, from 2 to 3 inches		each	0	0	3
4	do.	do.	0	0	4
5	do.	do.	0	0	5
6	do.	do.	0	0	6
7	do.	do.	0	0	7½
8	do.	do.	0	0	9
9	do.	do.	0	0	10½
10	do.	do.	0	1	0

		£	s.	d.
LETTERS, Wood.				
	11 inches - each	0	1	1½
	12 do. - do.	0	1	3
	13 do. - do.	0	1	5½
	14 do. - do.	0	1	8
	15 do. - do.	0	1	11
	16 do. - do.	0	2	2
	17 do. - do.	0	2	5
	18 do. - do.	0	2	8
	19 do. - do.	0	2	11
	20 do. - do.	0	3	2
	21 do. - do.	0	3	6
	22 do. - do.	0	3	10
	23 do. - do.	0	4	2
	24 do. - do.	0	4	6
LEVEL, millwrights	- - do.	0	15	0
LIBRARY, subscription terms, yearly	-	1	4	0
	half-yearly -	0	13	0
	quarterly -	0	7	0
	monthly -	0	3	0

LIBRATA, terræ, a space of ground containing 52 acres.

LIGHT, garden. *See Frame.*

LIGNUM VITÆ, timber, specific gravity per foot cube, 82 lbs.

The best quality -	per lb.	0	0	3½

LIME, chalk, 25 striked bushels, or 100 pecks, or $31\frac{1}{9}$ feet cube, one hundred.

8 gallons, or $2{,}150\frac{2}{3}$ cubical inches, one bushel dry measure.

$268\frac{4}{5}$ cubical inches, one gallon.

46,656 cubical inches, or 27 cube feet one yard cube, containing $21\frac{3}{3}$ bushels.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ hundred of lime to a rod of brickwork.

1 ditto stone-lime to ditto.

2 bushels of chalk-lime to one square of plain tiling.

	per hundred	0	12	6

	£	s.	d.
LIME.			
Grey flame burnt - per hundred	0	16	0
Dorking, or stone - do.	1	4	0
Use two bushels of sand to one of Dorking lime.			
Haling - - per hundred	0	18	0
LINCHPIN, for a common axletree each	0	0	2
patent ditto - do.	0	0	6

LINDEN, tree, specific gravity per foot cube, 38 lbs.

LINE, a French measure containing the 12th part of an inch, or the 144th part of a foot. Geometricians conceive the line subdivided into six points. The French line answers to the English barleycorn. The tenth part of an inch.

Sash, common white - per yard	0	0	1½
best flax - - do.	0	0	2½
patent - - do.	0	0	4

LININGS. *See Carpenter and Joiner.*

LINSEED Mill. *See Mill.*

LINTEL. *See Carpenter and Joiner.*

LIQUOR-BACK. *See Back.*

LISPOUND. A weight at Hamburgh; 15 of their pounds is 16 lbs. 4 oz. and 12 drams avoirdupois; and at Copenhagen, in Denmark, is one-twentieth of their ship pound.

LITHARGE - - per lb.	0	0	4½

LITHIC, paint. *See Paint.*

LOAD of bricks - 500

coals, Scotch -	1	cwt.
common load	40	bushels.
hay -	36	trusses.
the truss of hay	56	lbs.
laths -	30	bundles.
lime - -	32	bushels.
market load -	5	bushels.

		£	s.	d.
LOAD	of 1 inch plank 600 super. feet.			
	1½ do. - 400 do.			
	2 do. - 300 do.			
	2½ do. - 240 do.			
	3 do. - 200 do.			
	3½ do. - 170 do.			
	4 do. - 150 do.			
	sand - 36 bushels.			
	tiles - - 1000			
	timber - 50 cube feet.			
	ditto, round - 40 do.			
	earth, the single load 27 do.			
	ditto double do. 54 do.			
	gravel - 27 heaped bush.			
	straw - - 36 trusses.			
	the truss of straw 46 lbs.			
LOAM, specific gravity per foot cube, 125 lbs.				
	Founders, brass - per load	1	1	0
	iron - single do.	0	10	0
	do. - double do.	1	0	0
LOCKS.	Brass case spring lock, 6 inch each	0	6	6
	ditto ditto 7 do. do.	0	7	6
	Iron rim brass nob locks 5 do. do.	0	2	3
	ditto ditto 6 do. do.	0	2	6
	ditto ditto 7 do. do.	0	3	6
	ditto ditto 8 do. do.	0	5	6
	If with brass rings instead of nobs, extra, each	0	0	3
	Iron rim dead locks 4 inch do.	0	1	0
	ditto ditto 5 do. do.	0	1	3
	ditto ditto 6 do. do.	0	1	6
	ditto ditto 7 do. do.	0	2	3
	ditto ditto 8 do. do.	0	3	3
	Iron rimmed draw back locks, 6 inch do.	0	3	0
	ditto ditto 7 do. do.	0	4	0
	ditto ditto 8 do. do.	0	5	6

		£	s.	d.
Locks.				
Iron rimmed draw back locks, 9 inch	each	0	6	6
ditto ditto 10 do.	do.	0	8	0
ditto ditto 12 do.	do.	0	10	6
Mortis locks, with brass furniture	do.	0	7	6
Wood stock locks 6 inch	do.	0	1	3
ditto ditto 7 do.	do.	0	1	6
ditto ditto 8 do.	do.	0	1	9
ditto ditto 9 do.	do.	0	2	0
ditto ditto 10 do.	do.	0	2	3
ditto ditto 11 do.	do.	0	2	9
ditto ditto 12 do.	do.	0	3	6

Log, a Hebrew measure containing $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches solid wine measure.

Logwood. *See Campeachy.*

Louver, boarding. *See Carpenter.*

Lug, a measure of land, called otherwise a pole or perch.

Lumps, Welsh for furnaces, 16 inches	each	0	3	0
18 do. -	do.	0	3	6
20 do. -	do.	0	4	0
22 do. -	do.	0	5	0
24 do. -	do.	0	6	0
28 do. -	do.	0	7	0
30 do. -	do.	0	8	0
33 do. -	do.	0	9	0
36 do. -	do.	0	10	0

Lustre, British metallic, for cleaning all kinds of jewellery, metal, brass, copper, tin dish covers, picture glasses, house windows and bronze articles, without leaving any smear or stain per pot 0 1 0

M.

		£	s.	d.
Machine, apple bruising	each	6	6	6
Ballast or mud, for careening harbours, hoisting ballast, &c. for a six-horse steam engine	each	550	0	0
Beer, two-motion, with cock, wrenches, and 40 feet of pipe	each	8	8	0
three-motion ditto, and 60 feet of pipe	each	11	11	0
four-motion ditto, and 80 feet of pipe	each	15	15	0
Blocking, for straw hats or bonnets	each	6	10	0
Bolting, with patent brushes	do.	11	11	0
ditto ditto	do.	6	6	0
small ditto	do.	3	3	0
Bone, for crushing bones of one man's power	each	75	0	0
Cane top cutting, or top chopper	do.	12	12	0
Carrot cutting	do.	6	6	0
Chaff cutting, with two knives £10 10s. to	each	15	15	0
common	do.	1	15	0
Cinder sifting	do.	5	10	0
Corking	do.	1	15	0
Diamond, for polishing and splitting, with wheel and frame, for one man's power	each	120	0	0
Drilling, for drilling iron, with racks, pinions, &c., for an engine or other power	each	95	0	0
Drilling, for all sorts of grain	do.	18	18	0

MACHINE.		£	s.	d.
Filtering, quantity each filters in twelve hours,				
4 gallons -	each	1	0	0
8 do. - -	do.	1	10	0
16 do. -	do.	2	12	6
26 do. - -	do.	3	13	6
Haymaking - -	do.	16	16	0
ditto, with extra sized wheels	do.	18	18	0
ditto, to work by hand -	do.	7	7	0
Horse hair and wool cleaning	do.	40	0	0
Letter copying, from £6 6s. to	do.	10	10	0
Madder, for a horse, not including the horse wheel, complete	each	75	0	0
Oil cake, bruising -	do.	11	11	0
cutting -	do.	14	14	0
Punching, for coopers, box makers, &c.	each	3	3	0
Sausage - -	do.	25	10	0
Thrashing, 2 horse power	do.	52	10	0
3 horse do. -	do.	63	0	0
4 horse do. with winnowing machine and rake	each	150	0	0
6 horse do. do.	do.	200	0	0
ditto, for a water wheel	do.	300	0	0
portable of 2 horse power	do.	75	0	0
ditto, with extra frame, from £80 to -	each	90	0	0
4 horse power, with double feeding rollers 4 ft. 6 in. long, with apparatus for winnowing and separating the corn, &c.	each	375	0	0
Additional apparatus for grinding corn and dressing flour to ditto	each	85	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Machine.			
Weighing, for live bullocks each	25	0	0
calves and sheep, from £6 6s. to - each	15	15	0
sacks of corn, flour, potatoes, &c. - each	5	5	0
ditto, ditto, double do.	9	9	0
domestic, £2 12s. 6d. to do.	3	3	0
Winnowing, improved single motion, 8 riddles, 1 screen - each	11	11	0
ditto, with double sieve and regulating screw, 8 riddles, 2 sieves, and 1 screen - each	13	13	0
Essex's improved ditto - do.	14	14	0
Gooch's ditto - - do.	20	0	0
Machinery, for a one horse power - do.	25	0	0
For conveying and elevating sugar canes from a receiver outside of mill house, to the mill, fitted together complete, 90 feet long and 3 feet wide each	250	0	0
For suspending large folding doors upon a very simple and much approved construction - per pair	12	12	0
ditto ditto - each	6	6	0

For planing boards, &c. *See Planing.*

Madder Machine. *See Machine.*

Maggio, an Italian measure of corn, containing 17 bushels and a half English.

Mahogany. To remove stains from, mix 6 oz. of spirits of salts with half an ounce of salts of lemon, drop a little on the stain, and rub it with a cork until it disappears, then wash with cold water.

To clean. Mix a pint of prepared furniture oil, half a pint of spirits of turpentine, half a pint of vinegar, wet

	£	s.	d.
MAHOGANY.			
a woollen rag with the liquid, rub the mahogany with the grain, and polish with a soft cloth and flannel.			
Spanish, specific gravity per foot cube, 66 lbs.			
34 cube feet one ton.			
Spanish - - per foot cube	1	1	0
Honduras - - do.	0	15	0

	Per foot superficial.					
	Spanish.			Honduras.		
Inches.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	0	0	9
$\frac{5}{8}$	0	1	4	0	0	11
$\frac{3}{4}$	0	1	7	0	1	1
$\frac{7}{8}$	0	1	10	0	1	3
1	0	2	1	0	1	5
$1\frac{1}{4}$	0	2	6	0	1	8
$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	11	0	1	11
$1\frac{3}{4}$	0	3	4	0	2	2
2	0	3	9	0	2	5
$2\frac{1}{4}$	0	4	2	0	2	8
$2\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	7	0	2	11
$2\frac{3}{4}$	0	5	0	0	3	2
3	0	5	4	0	3	5

MAIL, axletree. *See Axletree.*			
MALLET, carpenter's - - each	0	1	6
Joiner's - - do.	0	1	4
Gentlemen's - - do.	0	0	10
MALT Mill. *See Mill.*			
MANGER, cast iron, single - - do.	1	10	0
ditto, with standard - do.	5	0	0
ditto, double - - do	2	10	0

		£	s.	d.
MANGER	- - per foot run	0	7	0
2 feet 6 inches	- each	0	16	0
4 feet	- - - do.	1	4	0
6 feet	- - - do.	1	16	0
MANGLE, common, 5 feet	- - do.	10	0	0
5 feet 6 inches	- do.	10	10	0
6 feet	- - do.	11	5	0
6 feet 6 inches	- do.	12	0	0
7 feet	- do.	12	12	0
Jack	- - do.	12	0	0
Patent, 5 feet with chain	- do.	12	0	0
ditto, ditto, with hard wood bed	do.	13	0	0
ditto, 5 feet 6 inches	- do.	13	0	0
ditto, ditto, with hard wood bed	do.	14	10	0
ditto, 6 feet	- - do.	14	0	0
ditto, ditto, with mahogany hard wood bed, and fitted with brass	each	16	0	0
ditto, 6 feet 6 inches	- do.	15	0	0
ditto, ditto, with bed, &c. as before	do.	17	0	0
ditto, 7 feet	- - do.	16	0	0
ditto, ditto, with bed, &c. as before	do.	18	0	0
Portable, from £16 16s. to	do.	20	0	0
7 feet patent mahogany bed brass, capped	- - each	12	0	0
6 feet 6 inches ditto ditto	do.	11	0	0
6 feet ditto ditto	do.	10	0	0
5 feet 6 inches ditto ditto	do.	9	10	6
5 feet ditto ditto	do.	9	0	0
Prices for the best birch patent mangles,				
7 feet - ditto	each	11	0	0
6 feet 6 inches - ditto	do.	10	0	0
6 feet - ditto	do.	9	10	0
5 feet 6 inches - ditto	do.	9	0	0
5 feet ditto - ditto	do.	8	10	0
Prices of Jack Mangles,				
7 feet jack, mahogany bed	- do.	8	10	0
6 feet 6 inches ditto	- - do.	8	0	0

		£	s.	d.
MANGLES.				
6 feet jack, mahogany bed -	each	7	10	0
5 feet 6 inches ditto - -	do.	6	10	0
5 feet ditto - -	do	6	0	0
Prices of the common rope mangles,				
7 feet - - -	do.	6	0	0
6 feet 6 inches - -	do.	5	10	0
6 feet - -	do.	5	0	0
5 feet 6 inches - -	do.	4	15	0
5 feet - -	do.	4	10	0
MAPLE, timber, specific gravity per foot cube, 47 lbs.				
48 cube feet one ton.				
	per load	30	0	0
	per foot cube	0	12	0
	per foot super.	0	1	4
Inferior maple may be had at half the above prices; but this is for the best.				
MARBLE, specific gravity per foot cube, 169 lbs.				
13 feet cube, one ton.				
Veined marble -	per foot cube	1	15	0
Statuary - -	do.	2	5	0
Best ditto -	do.	6	6	0
Dove - -	do.	2	2	0
Kilkenny black - -	do.	0	15	0
Chimney pieces. *See Mason.*				
MARK, a foreign weight commonly 8 ounces, and a mark pound is 16 ounces.				
MASON. Bath stone - -	per foot cube	0	4	0
exceeding 6 feet in length	do.	0	4	6
plain work -	per foot super.	0	0	8
sunk - -	do.	0	0	10
molded - -	do.	0	1	0
Balusters of Portland, 1 foot 7 inches long, 5 inches diameter, and joggled half at each end -	each	0	15	0
half ditto - -	do.	0	10	0

MASON.

	£	s.	d.
Channel, Portland stone, 7 inches wide, per foot run	0	2	0
Purbeck ditto do.	0	1	10
Yorkshire ditto do.	0	1	8
Chimnies, Portland stone with slabs, not less than an inch thick per ft. sup.	0	2	2
ditto, 1½ inches thick do.	0	2	4
ditto, 2 ditto do.	0	2	7
ditto 2½ ditto - - do.	0	2	9
ditto, 3 ditto - do.	0	3	0
old ditto, jointed and set do.	0	0	8
ditto cleaned, sanded, and set, per foot super.	0	0	10
veined marble, not less than an inch thick - per foot super.	0	6	6
ditto, 1¼ ditto - do.	0	7	6
ditto, 1½ ditto - - do.	0	8	6
statuary, not less than an inch thick, per foot super.	0	14	0
ditto, 1¼ ditto - do.	0	16	0
ditto, 1½ ditto - do.	0	18	0
dove, not less than an inch thick, per foot super.	0	7	6
ditto, 1¼ ditto - do.	0	9	0
ditto, 1½ ditto - - do.	0	10	0
Old marble chimnies jointed and reset, per foot super.	0	1	0
ditto cleaned ditto do.	0	1	6
ditto polished ditto do.	0	3	0
ditto, ripped, polished do. do.	0	3	6
Coping, Portland stone parallel, 13 inches wide, and 2 inches thick per ft. run	0	3	0
ditto, 13 inches wide, 3½ inches thick in front, and 2 inches thick behind, throated, cramped, and the joints run with lead - per foot run	0	3	6

	£	s.	d.
Mason.			
Coping, Portland stone, 12 inches wide, 3 inches thick in front, and 1½ thick behind per ft. run - -	0	3	0
extra for quoins - each	0	1	6
Yorkshire parallel 12 inches wide, per foot run	0	1	6
ditto, 13 inches wide, 3 inches thick in front, and 2 inches thick behind, and throated per foot run	0	2	2
Yorkshire parallel, 16 in. wide, per ft. run	0	2	8
ditto, 18 inches ditto - do.	0	3	4
Old coping joined and set do.	0	0	4
Plain work to ditto per foot super.	0	1	2
Sawing only - - do.	0	0	7
Covings. *See Hearths and Covings.*			
Cramps to Portland, and letting in each	0	0	6
ditto and run with lead - do.	0	1	0
Small cramps to chimnies - do.	0	0	3
Holdfast - - do.	0	0	3
Day-work, Mason - - per day	0	5	8
Polisher - - do.	0	4	0
Labourer - do.	0	3	8
Mortar - - per hod	0	0	7
Iron chimney cramps - each	0	0	3
Copper ditto - - do.	0	0	4
Plaster - - - per bag	0	1	4
Cement - - per bushel	0	4	0
Hearths and covings, slit fire stone or Ryegate stone hearth, &c. per ft. sup.	0	1	3
Whole ditto - - do.	0	2	0
Old Ryegate worked and set do.	0	0	4
Purple marble covings, 2 inches thick, per ft. super.	0	6	0
Black ditto 3 inches thick do.	0	8	0
Old ditto reset - do.	0	0	4

Mason.	£	s.	d.
Holes cut for iron work - each	0	0	2
mortis holes - - do.	0	0	4
large ditto - do.	0	0	8
5 inches deep - do.	0	0	6
8 inches deep and 5 inches square - each	0	2	0
stone plugs and joggles, cut - each	0	1	0
pipe hole and washer let into sink - each	0	1	6
coal plates let in do.	0	2	9
air traps ditto - do.	0	3	0
Landings of Yorkshire stone, worked and rubbed, 4 inches thick per foot super.	0	4	0
5 inches ditto - do.	0	5	0
6 inches ditto - - do.	0	6	0
Marble, veined marble per foot cube	2	0	0
Plain work to ditto per foot super.	0	4	0
Sunk work - do.	0	9	6
Molded work - - do.	0	12	6
Circular ditto - do.	0	16	0
Statuary - per foot cube	3	10	0
Plain work to ditto per foot super.	0	4	0
Sunk ditto - - do.	0	9	6
Molded ditto - do.	0	12	6
Marble mouldings, &c.			
Small molded hollow to edge of shelf, per foot run	0	1	6
Treble reeded edge - do.	0	2	3
Double ditto - - do.	0	1	6
Single ditto - do.	0	1	0
Flush bead in pannels - do.	0	1	6
Astragal to neckings - do.	0	2	6
Quirk ogee and fillet to bed molding, per foot run	0	3	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch flutes - - do.	0	1	0
$\frac{3}{4}$ inch ditto - do.	0	1	6

MASON.		£	s.	d.
1 inch flutes -	per foot run	0	2	0
Edges to marble -	do.	0	0	6
Back joints - -	do.	0	0	6
Sunk rabbet -	do.	0	0	9
Pateras turned - -	per pair	0	7	0
Paving of Portland stone,				
Straight courses, 1½ inches thick,	per foot super.	0	2	3
ditto, 2 inches ditto	do.	0	2	6
Octagon, with black dots	do.	0	3	6
ditto, laid diagonally in squares	do.	0	2	4
Straight courses, 2½ inches thick,	per ft. super.	0	2	9
ditto, 3 inches ditto -	do.	0	3	0
Extra laid on brick work	do.	0	0	2
ditto in Roman cement	do.	0	0	2
Old paving with black dots, rubbed, squared, and relaid	per foot super.	0	0	8
Purbeck, in random courses	do.	0	1	3
ditto, straight -	do.	0	1	5
ditto, laid in tarras -	do.	0	1	7
Paving rubbed -	do.	0	2	0
Old taken up and re-laid	do.	0	0	2
Yorkshire, straight courses	do.	0	1	2
ditto rubbed -	do.	0	1	8
Portland stone -	per foot cube	0	5	3
Scantling - -	do.	0	5	9
Plain work -	per foot super.	0	1	2
Circular ditto -	do.	0	1	7
Molded ditto - -	do.	0	1	8
Circular ditto -	do.	0	2	4
Sunk ditto - -	do.	0	1	6
Circular ditto - -	do.	0	1	9
Sawing - -	do.	0	0	7

	£	s.	d.
MASON.			
Sunk joggling - per foot run	0	0	6
Cutting out and pinning into steps and landings - per foot run	0	1	6
Grooves - - do.	0	0	3
Throat - - do.	0	0	2
Sills of Portland stone, 8 inches wide, 5 inches thick, wrought, weathered, throated, and fixed per foot run	0	3	3
Yorkshire ditto - do.	0	1	10
Sinks, Portland stone, 7 inches thick, per foot super.	0	7	0
ditto, 8 inches thick . do.	0	8	0
Yorkshire, 7 inches thick do.	0	6	0
Cutting out and pinning in per foot run	0	1	6
5 hole sink stones - each	0	2	0
ditto of Portland - do.	0	6	0
Steps, Portland old, astragal steps, taken up, new jointed, rubbed, and set, per foot run	0	0	6
Plain ditto taken up and reset do.	0	0	4
Cutting out and pinning in do.	0	1	6
Purbeck steps - do.	0	3	4
Old ditto reset - - do.	0	0	4
Yorkshire - do.	0	3	0
Wine bins, of Yorkshire stone do.	0	1	8

MAST, of amber, the quantity of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

MASTICK timber, specific gravity per foot cube, 53 lbs.

£ s. d.

MATCHETTS.

Size.	Light G. R. with wood handles.	Strong G. R. with wood handles.	Stout flat blades.	With iron socket handles.
In.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
18	1 3	1 5	1 5	1 7
20	1 3½	1 5½	1 7	1 9
22	1 4	1 6	1 9	1 11
23	1 4½	1 6½	1 10	2 0
24	1 5	1 7	1 11	2 1
25	1 6	1 8	2 0	2 2
26	1 7	1 9	2 1	2 3
27	1 8	1 10	2 2	2 4

Brass rivets extra -	each	0 0	2
2 fullered blades - -	do.	0 0	2
3 ditto do. -	do.	0 0	3

MAUND, of unbound books, is 6 bales of each 1000 lbs. weight.

Shaw, at Ormus, 12½ lbs. avoirdupois.

at Masulipatan, is 26 lbs. 4 oz. 8 drams of our common weight.

at Surat, one is 33 lbs. 5 oz. 7 dr. another 27 lb. avoirdupois.

at Tauris, is 6¼ lbs. avoirdupois.

MATS, garden, or packing, from 6s. to	per doz.	0 12	0
Rope, best white or brown,			
small size, from 2s. to	each	0 2	6
middle do. 3s. to -	do.	0 3	6
large do. 4s. to -	do.	0 4	6
extra large do. 5s. to -	do.	0 5	6
made to order for halls, &c. from 1s. 3d. to - -	per foot super.	0 1	6

	£	s.	d.
Mats.			
Rough or Spanish best,			
9 rows wide - each	0	1	0
10 ditto - - do.	0	1	3
12 ditto - - do.	0	1	8
14 ditto - - do.	0	2	4
16 ditto - do.	0	3	3
18 ditto - - do.	0	4	6
Large sizes made to order from 5s. to do.	0	7	0
Rush, fine best rough, from 9 to 20 rows wide, 1s. to - - each	0	3	6
Common ditto, 4d. to - - do.	0	2	0
Hassocks. *See Hassocks.*			

Matting.	Inferior s.	d.	Best. s.	d.
Rush, ½ yard wide per yard	0	7	- 0	8
½ ell ditto - do.	0	9	- 0	10
¾ yard wide - do.	0	11	- 1	0
1 ditto - do.	1	2	- 1	4
1¼ ditto - do.	1	6	- 1	8
1½ ditto - do.	1	9	- 2	0
1¾ ditto - do.	2	0	- 2	4
2 ditto - do.	2	4	- 2	8
2½ ditto - do.	3	0	- 3	6
3 ditto - do.	3	9	- 4	6
3½ ditto - do.	4	6	- 5	3
4 ditto - do.	5	3	- 6	0
Rush, from 2½ yards wide of the inferior quality, will be in two breadths together.				
Bound with common leather per yard	0	0	2	
ditto best ditto - do.	0	0	3	
Imitation India, or Abingdon, 2 yards wide - do.	0	0	6	
3 ditto - - do.	0	0	9	
4 ditto - - do.	0	1	0	

MEASURER, Practical.

RULES.

No. 1. Lines, lengths, or dimensions, are estimated or measured by inches, feet, yards, &c.

2. A square, whose side is in length one inch, one foot, one yard, &c. is called a square inch, square foot, square yard, &c.

3. A cube, whose side is in length one inch, one foot, one yard, &c. is called a cubic inch, cubic foot, cubic yard, &c.

4. Surfaces are estimated or measured by the number of square inches, feet, yards, &c. which they contain.

5. Solids are estimated or measured by the number of cubic inches, feet, yards, &c. which they contain.

PROBLEM I.

6. *To multiply feet, inches, and parts, by feet, inches, and parts, which method is termed cross multiplication.*

RULE.

Set the feet in the multiplier, under the least denomination in the multiplicand, and the rest in order; multiply as in common arithmetic, divide each product by 12 (as you go on) place the first remainder under the multiplying figure, and the rest in order, adding the several quotients to the next arising products; and having thus finished the multiplication, the sum of all will be the product required.

EXAMPLES.

What is the product of 7 feet, 6 inches, 9 parts, by 6 feet, 5 inches, 3 parts?

	ft.	*in.*	*sec.*	
Now the multiplicand is	7 :	6 :	9	
the multiplier is			6 : 5 : 3	duly placed
		1 :	10 : 8 : 3	
	3 :	1 :	9 : 9	
	45 :	4 :	6	
The product is -	48 :	8 :	2 : 5 : 3	

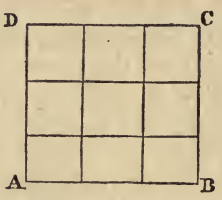
MEASURER, Practical.

EXAMPLE 2.

	ft.	in.	sec.		ft.	in.	sec.
Multiply . . .	9	7	3	by	7	9	3
The multiplier is		7	9	3	properly placed		
		2	4	9	9		
	7	3	5	3			
	67	2	9				
The product is	74	8	7	0	9		

PROBLEM II.

7. *To find the area, or content of a square* ABCD.



RULE.

Multiply the length of the side by itself, and the product will express the area.

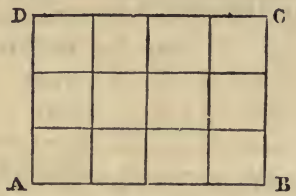
For if two adjacent sides of the square AB, AD are divided into the same number of equal parts, and from the points of division lines be drawn parallel to the other sides AD DC; it is evident that the given square will be divided into lesser squares, that the number of little squares in a row is equal to the number of parts (or measures) in the side, that the number of rows is likewise equal to the number of parts in the side, and consequently, the square of that number will express the area.

EXAMPLE.

Let the side AB be three measures of any kind; then AB × CD = 3×3 = 9 the area.

PROBLEM III.

8. *To find the area of a rectangle or oblong* ABCD.



RULE.

Multiply the length by the breadth, namely, the base by the perpendicular; and the product will express the area.

For if the base AB, and perpendicular AD, are divided into parts of equal length, and parallels be drawn to the other sides AD, DC, from the points of division, it is evident that the rectangle is divided into little squares, that the number in a row upon the base, is equal to the number of parts or measures in it, the number of rows is equal to the number of parts in the perpendicular, and consequently the product of those numbers will express the area.

EXAMPLE 1.

Let the base AB be 4, and the perpendicular BC be 3, then AB × BC = 4 × 3 = 12, the area.

EXAMPLE 2.

What is the area of a rectangular floor, whose length is 33 feet 9 inches, and breadth is 22 feet 6 inches?

1. By cross multiplication.

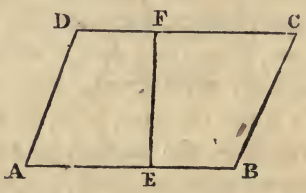
	ft.	*in.*
The length or base is - -	33 :	9
The breadth or perpendicular is -	22 :	6
	16 :	10 : 6
	742 :	6
The area is - - - -	759 :	4 : 6

2. By decimals.

The length or base is	-	33,75
The breadth or perpendicular is		22,5 ×
		16875
		6750
		6750
The product is	- - -	759,375 the area as before.

PROBLEM IV.

9. *To find the area of a parallelogram* ABCD.



RULE.

Multiply the length by the breadth, and the product will give the area.

Because a parallelogram is equal to a rectangle of the same base and altitude.

EXAMPLE.

Let the length or base AB be 242 yards, and the breadth or perpendicular EF be 160 yards; to find the area.

Length AB	- -	242
Breadth EF	- -	160
		14520
		242
The product is	-	38720 the area required.

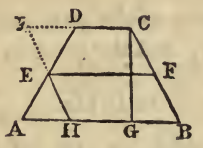
MEASURER, Practical.

REMARK.

If the area of a field in yards is divided by 4840 (the number of square yards in one acre) the quotient will give the number of acres in that field. In this example there are eight acres.

A THEOREM.

10. *Every quadrangle having two parallel sides, is equal to a rectangle contained by half their sum, and a perpendicular between them.*



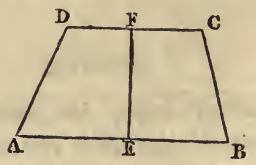
Let ABCD be a quadrangle, having the side DC parallel to the base AB, bisect AD in E, draw EF parallel to AB or DC, and let fall the perpendicular CG; then EF = half $\overline{AB+DC}$, and ABCD = EF × CG.

For through the point E draw HI parallel to BC, and produce CD to I.

Now the angles AHE, EAH are equal to DIE, EDI.
And the corresponding sides AE, ED are equal.
Th. AH = ID, and the triangle AHE = EID
Th. ABCD = HBCI
But HB × CG = HBCI
Th. ABCD = HB × CG
Again, EF, HB, IC are equal
Th. 2EF = HB + ID + DC
Or 2EF = HB + AH + DC = AB + DC
Th. EF = half $\overline{AB+DC}$
And ABCD = EF × CG

PROBLEM V.

To find the area of a quadrangle ABCD, *having two parellel sides* AB, DC.



RULE.

Multiply half the sum of the parallel sides by the perpendicular between them; and the product will give the area.

EXAMPLE.

Let the parallel sides AB, DC, and the perpendicular between them EF be 955, 637, and 630 links of Gunter's chain respectively; to find the area of the figure.

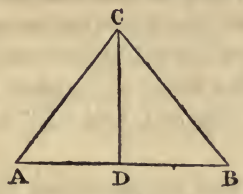
Now AB - -	=	955
- - DC - -	=	637
Their sum - -	=	1592
The half sum - -	=	796
The perpendicular EF	=	630 ×
		23880
		4776
The product - -	=	501480 the area in links.

REMARK.

If the area of a field in links is divided by 100000 (the number of square links in one acre) the quotient will express the number of acres in that field—thus in the example above, the field contains five acres.

PROBLEM VI.

12. *To find the area of a triangle* ABC.



RULES.

1. Multiply the base by half the altitude, or the altitude by half the base, and the product gives the area. Or

2. Half the product of the base and altitude will give the area.

Because a triangle is equal to half a parallelogram of the same base and altitude.

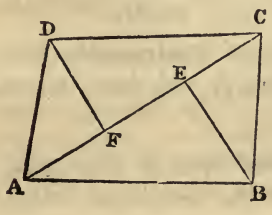
EXAMPLE.

Let the base AB be 97, and the altitude or perpendicular CD be 68, to find the area.

Now AB =	97	- -	AB =	97	} secondly.
Half CD =	34	- -	CD =	68	
	388			776	
	291			582	
The area =	3298	- -	= half	6596	= 3298.

PROBLEM VII.

13. *To find the area of any quadrangle* ABCD.



MEASURER, Practical.

RULE.

Measure a diagonal line AC, and the perpendiculars BE, DF, falling upon it from the opposite angles; multiply the sum of these perpendiculars by half the diagonal, and the product will give the area; or multiply the sum of the perpendiculars by the diagonal, and half the product will give the area.

This rule arises from the preceding, and is only determining two triangles at one operation.

EXAMPLE.

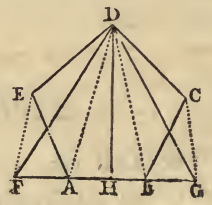
Let AC, BE, DF be 18, 8, and 7 of Gunter's chain respectively, to find the area.

Now $8+7=15$ the sum of the perpendiculars.

Th. $15 \times 9 = 135$, the area in chains, which divided by 10 (the number of square chains in one acre) gives 13,5 acres; namely, thirteen acres and a half.

PROBLEM VIII.

14. *To find the area of any straight lined figure.*



RULES.

1. Divide the figure into triangles, find the area of each triangle, by problem 6, and their sum will be the content.

Or

2. Make a triangle equal to the given figure, by article 312, and find the area of this equal triangle

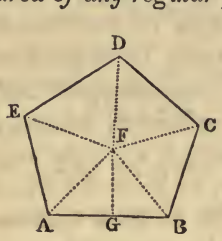
EXAMPLE.

Let ABCDE be the given figure, and FGD be a triangle made equal to it, whose base FG measures 1244 links, and perpendicular DH measures 1120 links.

Then FG - - - -	=	1240
Half DH - - - -	=	560
		74400
		6200
The area of FGD, or ABCDE -	=	694400 links.
Which is - - - -		6,94400 acres.

PROBLEM IX.

15. *To find the area of any regular polygon.*



RULE.

Let fall a perpendicular from the centre of the figure to one of its sides; then multiply together the perpendicular, the side of the figure, and the number of its sides; and half the product will express the area.

For if lines be drawn from every angular point to the centre of the figure, the polygon will be divided into the same number of equal triangles, as it has sides.

EXAMPLE.

What is the area of a regular pentagon ABCDE, whose side AB is 250, and perpendicular FG is 72?

Now $172 \times 250 \times 5 = 215000$ the product of the three given quantities, and its half is 107500, the content required.

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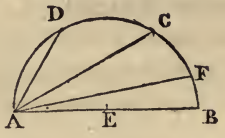
PROBLEM X.

16. *To find the circumference of a circle whose diameter is* 2.



INVESTIGATION.

In the semicircle ABCD, apply the line AD equal to the radius AE, and draw AC bisecting the angle BAD.

Now AD is the side of a regular hexagon and the arches BC, CD are equal, therefore each is $\frac{1}{6}$ of the whole circumference, and the line AC is given. By the same theorem, a series of bisecting lines may be found approaching to the diameter AB, and every intercepted arch (BC) will be a known part of the circumference; and having thus determined an arch BF sufficiently minute for our purpose, by joining BF, the triangle AFB is right angled at F and the line BF is given. Lastly, BF being the side of a regular inscribed figure, whose number of sides is given, the circuit of that polygon is given, and consequently the circumference of the circle (being greater than the circuit of any inscribed polygon) is nearly found, but to determine it exactly is impossible.

OPERATION.

No.	AC^2	AC	Ar. BF:
1	3,0000000000	1,7320508075 -	$\frac{1}{6}$
2	3,7320508075	1,9318516525 -	$\frac{1}{12}$
3	3,9318516525	1,9828897227 -	$\frac{1}{24}$
4	3,9828897227	1,9957178465 -	$\frac{1}{48}$
5	3,9957178465	1,9989291743 -	$\frac{1}{96}$
6	3,9989291743	1,9997322757 -	$\frac{1}{192}$
7	3,9997322757	1,9999330678 -	$\frac{1}{384}$
8	3,9999330678	$BF^2 = 0,0000669322$	$\frac{1}{768}$

Therefore BF = 0,00818121, and 0,00818121 × 768 = 6,28317, the circuit of an inscribed polygon, having 68 sides.

Again, since the inscribed polygon of 768 sides is determined, the circuit of a circumscribing polygon similar to it is easily found to be 6,28322, (the circuits and perpendiculars from the centre to their sides being proportional) and consequently the circumference of the circle is nearly 6,2832, which is a mean between them.

COROLLARIES.

17. If the diameter of a circle is 1, the circumference is 3,1416.

18. If the diameter of a circle is multiplied by 3,1416 the product will give the circumference.

19. If the radius of a circle is multiplied by 6,2832, the product will give the circumference

20. As 7 : 22 :: diameter : circumference.

21. As 7 : 44 :: radius : circumference.

22. If the circumference of a circle is divided by 3,1416, the quotient will give the diameter.

23. If the circumference of a circle is divided by 6,2832, the quotient will give the radius, or semidiameter.

Because the circumferences of circles are proportional to their diameters, or semidiameters.

REMARK.

Since the circumference of the circle is only determined nearly, and not accurately; so the corollaries above are nearly true only, but not exactly so.

PROBLEM XI.

24. *To find the area of a circle, whose diameter and circumference are given.*

RULES.

1. Multiply half the circumference, by half the diameter, and the product will express the area. Or,

2. Multiply the circumference by the diameter, and a fourth part of the product will express the area.

Because a circle is equal to a triangle, whose base is equal to the circumference, and altitude is equal to the semidiameter.

EXAMPLE.

What is the area of a circle, whose diameter is 2, and circumference is - - 6,2832?

Now half the circumf.	=	3,1416
half the diameter	=	1
Th. the area - -	=	3,1416 by rule first.

EXAMPLE 2.

What is the area of a circle, whose diameter is 1, and circumference is - - 3,1416?

Multiply by the diameter -		1
The product is -	=	3,1416
Th. the area -	=	0,7854 by rule second.

PROBLEM XII.

25. *The diameter, or semidiameter of a circle being given to find the area of that circle.*

RULES.

1. Multiply the square of the diameter by 0,7854, and the product will give the area. Or,

2. Multiply the square of the semidiameter by 3,1416, and the product will give the area.

Because 0,7854 and 3,1416 are the areas of circles, whose diameters are 1 and 2, and the areas of circles are proportional to the squares of their diameters, or semidiameters

Again, 1 : 0,7854 :: 14 : 11, nearly,

And 1 : 3,1416 :: 7 : 22, nearly.

Hence the following RULES.

3. As 14 to 11, so is the square of the diameter to the area of the circle.

4. As 7 to 22, so is the square of the semidiameter to the area of the circle

REMARK.

The area of a circle cannot be found exactly, because the diameter and circumference, are not (both of them) to be accurately expressed by numbers.

EXAMPLE.

What is the area of a circle whose diameter is 12?

Now $12 \times 12 = 144$, the square of the diameter, and $0{,}7854 \times 144 = 113{,}0976$, the area required, by rule the first.

Secondly, $6 \times 6 = 36$, the square of the semidiameter; and $3{,}1416 \times 36 = 113{,}0976$, the area required, by rule the second.

Thirdly, 14 : 11 :: 12 × 12 : area of the circle, which therefore $= \frac{12 \times 12 \times 11}{14} = \frac{1484}{14} = 113{,}1$, by rule the third.

Lastly, 7 : 22 :: 6 × 6 : area of the circle, which consequently $= \frac{6 \times 6 \times 22}{7} = \frac{792}{7} = 113{,}1$, by rule the fourth.

PROBLEM XIII.

26. *The circumference of a circle being given, to find the area.*

RULES.

1. Find the semidiameter by the 24th Rule, and then find the area by the 25th. Or

2. Multiply the square of the circumference by 0,079577, and the product will give the area.

For the squares of the circumferences, are as the squares of the diameters, therefore the areas are as the squares of the circumferences, and 0,079577 is the area of a circle whose circumference is 1.

EXAMPLE.

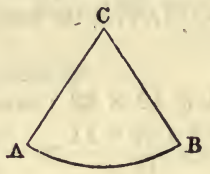
What is the area of a circle whose circumference is 24?

Now the semidiameter is 3,8197, and 3,8197 × 12 = 45,8364 the area required, by rule the first. Or

Secondly, the square of the circumference 24 × 24 = 576, and 0,079577 × 576 produces 45,836352 for the area required.

PROBLEM XIV.

27. *To find the area of a sector of a circle* ABC.



RULE.

Multiply the length of the arch by the radius of the circle, and half the product will give the area. Or multiply either of them by half the other, and the product will express the area.

For a sector of a circle is equal to a triangle, whose base is equal to the length of the arch, and altitude is equal to the radius of the sector.

EXAMPLE.

Let the radius CA be 55, and the length of the arch AB be 59.

Now the arch AB	- -	= 59
The radius CA	- -	= 55
		295
		295
the product	-	= 3245
Half the product	-	= 1622,5 the area of ABC.

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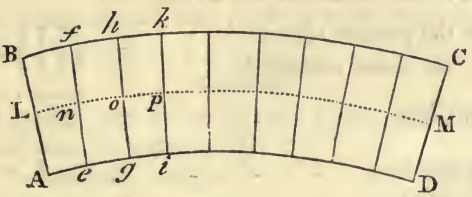
PROBLEM XV.

28. *To find the area of a segment of a sector* ABCD, *or the front of an arch built with stones of equal length.*



RULE.

Multiply half the sum of the bounding arches AD, BC; by their distance AB, and the product will give the area.

For let the segment be divided into equal parts indefinitely small, by straight lines *e f*, *g h*, *i k*, &c. drawn from the common centre of the arches AD, BC; and about the said centre describe the arch LM bisecting AB or DC, and cutting *e f* in *n*.

Now the parts A*f*, *e h*, *g k*, &c. representing the fronts of arch stones indefinitely thin, they may be taken for quadrangles, having their upper and lower sides parallels, and being all equal to one another, each is equal to L*n* × AB; therefore the whole segment ABCD = LM × AB and L*n* being half the sum of B*f* and A*e*, LM must be half the sum of BC and AD; which gives the rule.

EXAMPLE.

What is the area of the front of an arch, built with stones of 4 feet long, whose upper and lower bounding arches are in length 91 and 78½ feet respectively?

Now the upper curve	-	=	91
lower curve	-	=	78,5
The sum	- - -	=	169,5
The half sum	- -	=	84,75
Multiply by	- -		4
The area required	-	-	339 square feet

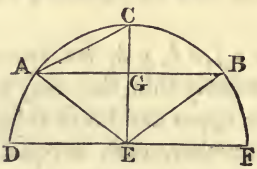
EXAMPLE 2.

What is the area contained between two concentric semicircles, whose diameters are 24 and 16?

Now the greater semicircle -	=	37,7	} by 357
the lesser semicircle -	=	25,1	}
Their sum - - -	=	62,8	
The half sum - - -	=	31,4	
Multiply by - - -	=	4	the distance
between the circles, and the product		125,6	is the area required.

PROBLEM XVI.

29. *To find the area of a segment of a circle* ABC, *whose centre is* E.



RULES

1. Find the area of the triangle ABE, and of the sector ACBE, and their difference is the area of the segment ABC. Or

2. *To six times the base, add eight times the chord of half the arch, multiply the sum by the altitude, divide the product by 15, and the quotient will nearly give the area.

EXAMPLE FOR RULE 2*.

Let the base AB be 8, and the altitude CG be 3.

Now $AC^2 = AG^2 + GC^2 = 16 + 9 = 25$; th. $AC = 5$.

Th. $8 \times 6 + 5 \times 8 = 48 + 40 = 88$, the sum to be multiplied; th. $88 \times 3 = 264$ the product; which, divided by 15, gives 17,6 the area of the segment ABC. nearly

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PROBLEM XVII.

30. *To find the area of an ellipsis, or oval.*

RULE.

Multiply 0,7854, the greatest diameter, and the least diameter together, and the product of these three numbers will express the area.

EXAMPLE.

What is the area of an ellipsis, whose greatest diameter is 24, and least diameter is 18?

Now the constant number is - -	0,7854
the greatest diameter is -	24 ×
	31416
	15708
The first product is - -	18,8496
The least diameter is - - -	18 ×
	1507968
	188496
The area is - - - -	339,2928

PROBLEM XVIII.

31. *To find the convex surface of a right cylinder* ABCD.

RULE.

Multiply the circumference of the base by the altitude of the cylinder, and the product will give the convex surface.

For conceiving the convex surface cut parallel to the axis, and then spread smooth upon a plane; it will evidently fall into a rectangular figure, and consequently must be determined after the same manner.

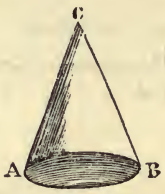
EXAMPLE.

What is the convex surface of a right cylinder, whose circumference is $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and length is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet?

1. Decimally.		2. By cross multiplication.
		ft. *in.*
Circumference -	= 9,5	9 : 6
Length -	= 4,5	4 : 6
	475	4 : 9 : 0
	380	38 : 0
Convex surface	= 42,75	= 42 : 9 : 0

PROBLEM XIX.

32. *To find the convex surface of a right cone* ABC.



RULE.

Multiply the circumference of the base by the slant side, and half the product will give the area.

For conceiving the surface cut in a straight line from the vertex to the base, and then spread smooth upon a plane, it will evidently fall into the sector of a circle; and consequently, must be determined after the same manner.

EXAMPLE.

What is the convex surface of a right cone, whose base is 64 feet in circumference, and slant side AC is 28 feet in length?

Now the circumference -	=	64
Slant side AC - - -	=	28 ×
		512
		128
The product - - -	=	1792
The convex surface -	=	896 square feet.

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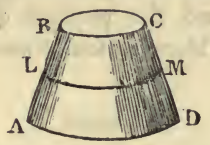
PROBLEM XX.

33. *To find the convex surface of the frustum of a right cone* ABCD, *made by a section parallel to the base.*



RULE.

Multiply half the sum of the circumferences of the ends by the slant side; and the product will give the convex surface.

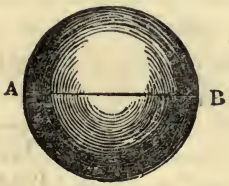
For conceiving the convex surface cut in the straight line AB, and then spread smooth upon a plane, it will evidently fall into the segment of a sector; whose bounding arches are equal to the circumferences of the ends, and whose sides are equal to the slant side of the frustum AB or DC; likewise the circumference of a circle LM round the middle of the frustum, will fall into an arch LM bisecting the sides of the segment; wherefore the convex surface is truly expressed by LM × AB.

EXAMPLE.

Let the circumferences of the ends be 32, and 8 feet, and the length of the slant side AB be 7 feet; to find the convex surface. Now half $\overline{32+8} \times 7 = 20 \times 7 = 140$, the content required.

PROBLEM XXI.

34. *The diameter of a globe being given; to find the superficies.*



RULE.

Find the circumference of a great circle upon the globe

by article 19, multiply the circumference by the diameter, and the product will express the superficies.

Because the surface of a globe is four times the area of its great circle, and the product of the circumference, by the diameter, is likewise four times the area of the same circle.

EXAMPLE.

What is the superficies of a globe, whose diameter AB is 1?

Now the circumference of a great circle = 3,1416

the diameter - - = 1 ×

The superficies of the globe - = 3,1416

PROBLEM XXII.

35. *The diameter, or semidiameter of a globe being given to find the superficies.*

RULES.

1. Multiply 3,1416 by the square of the diameter, and the product will give the superficies. Or,

2. Multiply the square of the semidiameter by 88, divide the product by 7, and the quotient will give the superficies.

Because the surfaces of globes are proportional to the squares of their diameters, or semidiameters, and 3,1416 is the superficies of a globe whose diameter is 1.

EXAMPLE.

What is the superficies of a globe whose diameter is 8 feet.

First method,

Constant number -	3,1416
Square of diameter - -	64
	125664
	188496
Superficies - -	201,0624 square feet.

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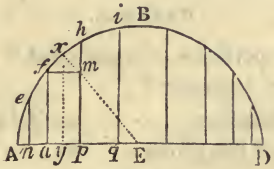
Second method,

Square of semidiameter	-	16
Constant number	-	= 88
		128
		128
		7) 1408 (201 square feet.

PROBLEM XXIII.

36. *To find the superficies of a segment of a globe, made by the section of a plane.*



RULE.

Multiply the circumference of the globe by the height of the segment, and the product will give the superficies.

For let a semicircle ABD be divided into parts ae, ef, fh, &c. indefinitely small, so as to be taken for straight lines, bisect fh in x, draw en, fo, xy, &c. perpendicular to AD, and fm parallel to AD, join the point x to the centre E, and suppose the semicircle to turn about the axis AD and generate a globe.

Now E xf is a right angle, th. the angles xfm, E xy are equal, and the triangles hfm, E xy are equi-angular; th. $hf : fm :: E x : xy$; but E $x : xy ::$ the circumference of the globe C; the circumference of a circle, whose radius is yx, th. $hf : fm ::$ C : circumference x, th. circumference $x \times hf =$ C $\times fm$, or C $\times op$; but the ring or zone described by fh, being the convex surface of the frustum of a right cone = circumference $x \times fh$, th. the zone described by $fh =$ C $\times op$. By the same reason, each zone described upon the globe is equal to the product of the circumference C by the intercepted part of the axis, and consequently a superficies described by any arch Af, is equal to C $\times$ A o.

COROLLARY.

37. If the parts of the diameter $a\ i$, $i\ g$, $g\ n$, &c. are equal, the zones described by the corresponding arches $a\ e$, $e\ f$, $f\ h$, &c. are likewise equal.

REMARK.

The superficies of a globe is expressed by the product of its circumference and diameter, as before determined in article 34.

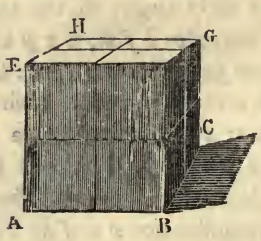
EXAMPLE.

What is the superficies of a segment 9 feet high, cut from a globe of 42 feet diameter?

The constant number -	=	3,1416
The diameter of the globe	=	42
		62832
		125664
The circumference - .	=	131,9472, by article 18.
The height of the segment -		9 ×
The superficies required	=	1187,5248

PROBLEM XXIV.

38. *To find the solidity or content of a cube* ABCH.



RULE.

Multiply the square of a side by the side, and the product will express the content.

MEASURER, Practical.

For if a cube ABCH be composed or built up with lesser cubes, the number of them placed upon the base is equal to the number of little squares in the base, and that number is expressed by AB × AB, the square of the side. Again, the number of courses is equal to the number of parts or measures in the side AE or AB; and consequently the number of lesser cubes contained in the greater, is expressed by AB × AB × AB, which gives the rule above.

EXAMPLE.

What is the content of a cube whose side is two feet?

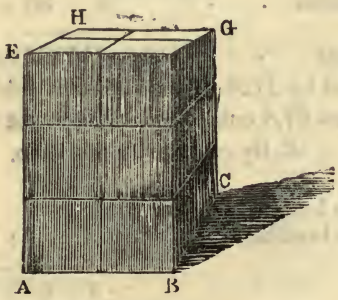
Now the side AB or AE - = 2
- - - - = 2

The square of a side - = 4 = AB × AB, or AB^2
Again, the side AB - - = 2

The content required - - = 8 = AB × AB.

PROBLEM XXV.

39. *To find the content of a prism* ABCDEFGH.



RULE.

Multiply the area of the base by the height or altitude, and the product will express the content.

For if a prism is erected upon a square base, and composed or built up with equal cubes, the number placed upon the base must be equal to the number of little squares in the base, and the number of courses will be equal to the number of parts or measures in the altitude, wherefore the

content is truly expressed as above in a square prism; and all prisms of equal base and altitude being equal, the rule is true universally.

EXAMPLE.

Let the area of the base ABCD be 4 feet, and the height AE be 3 feet, to find the content.

Now $4 \times 3 = 12$, the content required in cubic feet.

EXAMPLE 2.

What is the content of a block of marble, in length 7 feet 9 inches, breadth 3 feet 6 inches, and thickness 2 feet 6 inches?

1. By inches.

The length is - -	93
The breadth is - -	42 ×
	186
	372
The area of the base -	= 3906
The thickness -	= 30 ×
The content - -	= 117180 cubic inches,

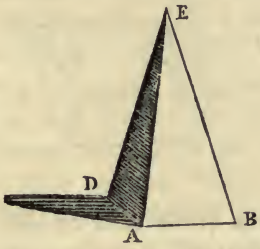
which divided by 1728 (the number of cubic inches in a cubic foot) gives 67,8 cubic feet, the content required.

2. By cross multiplication.

	ft.	*in.*
Again, the length is -	7 :	9
the breadth is -		3 : 6 ×
	3 : 10 : 6	
	23 : 3	
Area of the base - -	27 : 1 : 6	
The thickness - -		2 : 6 ×
	13 : 6 : 9 : 0	
	54 : 3 : 0	
The content is - -	67 : 9 : 9 : 0 cubic feet.	

PROBLEM XXVI.

40. *To find the content of a pyramid* ABCDE.



RULE.

Multiply the area of the base by a third part of the altitude, and the product will give the content.

Because a pyramid is a third part of a prism, having the same base and altitude.

EXAMPLE.

What is the content of a pyramid 300 feet high, erected upon a base 24 feet square?

Now the side of the base is	-	24
		× 24
		96
		48
The area of the base	- -	= 576
One third of the height	-	= 100
The content	- -	= 57600 cubic feet.

PROBLEM XXVII.

41. *To find the content of a wedge* ABCDEF, *which is a solid contained under five planes; the back or base* ABCD, *is a rectangle or oblong, and the four sides terminate in the edge*

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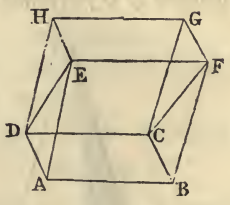
EF, *being a straight line parallel and equal to a side of the base.*



RULE.

Multiply the area of the base by half the altitude of the edge, and the product will give the content.

For this solid is likewise a triangular prism, whose bases are ADE, BCF; and if planes be drawn through EF, DC parallel to AC, AF, the solid ABCDEFGH formed thereby will also be a prism; and either the rectangle AC, or parallelogram AH, may be taken for its base. Th. the prism ADEBCF HEDGFC. Th. ADEBCF, or ABCDEF is half ABCDEFGH, which gives the rule above.

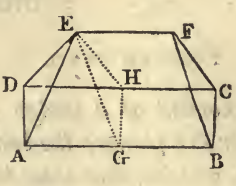
EXAMPLE.

What is the content of a wedge whose base measures 36 feet by 20, and whose height is 12 feet?

Now $36 \times 20 = 720$, the area of the base. Th. $720 \times 6 = 4320$, the content required.

PROBLEM XXVIII.

42. *To find the content of a pavilion roof* ABCDEF, *which is a solid contained under five planes; the base is a rectangle or oblong, and the four sides terminate in a ridge* (EF), *parallel to a side of the base, but unequal to it.*



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RULE.

To the length of the ridge, add twice the side of the base which is parallel to it. Multiply the sum by the other side of the base, and the product which arises by a sixth part of the altitude, and the second product will give the content.

For supposing the section EGH made parallel to the plane FBC, the roof is then divided into the pyramid AGHDE, and the wedge GBCHEF; now calling the altitude a, and finding the contents of those parts according to the preceding rules, their sum, (properly ordered) will be expressed by $\overline{\text{EF} + 2\,\text{AB}} \times \text{BC} \times \frac{a}{6}$, which gives the rule above.

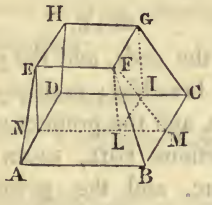
EXAMPLE.

What is the content of a pavilion roof, whose base is 36 feet by 20, ridge parallel to the greater side is 16, and altitude is 12 feet?

Now $16 + 72 = 88$, the sum to be multiplied; th. $88 \times 20 \times 2 = 3520$ cubic feet, the content required.

PROBLEM XXIX.

43. *To find the content of the frustum of a square pyramid* ABCDEFGH, *made by a section parallel to the base.*



RULE.

To the areas of the ends add the product of their sides, multiply the sum by a third part of the altitude, and the product will give the content.

For let the sections FGIL, EFMN be made parallel to the planes AH, HC, and the frustum will be divided into the

prism NLIDEFGH, the wedge MCILFG, and the pavilion roof ABMNEF; now calling the altitude a, and finding the contents of those parts according to the preceding rules, their sum (properly ordered) will be expressed by $\overline{AB^2 + EF^2} + AB \times EF \times \frac{a}{6}$, which gives the rule above.

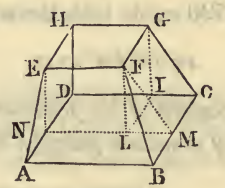
EXAMPLE.

What is the content of the frustum of a pyramid 60 feet high, whose ends are 16 and 13 feet square?

Now $16 \times 16 = 256$, $13 \times 13 = 169$, and $16 \times 13 = 208$, which are the areas of the ends, and the product of their sides; th. $256 \times 169 \times 208 = 633$, the sum to be multiplied; th. $633 \times 20 = 12660$, the content required.

PROBLEM XXX.

44. *To find the content of a prismoid* ABCDEFGH, *being a solid contained under six planes; the bases or ends are parallel rectangles or oblongs, and the four sides are quadrangles.*



RULE.

To the areas of the ends, add the product of the sums of their lengths and breadths; multiply this sum by a sixth part of the altitude, and the product will give the content.

For let the sections FGIL, EFMN be made parallel to the planes AH, HC, and the prismoid will be divided into the prism NLIDEFGH, the wedge MCILFG, and the pavilion roof ABMNEF; now calling the altitude a, and finding the contents of these parts by the preceding rules, their sum (properly ordered) will be expressed by $\overline{AB \times BC + EF \times FG} + \overline{\overline{AB + EF} \times \overline{BC + FG}} \times \frac{a}{6}$, which gives the rule above.

EXAMPLE.

What is the content of a canal 304 feet by 20 at top, 300 feet by 16 at bottom, and 5 feet deep?

Now $304 \times 20 = 6080$

$300 \times 16 = 4800$

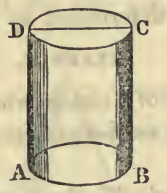
And $604 \times 36 = 21744$, which are the numbers to be added.

Th. $6080 + 4800 + 21744 + 32644$, the sum to be multiplied;

th. $32624 \times \frac{5}{8} = 27186$ the content required.

PROBLEM XXXI.

45. *To find the content of a cylinder* ABCD.



RULE.

Multiply the area of the base by the altitude of the cylinder, and the product will express the content.

For all prisms and cylinders of equal base and altitude are equal, and therefore must be determined by the products of their bases and altitudes.

EXAMPLE.

What is the content of a cylinder 3 feet diameter, and 6 feet high?

Now $3 \times 3 = 9$, the square of the diameter.

Th. 14 : 11 :: 9 : 7,07, the area of the base.

Th. $7,07 \times 6 = 42,42$ the content required.

PROBLEM XXXII.

46. *To find the content of a triangular cistern, whose bottom is the sector of a circle.*

RULE.

Multiply the area of the bottom in inches, by the depth in inches; divide the product by 282, and the quotient will be the content in gallons.

For this solid is evidently a portion of a cylinder, and consequently must be determined by a similar rule.

EXAMPLE.

What is the content of a cistern whose bottom is a quarter of a circle 21 inches in semi-diameter, and whose depth is 42 inches?

Now by rule 4, article 25, the area of a circle 21 inches in semi-diameter is 1386, its fourth part 346,5 is the area of the bottom of the cistern, and $346{,}5 \times 42 = 14553$, the content in cubic inches, which, divided by 282, gives 51,6 gallons, the content required.

PROBLEM XXXIII.

47. *The bung diameter, head diameter, and length of a cask (within side) being given; to find the content of a cylinder nearly equal to it, which is called gauging the cask.*

RULE *.

To the head diameter add seven tenth parts of the difference between the bung and head diameters, and the sum will be a mean diameter of the cask, or the diameter of a cylinder equal to the cask. Multiply the square of the mean diameter, the length of the cask, and 0,78 together, and the product will be the content nearly.

Note. * The number ($\frac{7}{10}$) used in finding a mean diameter, is thought the best adapted to a general rule.

MEASURER, Practical.

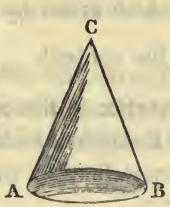
EXAMPLE.

What is the content of a cask whose bung diameter, head diameter, and length are 32,26 and 40 inches, (within side) respectively?

Now 32—26 = 6, the difference of diameters, and $6 \times 0{,}7 = 4{,}2$ the number to be added; th. $26 + 4{,}2 = 30{,}2$, the mean diameter, whose square is $30{,}2 \times 30{,}2$ or 912,04; th. $912{,}04 \times 40 \times 0{,}78 = 2845$, the content in cubic inches, which, divided separately by 282 and 231, will give 101 ale, and 123 wine gallons, the contents required.

PROBLEM XXXIV.

48. *To find the content of a cone* ABC.



RULE.

Multiply the area of the base by a third part of the altitude, and the product will give the content.

Because a cone is a third part of a cylinder, having the same base and altitude?

EXAMPLE.

What is the content of a cone whose base is 3 feet diameter, and altitude is 6 feet?

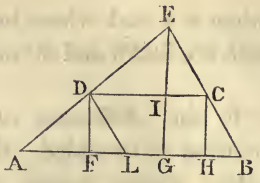
Now $3 \times 3 = 9$, the square of the diameter of the base.

And 14 : 11 :: 9 : 7,07, the area of the base.

Th. $7{,}07 \times 2 = 14{,}14$, the content required.

PROBLEM XXXV.

49. *To find the content of the frustum of a cone* ABCD, *made by a section parallel to the base.*



RULES.

To the squares of the $\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{diameters}\\\text{circumferences}\end{matrix}\right\}$ of the ends add their product; multiply the sum by the altitude of the frustum, and the product which arises by $\left\{\begin{matrix}0{,}2618\\0{,}0265\end{matrix}\right\}$ and this last product will give the content.

For suppose E the vertex of the complete cone, and the triangle ABE a section through the axis; draw DL parallel to EB, and let fall the perpendiculars DF, EG, CH.

Now LB is equal to DC, and the triangles ALD, ABE, DCE are equiangular; th. AL : DF :: AB : EG :: DC : EI; whence the altitudes EG, EI are determined; now calling the diameters of the ends D, d, their circumferences C, c; and finding the contents of the cones ABE, DCE, by article 46; their difference will produce the following expressions, namely,

1. ABCD $= \overline{D^2 + d^2 + D \times d} \times DF \times 0{,}2618.$

2. ABCD $= \overline{C^2 + c^2 + C \times c} \times DF \times 0{,}0265,$ which give the rules above.

EXAMPLE I.

What is the content of the frustum of a cone 60 feet high, the diameters of its ends being 20 and 3 feet?

Now $20 \times 20 = 400$, $3 \times 3 = 9$, and $20 \times 3 = 60$, which are the squares of the diameters and their product.

MEASURER, Practical.

Th. 400 + 9 + 60 = 469, the sum to be multiplied.
The altitude - - = 60

First product - 28140
× 0,2618

215120
28140
168840
56280

Content - = 7366,0520

EXAMPLE 2.

What is the content of a conical frustum, the circumferences of whose bases are 66 and 56 feet, and whose height is 4 feet?

Here 66 × 66 = 4356, 56 × 56 = 3136, and 66 × 56 = 3696 which are the squares of the circumferences, and their product. Th. 4356 + 3136 + 3696 = 11188 the sum to be multiplied by - - - 4

The first product is 44752
× 0,0265

223760
268512
89504

The content required = 1185,9280

PROBLEM XXXVI.

To measure timber.

50. *A square piece of timber equally thick at both ends is a prism, a round piece equally thick at both ends is a cylinder; a square piece that tapers regularly is the frustum of a pyramid, and a round piece that tapers regularly is the frustum of a cone; and the contents of these solids may be exactly computed by their respective rules.*

MEASURER, Practical.

But because the mensuration of tapering timber by the exact rules is troublesome, an approximation has taken place, and the contents of such trees are generally computed by the following

RULE.

Multiply the square of the girt in inches by the length in feet, divide the product by 144, and the quotient will give the content in feet.

REMARKS.

1. The girt of a piece of timber is a fourth part of its compass or circumference at the middle.

2. Trees of irregular growth must be measured in parts or pieces, as above directed.

3. Allowance must be made for the thickness of bark, if on the tree.

EXAMPLE I.

What is the content of a tree whose girt is 16 inches, and length is 30 feet?

Now 16×16 - - = 256 the square of the girt.
Multiply by - - - 30 the length

The product is - 7680, which, divided by 144, gives 53,3 cubic feet, the content required.

EXAMPLE 2.

What is the content of a tree whose girt is 13 inches, and length is 40 feet 6 inches?

Now 13×13 - - = 169 the square of the girt
The length - - = 40,5

845
676

The product - = 6844,5, which, divided by 144, gives 47,5 the content required.

EXAMPLE 3.

What is the content of a piece of timber whose girt is 14 inches, and length is 20 feet?

MEASURER, Practical.

Now $14 \times 14 = 196$ the square of the girt, and $196 \times 20 = 3920$ the product; which, divided by 144, gives 27,2 the content required.

PROBLEM XXXVII.

51. *The diameter of a globe being given to find the solidity or content.*

RULES.

1. Find the superficies by the 373, multiply the superficies by a third part of the semidiameter, and the product will give the content.

Because a globe is equal to a pyramid or cone, whose base is equal to the surface, and altitude is equal to the semidiameter.

2. Find the content of a circumscribing cylinder by the 383, and take two thirds of it for the content of the globe.

For a globe is two-thirds of its circumscribing cylinder.

EXAMPLE.

What is the content of a globe whose diameter is 1?

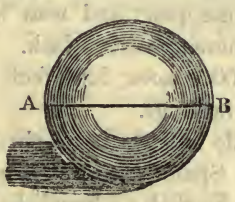
1. The superficies - - - = 3,1416
One third of the semidiameter - $\frac{1}{6}$
The content - - - - = 0,5236

2. The content of a circumscribing cylinder is 0,7854, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of it is 0,5236, the content of the globe, as before.

Again,

PROBLEM XXXVIII.

52. *The diameter of a globe being given to find the content*



RULE.

Multiply the cube of the diameter by 0,5236, and the product will give the content.

MEASURER, Practical.

	£	s.	d.
For globes are proportional to the cubes of their diameters, and 0,5236 is the content of a globe whose diameter is 1.			
MEASURER. *See Surveyor.*			
MEDIN, in Egypt 3 aspers; at Aleppo is $1\frac{1}{8}$*l.* sterling; and of corn, in Cyprus, 1 bushel English.			
MEDLAR, tree, specific gravity per foot cube, 59 lbs.			
MELON, frame. *See Frame.*			
METAL, plated - - - per lb.	0	5	0
To clean metal;—half a pint of neat's-foot oil mixed with half a gill of spirits of turpentine; wet a woollen rag with the liquid, and dust on it some rotten stone finely powdered, with which rub the metal well; wipe it off with a soft cloth, and polish with dry leather and more of the rotten stone. When steel is in bad order, use powdered rotten stone.			
METRE, in Turkey, a measure of wine containing 2 quarts, 1 pint one, third.			
METRETA, an attic measure for liquid things, containing 10 gallons and 3 quarts.			
METT, an ancient Saxon measure, about a bushel.			
METTADEL, at Florence, &c. a measure of wine containing one quart and near half a pint, two whereof make a flask.			
MILE, the distance of 1000 paces, 5280 feet, 1760 yards, or 8 furlongs.			
A German mile is little more than four English; a Spanish and Polish mile is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ English; a Swedish, Danish, and Hungarian is from 5 to 6 English. Scotch and Irish miles were formerly about $1\frac{3}{4}$ English. but are now the same as English.			

		£	s.	d.
Mill, Bean, from £3 13s. 6d. to	each	6	6	0
Bone, for crushing bones, to crush				
3 tons per day -	each	100	0	0
4 do. do. - -	do.	130	0	0
5 do. do. -	do.	160	0	0
6 do. do. - -	do.	190	0	0
7 do. do. -	do.	230	0	0
10 do. do. - -	do.	260	0	0
Brick, including the horse wheel and every requisite for making bricks in a large quantity -	each	1100	0	0
Bruising, for corn malt pulse	do.	8	8	0
Coffee - -	do.	1	4	0
Corn, Indian, small size, with 2 handles,	each	2	10	0
ditto large ditto, with fly wheel	do.	5	5	0
Corn with cast iron bed and runner machinery, &c. complete	each	180	0	0
ditto 4 horse power, with 3 feet 2 inch stones, without the horse wheel	each	160	0	0
ditto with the horse wheel	do.	310	0	0
Drug, the machinery complete for ditto,				
ditto - -	each	180	0	0
Flour, the improved family mill, with French burr stones for grinding flour by hand - -	each	18	18	0
ditto, ditto to work by horse	do.	25	0	0
portable, 15 inches square	do.	6	6	0
Furze or gorst, from £6 6s. to	each	10	10	0
Irish wheat - -	do.	4	4	0
Kibbling, with fly wheels, with or without frames, from £2 10s. to	each	5	0	0
Lead, with cast iron bed 7 feet 9 inches long, and 3 feet 2 inches wide; rollers 5 feet long and 12 inches diameter, with the screws and the whole of machinery complete, except the power - -	each	950	0	0

MILL.		£	s.	d.
Linseed, with 2 rollers 5 feet long, and 12 inches diameter, fitted up with spur pinions, brasses, set screws, cast iron frame, &c. -	each	65	0	0
Malt, with fly wheel -	do.	6	0	0
one horse power do. -	do.	16	0	0
Pug, two horse power -	do.	40	0	0
Saw, an upright saw mill, with frame and shifting ditto, guide rods, brasses and guides, spindles, rollers, ratchett wheel, rods, catch, &c. connecting rod, brasses, set of saws, buckles, &c. for cutting deals, not including the power	each	270	0	0
ditto ditto for cutting timber 2 feet deep - -	each	520	0	0
ditto ditto ditto 3 feet ditto	do.	650	0	0
circular ditto, with cast iron frame and bench, sliding rule, bearings, rigger, extra carriage, clutch and lever, including a set of saws, ditto, ditto - -	each	80	0	0
for cutting veneers 12 feet diameter, complete - -	each	850	0	0
for cross cutting round or square timber, upon the principle of the stone mill, framed with three spur wheels - -	each	150	0	0
Steel, for wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, &c. - -	each	3	3	0
ditto ditto -	do.	6	6	0
Sugar, for cattle. The rollers in an iron frame, 5 feet long and 2 feet diameter, to work in an horizontal position - -	each	800	0	0

							£	s.	d.
MILL, Sugar, for cattle.									
	ft.	in.		ft.	in.				
rollers	4	6	long, &	2	0	diam. do.	780	0	0
ditto	4	0	do.	1	8	do. do.	700	0	0
ditto	3	6	do.	1	6	do. do.	600	0	0
ditto	3	0	do.	1	6	do. do.	500	0	0
The above includes the machinery to work the mill, with the wood, arms, sweeps, &c. for the cattle to draw from, complete.									
Sugar, for a steam engine,									
	ft.	in.		ft.	in.				
rollers	5	0	long, &	2	0	diam. each	600	0	0
ditto	4	6	do.	2	0	do. do.	580	0	0
ditto	4	0	do.	2	0	do. do.	520	0	0
ditto	3	6	do.	2	0	do. do.	470	0	0
ditto	3	0	do.	2	0	do. do.	420	0	0
The machinery to connect the engine to the mill, for working it in addition to the above -						each	240	0	0
Sugar, for a windmill,									
	ft.	in.		ft.	in.				
rollers	5	0	long, &	2	0	diam. do.	600	0	0
ditto	4	6	do.	2	0	do. do.	580	0	0
ditto	4	0	do.	2	0	do. do.	520	0	0
ditto	3	6	do.	2	0	do. do.	470	0	0
ditto	3	0	do.	2	0	do. do.	420	0	0
A pair of wheels to connect the spindle of wind-mill to the sugar-mill, will be, in addition to the above						each	75	0	0
Sugar, for a water wheel,									
	ft.	in.		ft.	in.				
rollers	5	0	long, &	2	0	diam. do.	600	0	0
ditto	4	6	do.	2	0	do. do.	580	0	0
ditto	4	0	do.	2	0	do. do.	520	0	0
ditto	3	6	do.	2	0	do. do.	470	0	0
ditto	3	0	do.	2	0	do. do	420	0	0

		£	s.	d.
Mill, Sugar.				
	The machinery to connect the mill to the shaft of the water wheel, will be in addition to the above - each	280	0	0
	If the mill work be made to suit the native hard wood for the frame, the iron frame in consequence dispensed with, deduct from the foregoing amount, viz.			
	rollers 5 ft. 0 in. long, & 2 ft. 0 in. diam. each	180	0	0
	ditto 4 6 do. 2 0 do. do.	160	0	0
	ditto 4 0 do. 2 0 do. do.	140	0	0
	ditto 3 6 do. 2 0 do. do.	120	0	0
	ditto 3 6 do. 1 6 do. do.	120	0	0
	ditto 3 0 do. —— do.	100	0	0
	The rollers in an iron frame, 3 feet long and 2 feet diameter, to work in a vertical position - each	510	0	0
	rollers 3 ft. 0 in. long, & 1 ft. 10 in. diam. do.	480	0	0
	ditto 3 0 do. 1 8 do. do.	450	0	0
	ditto 2 10 do. 2 0 do. do.	500	0	0
	ditto 2 10 do. 1 10 do. do.	470	0	0
	ditto 2 10 do. 1 8 do. do.	440	0	0
	ditto 2 8 do. 2 0 do. do.	490	0	0
	ditto 2 8 do. 1 10 do. do.	460	0	0
	ditto 2 8 do. 1 8 do. do.	430	0	0
	ditto 2 6 do. 2 0 do. do.	480	0	0
	ditto 2 6 do. 1 10 do. do.	450	0	0
	ditto 2 6 do. 1 8 do. do.	420	0	0
	The rollers, &c. for a wood frame, made of the native hard wood, and to work vertically as the last, 3 feet long and 2 feet diameter - each	360	0	0

							£	s.	d.
MILL, Sugar.									
	ft.	in.		ft.	in.				
rollers	3	0	long, &	1	10	diam. each	340	0	0
ditto	3	0	do.	1	8	do. do.	320	0	0
ditto	2	10	do.	2	0	do. do.	350	0	0
ditto	2	10	do.	1	10	do. do.	330	0	0
ditto	2	10	do.	1	8	do. do.	310	0	0
ditto	2	8	do.	2	0	do. do.	340	0	0
ditto	2	8	do.	1	10	do. do.	320	0	0
ditto	2	8	do.	1	8	do. do.	300	0	0
ditto	2	6	do.	2	0	do. do.	330	0	0
ditto	2	6	do.	1	10	do. do.	310	0	0
ditto	2	6	do.	1	8	do. do.	290	0	0
The machinery for working the mills in the two last articles, are not included in the prices.									
Tin-plate rolling, consisting of one pair chill cast, cast iron rollers 3 feet long and 1 foot 6 inches diameter, with carriage, &c. -						each	300	0	0
Wheat, from £3 3s. to -						each	20	0	0
portable, 15 inches square						do.	6	6	0
ditto, with bolting machine attached -						each	10	10	0
patent hand with French burr stones,						each	18	18	0
ditto for a horse power						do.	31	0	0
MILLREA, a measure of wine and oil, seventeen gallons English wine measure.									
MILLSTONE, specific gravity per foot cube, 157 lbs.									
French burr, 2 ft. 2 in. diameter flat way of the burrs -						per pair	20	0	0
ditto, 3 feet	do.			do.		do.	30	0	0
ditto, 4 feet	do.			do.		do.	36	0	0
ditto, 4 feet	do.	bed stone flat, and the runner edge way of the burrs -				per pair	50	0	0
ditto, 4 feet 6	do.					do.	61	0	0
ditto, 5 feet	do.					do.	70	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Millstone.			
Malt, Cologne, 3 feet diameter and 5 inches thick - per pair	3	13	6
making ditto - per stone	3	3	0
ditto, 2 feet 8 inches per pair	2	12	6
ditto, 2 feet 6 inches - do.	2	0	0
Moor-edge stones, 4 feet - do.	24	0	0
bed stone to ditto - each	10	10	0
4 feet 6 inches - - per pair	27	0	0
bed stone to ditto - each	11	11	0
5 feet - - per pair	30	0	0
bed stone to ditto - each	12	12	0
5 feet 6 inches - - per pair	38	0	0
bed stone to ditto - each	13	13	0
6 feet - - per pair	50	0	0
bed stone to ditto - each	14	14	0
Peak, 3 feet diameter - per pair	18	0	0
3 feet 6 in. ditto - do.	21	0	0
4 feet ditto - - do.	24	0	0
4 feet 6 in. ditto - do.	27	0	0
5 feet ditto - do.	30	0	0
Rheim and Cologne, or Cullen, on board at Amsterdam,			
best 5 ft. 3 in. high, 17 inches thick each	16	0	0
middle 5 3 do. 17 do. do.	14	10	0
best 5 3 do. 12 to 15 do. do.	12	0	0
middle 5 3 do. 12 to 15 do. do.	10	15	0
best 4 10 do. 16 do. do.	12	0	0
middle 4 10 do. 16 do. do.	10	15	0
best 4 10 do. 11 to 14 do. do.	7	15	0
middle 4 10 do. 11 to 14 do. do.	6	10	0
best 4 6 do. 15 do. do.	6	0	0
ditto 4 6 do. 11 to 13 do. do.	4	0	0
ditto 4 2 do. 14 do. do.	4	10	0
ditto 4 2 do. 10 to 12 do. do.	3	5	0
ditto 3 10 do. 13 do. do.	3	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Millstone, Rheim and Cologne,			
Dog stones, best, 3 feet 5 inches high, 11 inches thick - each	1	16	0
Quern stones,			
best 3 ft. 0 in. high, 6 in. thick each	0	16	0
ditto 2 9 do. 5 do. do.	0	12	0
ditto 2 6 do. 4 do. do.	0	10	0
ditto 2 3 do. 4 do. do.	0	8	0
ditto 2 0 do. 4 do. do.	0	6	0
all sorts of quern stones are to be paid for every inch, 1s. 6d. if above 4 inches thick.			
Millwrights' Work - - per day	0	8	4
Beech timber, scantling, per foot cube	0	4	3
plank 1 inch thick per foot super.	0	0	5½
do. 1½ do. - do.	0	0	7½
do. 2 do. - - do.	0	0	9½
do. 2½ do. - do.	0	1	0
do. 3 do. - - do.	0	1	3
do. 3½ do. - do.	0	1	5
do. 4 do. - - do.	0	1	7
Bolts and nuts, not exceeding 1 lb. weight, each	0	1	0
ditto ditto 3 do. per lb.	0	0	10
above ditto - - do.	0	0	8
large strong bolts - - do.	0	0	7
collars or washers charged separate for ½ inch - - each	0	0	1½
ditto 1 inch - do.	0	0	2
ditto 1¼ inch - - do.	0	0	2½
ditto 1½ inch - do.	0	0	3
large collars and plates to be weighed with the bolts.			

	£	s.	d.
Millwrights' Work.			
Boxes, rough for edge and bed stones, for corn mills, exclusively of fitting, each	0	8	0
ditto for horse mills - do.	0	7	0
ditto for blue and white lead mills do.	0	5	0
bill throffs and iron work mortised, each	0	6	0
a pair of boxes of elm, for six feet runners, prepared exclusively of iron work - - each	5	5	0
a step block of oak - do.	3	3	0
a pair of boxes for 4 or 5 feet do.	4	4	0
a step block to ditto - do.	2	2	0
Brakes, windmill, 9 inches wide, exclusive of iron work per foot diam.	1	15	0
Cogs, appletree, for gearing wheels, shanked up to 3 inches wide for iron wheels - - each	0	0	7
ditto above 3 inches wide, extra per inch in width - -	0	0	3
beech, shanked to 3 inches wide for iron wheels - - each	0	0	6
ditto above 3 inches extra per inch in width - - -	0	0	2½
hornbeam, shanked to 3 inches as before - - each	0	0	7
ditto above 3 inches, extra per inch in width - - -	0	0	3
oak, shanked as before - each	0	0	7
ditto above 3 inches as before, per inch in width - - -	0	0	3
foreign live oak, shanked as before each	0	1	3
ditto above 3 inches as before, per inch in width - -	0	0	6
for wood wheels not exceeding 12 in. long, in addition to the foregoing prices - - per inch	0	0	1½
labour shanking - - each	0	0	6

	£	s.	d.
Millwrights' Work.			
Colour-mill work. A hand colour-mill, the stones 18 or 20 inches diameter, with an oak frame, 2 iron cog wheels, 2 spindles, a fly wheel, handle, tub, scraper, iron hopper, &c. each	22	0	0
Corn-mill work. A full sized bolting mill, including reel pannel case, pannels, beaters, iron and brass work - - each	30	0	0
a reel with shaft hoop, gudgeons, and iron work - - each	4	4	0
prepared beech beaters per foot run	0	1	0
a machine cylinder, 4 feet long and 18 inches diameter, exclusive of wire - - each	8	8	0
brushes, rings, spindles, and beaters	11	11	0
a cylinder 5 feet long, exclusive of wire - - each	16	16	0
brushes, spindles, &c. - -	12	12	0
a machine case to 5 feet cylinder each	21	0	0
a cylinder 6 feet long, 18 in. diameter, each	24	0	0
a hoop hopper, shoe, and ladder, for 4 feet stones - - each	9	9	0
ditto for 5 feet ditto - do.	10	10	0
ditto for malt mill stones - do.	7	7	0
a hoop for 4 feet stones - - do.	4	0	0
ladder for ditto - - do.	1	4	0
shoe for ditto - - do.	0	14	0
inch elm hopper for ditto do.	1	9	0
damsels - - do.	1	1	0
steel mill bills - per lb.	0	2	0
sharping ditto - each	0	0	6

	£	s.	d.
MILLWRIGHTS' WORK, Corn-mill work,			
wire work,			
No. 58 and 60 - per sheet	0	10	0
64 and 70 - - do.	0	12	0
42 - - per 1½ sheet	0	8	9
36 - - do.	0	7	6
Deals. *See Carpenters' Day-work.*			
Dyers' work,			
for a stock 25½ inches in the clear	55	0	0
the stock only - -	42	5	0
feet and shanks - -	12	15	0
a stock 19 inches in the clear	42	0	0
a stock only - -	35	0	0
the feet and shanks - -	7	0	0
a rough shank - -	1	10	0
ditto middle staple - -	2	10	0
ditto outside ditto -	1	15	0
ditto apron - - -	1	5	0
ditto fender - -	0	2	9
ditto vent - - - -	1	17	0
ditto pair of oak feet -	8	10	0
ditto ditto elm ditto - -	7	10	0
Elm timber scantling per foot cube	0	4	6
ditto plank, inch thick per ft. super.	0	0	5
ditto 1½ do. do.	0	0	7
ditto 2 do. do.	0	0	9
ditto 2½ do. do.	0	0	11½
ditto 3 do. do.	0	1	2
ditto 3½ do. do.	0	1	4
ditto 4 do. do.	0	1	6
if dry add upon the inch -	0	0	1
Fir timber scantling per foot cube	0	4	5
ditto plank, inch thick per ft. super.	0	0	5
ditto 1½ do. do.	0	0	7
ditto 2 do. do.	0	0	9
ditto 2½ do. do.	0	0	11½
ditto 3 do. do.	0	1	2
ditto 3½ do. do.	0	1	4
ditto 4 do. do.	0	1	6

	£	s.	d.
Millwrights' Work.			
Holdfasts - - per lb.	0	0	6
Mahogany charge 5 per cent on prime cost.			
Malt mill heads with staves per ft. diam.	3	0	0
Millstones. *See Millstone.*			
Mustard-mill work,			
for a pair of cast-iron carriages, brasses, and set screws to ditto for rollers	11	8	0
turning a pair of rollers when out of order - -	3	15	0
cast-iron ends to stampers per cwt.	1	8	0
nuts, spur of elm, 2-4 inch planks per ft. diam.	3	7	0
Oak timber scantling up to 8 inches by 8 inches - per foot cube	0	6	6
ditto from ditto to 12 by 12 do.	0	7	0
ditto 12 inches square do.	0	7	6
plank 1 inch thick per foot super.	0	0	8
1½ ditto - do.	0	1	0
2 ditto - - do.	0	1	4
2½ ditto - do.	0	1	7½
3 ditto - - do.	0	1	11
3½ ditto - do.	0	2	2½
4 ditto - - do.	0	2	6
Oil-mill work,			
a cast iron oil press (rough) per cwt.	1	4	0
wood stampers - - each	3	0	0
a pair of cast iron rollers 2 feet 2 in. long, 12½ inches diameter, solid, with cast iron carriages, brasses, bolts, &c. - - per pair	85	0	0
turning a pair of old rollers, and chipping down the pinions -	5	0	0
Patterns for wheels, all above 18 inches diameter,			
width of cog, 1 inch per foot diam.	1	18	0
ditto 2 do. - do.	2	2	0
ditto 3 do. - - do.	2	4	0

	£	s.	d.
Millwrights' Work.			
Patterns for wheels, &c.			
width of cog, 4 inches per foot diam.	2	8	0
ditto 5 do. - do.	2	14	0
ditto 6 do. - - do.	3	0	0
ditto 7 do. - do.	3	8	0
ditto 8 do. - - do.	4	0	0
ditto 9 do. - do.	4	16	0
ditto 10 do. - - do.	5	5	0
all patterns under 18 inches to be charged extra.			
for rigger wheels to be charged less than wheels - - per foot	0	8	0
for ratchett wheels ditto do.	0	8	0
Plummer-blocks, cast iron plummer-blocks, with ditto cap, two bolts, fitted and drilled for oil, blacked or painted, and fitted to bearings of shaft, the pattern included,			
Diameter of bearing.			
1½ inches per inch in width	1	1	0
2 do. - do.	1	1	0
2½ do. - - do.	1	1	0
3 do. - do.	1	1	0
3½ do. - - do.	1	1	0
4 do. - do.	1	5	0
4½ do. - - do.	1	5	0
5 do. - do.	1	5	0
5½ do. - - do.	1	5	0
6 do. - do.	1	7	0
6½ do. - - do.	1	7	0
7 do. - do.	1	10	0
7½ do. - - do.	1	10	0
8 do. - do.	1	10	0
8½ do. - - do.	1	10	0
9 do. - do.	1	10	0
9½ do. - - do.	1	10	0
10 do. - do.	1	10	0

MILLWRIGHTS' WORK.

	£	s.	d.
Riggers of wood,			
above 20 inches diameter, single grooved, and made of 4 inch elm, per foot diam.	0	18	0
double ditto, ditto - per foot	0	16	0
under 18 inches - - do.	0	16	0
double ditto - - - do.	0	16	0
under 12 ditto - - do.	0	16	0
iron covered with wood, for straps or ropes - - per foot	3	3	0

Screws. *See Ironmongery to Carpenter.*

Shafts of cast iron,

Diameter of bearing.	Per inch superficial, collars included.	Per inch in length between collars, the collars included.	Per bearing, the length equal to the diameter.
inches.	*d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4 6	0 9 0
3	3	4 6	0 13 6
4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4 $10\frac{1}{2}$	0 17 6
5	$2\frac{1}{4}$	5 3	1 6 3
6	$2\frac{1}{4}$	5 8	1 14 0
7	$2\frac{1}{4}$	6 1	2 2 4
8	$2\frac{1}{4}$	6 9	2 14 3
9	$2\frac{1}{4}$	7 4	3 5 7
10	$2\frac{1}{4}$	7 11	3 19 3

£ s. d.

Millwrights' Work.

Shafts of cast iron.

Size of shaft, square	Weight per foot run.	Per lb., two bearings, turned pattern included.
2 inches	12½ lbs.	5½*d.*
2½	19½	5
3	28	4½
3½	38¼	4½
4	50	4½
4½	63	4
5	78	4
5½	94	4
6	112	4
6½	132	3¾
7	153	3¾
7½	175	3¾
8	200	3¾
8½	225	3¾
9	252	3¾
9½	280	3¾
10	312	3¾

Round shafts with the parts turned to receive wheels, &c. in addition to two bearings, from 5d. to	per lb.	0	0 6
Shafts of wood,			
elm of all sizes	per foot cube	0	8 0
fir ditto	do.	0	7 0
oak, 18 inches diam. and under	do.	0	9 0
2 feet diameter	do.	0	11 0

the above includes mortising and letting in the gudgeons.

the size of the shaft to be measured in the largest place.

	£	s.	d.
Millwrights' Work.			
Staves of beech or horn beam, turned, per foot run	0	1	6
Stone boxes. *See Boxes.*			
Wallowers, with staves per foot diam.	3	17	0
Wash wheels, the rings, arms, and sides of elm, ribs of fir, 6 feet diameter and 4 feet wide - per foot diam.	5	5	0
ditto ditto, 7 feet diam. - do.	5	10	0
wood horse yokes of 4 inch elm, per pair	1	10	0
Water wheel work,			
elm rings from 4½ to 5 inches thick, with oak griped arms to ditto, at per foot diam.	2	0	0
oak rings from do. to do. do.	2	10	0
ditto starts 3½ × 2 per foot run.	0	1	6
floats and back boards of elm, prepared to size - - per ft. super.	0	0	10
overshot wheels, rings, and arms, ready made, the rings 8 inches wide, and 3 inches thick - per ft. diam.	2	7	0
elm sole boards, risers, and buckets, per ft. super.	0	0	10
extra for labour, fitting buckets in the grooves, linings, iron work, nails, &c.			
wrought iron floats bent to order per lb.	0	0	10
Wheels, bevel of wood, for the bevel charge in addition per foot	0	5	0
windmill brakes, 9 inches wide per ft. diam.	1	15	0
maltmill heads, with staves - do.	3	0	0
wallowers with ditto - do.	3	17	0
spur nuts of elm of 2-4 in. planks do.	3	7	0
the cogs to be charged extra.			

MILLWRIGHTS' WORK.

		£	s.	d.
Wheels of cast iron, tooth and mortis, geared, pitched, chipped, and filed, the pattern included,				
Width of cog. inches.				
2	per foot diam.	4	0	0
$2\frac{1}{4}$	do.	4	5	0
$2\frac{1}{2}$	do.	4	10	0
$2\frac{3}{4}$	do.	4	15	0
3	do.	5	0	0
$3\frac{1}{4}$	do.	5	5	0
$3\frac{1}{2}$	do.	5	10	0
$3\frac{3}{4}$	do.	5	15	0
4	do.	6	0	0
$4\frac{1}{4}$	do.	6	7	6
$4\frac{1}{2}$	do.	6	15	0
$4\frac{3}{4}$	do.	7	2	6
5	do.	7	10	0
$5\frac{1}{4}$	do.	7	12	6
$5\frac{1}{2}$	do.	7	15	0
$5\frac{3}{4}$	do.	7	17	6
6	do.	8	0	0
$6\frac{1}{4}$	do.	8	5	0
$6\frac{1}{2}$	do.	8	10	0
$6\frac{3}{4}$	do.	8	15	0
7	do.	9	0	0
$7\frac{1}{4}$	do.	9	7	6
$7\frac{1}{2}$	do.	9	15	0
$7\frac{3}{4}$	do.	10	2	6
8	do.	10	10	0
$8\frac{1}{4}$	do.	10	17	6
$8\frac{1}{2}$	do.	11	5	0
$8\frac{3}{4}$	do.	11	12	6
9	do.	12	0	0
$9\frac{1}{4}$	do.	12	5	0
$9\frac{1}{2}$	do.	12	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Millwrights' Work.			
Wheels of cast iron, &c.			
Width of cog. inches.			
$9\frac{3}{4}$ - per foot diam.	12	15	0
10 - - do.	13	0	0
$10\frac{1}{4}$ - - do.	13	5	0
$10\frac{1}{2}$ - - do.	13	10	0
$10\frac{3}{4}$ - - do.	13	15	0
11 - - do.	14	0	0
$11\frac{1}{4}$ - - do.	14	10	0
$11\frac{1}{2}$ - - do.	15	0	0
$11\frac{3}{4}$ - - do.	15	10	0
12 - - do.	16	0	0
$12\frac{1}{4}$ - - do.	17	0	0
$12\frac{1}{2}$ - - do.	18	0	0
$12\frac{3}{4}$ - - do.	19	0	0
13 - - do.	20	0	0
$13\frac{1}{4}$ - - do.	20	10	0
$13\frac{1}{2}$ - - do.	21	0	0
$13\frac{3}{4}$ - - do.	21	10	0
14 - - do.	22	0	0
pitching and trimming to iron wheels, under 2 feet diameter up to 2 inch pitch - per inch super.	0	0	$1\frac{3}{4}$
the measurement to be taken from the pattern.			
Cast steel chissels - - per lb.	0	1	6
Shear steel ditto - do.	0	1	6
Sharpening chissels - - each	0	0	3
Labour, pitching, chipping, and filing to wheels - per inch super.	0	0	1
Wheels, lantern, made solid and fitted together in halves, with wrought iron hoops and copper screws,			
7 inches deep over all per foot diam.	7	0	0
8 ditto ditto do.	8	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Millwrights' Work.			
Wheels, lantern, made solid, &c.			
9 inches deep over all per foot diam.	9	0	0
10 ditto ditto do.	10	0	0
11 ditto ditto do.	11	0	0
12 ditto ditto do.	12	0	0
Wheels, overshot water, all of iron,			
a wheel 20 ft. diam. and 2 ft wide each	340	0	0
24 ditto 2 do. do.	400	0	0
28 ditto 2 do. do.	460	0	0
32 ditto 2 do. do.	530	0	0
a wheel 2 ft. 0 in. wide per foot diam.	16	16	0
2 3 do. do.	18	18	0
2 6 do. do.	21	0	0
2 9 do. do.	23	2	0
3 0 do. do.	25	4	0
3 3 do. do.	27	6	0
3 6 do. do.	29	8	0
3 9 do. do.	31	10	0
4 0 do. do.	33	12	0
and for every three inches more in width - -	2	2	0
Wheels, tread, 4 ft. 6 in. diam. per foot	2	10	0
ditto 5 ft. do. do.	3	3	0

£ s. d.

Millwrights' Work.

The Millwrights' table for water wheels,

Height of the fall of water.	Velocity of the fall of water per second.	Velocity of the wheel per second.	Revolution of the wheel per minute.
ft.	ft. dec.	ft, dec.	rev. dec.
1	8·02	2·67	2·83
2	11·34	3·78	4·00
3	13·89	4·63	4·91
4	16·04	5·35	5·67
5	17·93	5·98	6·34
6	19·64	6·55	6·94
7	21·21	7·07	7·50
8	22·68	7·56	8·02
9	24·05	8·02	8·51
10	25·35	8·45	8·97
11	26·59	8·86	9·40
12	27·27	9·26	9·82
13	28·91	9·64	10·22
14	30·00	10·00	10·60
15	31·05	10·35	10·99
16	32·07	10·09	11·34
17	33·06	11·02	11·70
18	34·02	11·34	12·02
19	34·95	11·65	12·37
20	35·86	11·95	12·68

Wheels, wood,

a horse wheel of any diameter,

4 inches thick		per foot	2	14 0
5 ditto		do.	3	0 0
6 ditto		do.	3	6 0
7 ditto		do.	3	12 0
8 ditto		do.	3	18 0

the cogs, truss, arms, braces, to be charged extra.

	£	s.	d.
MILLWRIGHTS' WORK.			
It is estimated that a horse wheel, including shaft, ground frame, yokes, cogs, braces, and the iron and brass work together, with the labour of fixing and gearing, will amount to the degree of strength, from £8 8s. to per foot for good wheels each	10	10	0
A framed wood wheel, exclusive of cogs of elm, from 7 to 9 inches thick, with through arms per foot	3	18	0
ditto with griped arms - do.	4	6	0
ditto 10 to 12 inches thick with through arms - per foot	4	16	0
ditto with griped arms - do.	5	10	0
If the aforesaid wheels are made in oak, to be charged one-third per foot additional.			
Masters' charges, &c.			
attending workmen, giving instructions, exclusive of all reasonable expenses - - - per day	0	15	0
attending upon arbitrations exclusive of expenses - per day	2	2	0
20 per cent. profit upon cast iron per founder's account.			
25 ditto per brass ditto ditto.			
20 ditto per smith's ditto ditto.			
10 per cent. to be charged for all timber provided by the employer.			
all land and water carriage to be charged			

MITTIGAL, at Surat, a weight for silk, 2 drachms, and about one-eighth.

MONEY.

Foreign moneys in British value,	£	s.	d.
Crusade (Portugal)	0	2	3
Dollar (Spanish)	0	4	6
Ducat (ditto)	0	6	9
Ducat (Flanders)	0	9	3
Florin (ditto)	0	1	6
Florin (German)	0	1	10
Livre (French)	0	0	10
Moidore (Portugal)	1	7	0
Pagoda (Asia)	0	8	9
Piastre (Arab)	0	5	6
Piastre (Spanish)	0	3	7
Pistole (ditto)	0	10	9
Rial (ditto)	0	0	5
Rix-dol. (German)	0	3	6
Silver Rupee (Asia)	0	2	6
Gold Rupee (ditto)	1	15	0

MORTAR, brick. 27 cube feet, or 22 striked bushels, 1 load of mortar.

Half a hundred of lime with a proportionate quantity of sand, will make one load.

1134 cube inches, or 8 duodecimal inches, one hod of mortar; a hod being 9 inches by 9 inches, and 14 inches long.

2 hods of mortar to a bushel nearly.

2150$\frac{2}{5}$ cube inches one bushel.

4 hods will lay 100 bricks; 180 hods or 96 bushels of mortar to one rod of brickwork.

For price, *see Bricklayer.*

MOUNT, of plaster of Paris, the quantity of 3000 lbs.

MULBERRY, Spanish, specific gravity per foot cube, 56 lbs.

	£	s.	d.
MUSTARD MILL work. *See Millwrights' Work.*			
MUYD of corn, 25 minots, or eight quarters and a half English.			
MYRIAD. The number of 10,000.			

N.

NAIL. A measure of 1-16th part of a yard, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
4 nails one quarter of a yard.

NAILS, Cart - - -	per lb.	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Clasp, 3*d.* fine, weight 2*lbs.*	per thousand	0	1	6
4 do. 3	do.	0	1	9
6 do. 5	do.	0	2	3
8 do. 7	do.	0	2	9
10 do. 10	do.	0	3	3
20 do. 18	do.	0	5	0
Clout, 2 fine do. $1\frac{1}{4}$	do.	0	1	3
3 do. 2	do.	0	1	6
4 do. 3	do.	0	1	9
6 do. 5	do.	0	2	4
8 do. 7	do.	0	3	0
2 strong do. $1\frac{1}{2}$	do.	0	1	2
3 do. $2\frac{1}{2}$	do.	0	1	3
4 do. 4	do.	0	1	9
6 do. 7	do.	0	2	6
10 do. 12	do.	0	3	9
20 do. 20	do.	0	5	9
Cooper 8*d.* - -	do.	0	3	4
10*d.* -	do.	0	4	0
Hask, for founders -	per lb.	0	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Flat point, 24*d.* - -	per cwt.	1	5	0
30*d.* -	do.	1	5	0
40*d.* - -	do.	1	5	0
	per lb.	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$

			£	s.	d.
NAILS, hob,	1 lb.	per thousand	0	0	11
	1½ do.	do.	0	1	1
	2½ do.	do.	0	1	3
	4 do.	do.	0	1	8
	6 do.	do.	0	2	2
	8 do.	do.	0	2	9
	clinkers 3d. more.				
Horse-shoe		per thousand	0	9	6
Lath and wall	2 lb.	do.	0	0	4½
	3 do.	do.	0	0	7
	4 do.	do.	0	0	9
	6 do.	do.	0	1	2
		per cwt.	1	1	0
Rose,	2 lb.	per thousand	0	1	4
	3 do.	do.	0	1	7
	4 do.	do.	0	1	10
	6 do.	do.	0	2	2
	7 do.	do.	0	2	5
	10 do.	do.	0	3	2
	12 do.	do.	0	3	6
	14 do.	do.	0	3	11
	16 do.	do.	0	4	3
	18 do.	do.	0	4	7
	20 do.	do.	0	4	11
	24 do.	do.	0	5	11
	28 do.	do.	0	6	11
	36 do.	do.	0	8	8
Shingle, 6d.		per thousand	0	2	8
	8d.	do.	0	3	4
Tire		per lb.	0	0	4½

NATIONAL, measures, or the measures of foreign countries,

	English inches.
The old Paris foot	12·792
The new Paris standard metre	39·371
The Scotch foot	12·061
The Scotch ell, (same as English)	45·000
The Rhynland foot of Denmark	12·362

NATIONAL, measures, &c.

	English inches.
The Swedish foot -	11·692
The Amsterdam foot -	11·172
ditto ell - -	26·8
The Russian archine -	28·35
The Vienna foot in Austria	12·44
The Spanish vara of Madrid	39·166
of Seville	33·127
of Castile	32·952
The Turin foot - -	20·17
rees -	23·5
trabucco -	121·2
The Genoa palm -	9·6 / 9·8
canna -	87·6
The Venice braccio for measuring silk - -	25·3
ditto for measuring cloth	27·
The Florence braccio	22·8 / 22·92
The braccio of Rome, for architects	30·72
for merchants	34·07
The Roman canna -	78·
The ancient Roman foot -	11·635
palm -	8·82
The ancient Greek foot -	12·09
The Naples canna - -	82·9
palm - -	10·31
The Bologna foot -	15·
The braccio of Milan -	20·7
of Bologna -	24·50
of Parma and Placenza	26·9
of Lucca -	23·5
of Bresica and Mantua	25·1
The Royal foot of China -	12·6

	£	s.	d.
National, measures, &c.			
English feet.			
The ancient Roman mile (by Plinius) 4840·5			
ditto (by Strabo) 4903·			
ditto stadium - 606			
The Egyptian stadium - 730·8			
The li of the Chinese - 606			
Netting, Wire,			
Hare and rabbit proof, lozenge pattern, per foot	0	2	0
ditto ditto diamond do.	0	2	6
ditto ditto upright do.	0	2	0
ditto ditto with festoon chain do.	0	2	4
Dwarf - - do.	0	0	9
Newels, wrought iron for staircases, turned and moulded - - per lb.	0	1	0
Wood. *See Carpenter.*			
Nippers, Lancashire cutting for founders, &c. per pr.	0	4	3
Wire - - do.	0	2	6
Nook, of land. The fourth part of a yard of land.			

O.

Oak, timber, specific gravity per foot cube, 57¾ lbs.			
39 cube feet, one ton.			
Square timber - per ft. cube	0	6	0
1 inch plank - - per ft. super.	0	0	8
1¼ ditto - do.	0	0	10
1½ ditto - - do.	0	1	0
1¾ ditto - do.	0	1	2
2 ditto - - do.	0	1	4
2¼ ditto - do.	0	1	6
2½ ditto - - do.	0	1	8
3 ditto - do.	0	2	0
Turkey livi, for cogs, specific gravity per foot cube, 86 lbs.			

	£	s.	d.
OCHRE, red and yellow - - per lb.	0	0	1½
OGEE, planes. *See Planes.*			
OIL, Florence - - per flask	0	1	6
Furniture, prepared by Shillitoe, chemist, Tottenham-cross, equal to varnish for mahogany, &c. per pint	0	2	0
ditto ditto half pint	0	1	2
Galipoly - - per gallon	0	7	6
Lamp, or whale, specific gravity per foot cube, 57¾ lbs.			
fine - - per gallon	0	5	0
common - - do.	0	2	8
A gallon of train oil weighs 9 lb. 6 oz.			
Linseed, specific gravity per foot cube, 59 lbs.			
ditto - - per gallon	0	6	0
Olive, specific gravity per foot cube, 56½ lbs.			
ditto - - per gallon	0	7	6
Neat's-foot - - do.	0	5	0
Spermaceti - - do.	0	7	6

OIL-CAKE bruising machine. *See Machine.*

OIL-MILL work. *See Millwrights' Work.*

OIL PAINT. *See Paint.*

OKE, a Turkish weight, of which there are three sorts; the lesser oke of Smyrna is 13 oz. 2 dr.; the middle oke is 1 lb. 11 oz. 6 dr.; and the greater 2 lb. 11 oz. 3 dr. English.

OLIVE, tree, specific gravity per foot cube, 58 lbs.

OMER, a Hebrew measure about 3 pints and a half.

ONE horse power. *See Machinery.*

ORANGE, tree, specific gravity per ft. cube, 44 lbs.

ORCHELL, liquor - - per firkin	1	10	0
per lb.	0	0	9
Reddening liquid - - per bottle	0	0	6

		£	s.	d.
Oven.	An oven 8 feet wide and 7 feet deep, will hold 8 bushels.			
	ditto 9 feet ditto, and 7 feet 6 ditto, 10 bushels.			
	ditto 10 feet ditto, and 8 feet 6 ditto, 12 bushels.			
	if required to hold less than 8 bushels, or more than 12, reduce or increase the proportions accordingly.			
	Iron work,			
	The iron work for an eight bushel oven, including boiler, &c. upon the most improved plan - -	10	10	0
	ditto 10 bushels ditto ditto -	12	12	0
	ditto 14 ditto ditto ditto -	16	16	0
	ditto 16 ditto ditto ditto -	18	18	0
Ounce,	a little weight, the 16th part of a pound avoirdupois, and the 12th of a pound troy; the ounce avoirdupois is divided into 16 drams, and the ounce troy into 20 pennyweights.			

P.

Pace, a measure of five feet.

Pack, in commerce, denotes a quantity of goods, made up in loads or bales for carriage. A pack of wool is 17 stone and 2 pounds, or a horse's load.

PACKETS, Steam,

	First Cabin. £	s.	Second Cabin. £	s.	d.	Deck. s.	d.
From London to Antwerp	2	10	2	0	0	0	0
ditto Flushing -	3	10	2	10	0	0	0
ditto Boulogne -	1	15	1	5	0	0	0
ditto Calais -	1	13	1	2	6	0	0
Brighton to Dieppe -	2	0	1	10	0	0	0
London to Dublin -	2	10	1	7	0	15	0
ditto Falmouth -	2	2	1	6	0	14	0
ditto Hamburgh -	7	7	5	5	0	0	0
ditto Margate - -	0	12	0	10	0	0	0
ditto Ostend -	2	0	1	10	0	0	0
ditto Plymouth - -	1	10	0	18	0	8	0
ditto Ramsgate -	0	12	0	10	0	0	0
ditto Rotterdam -	4	0	2	15	0	0	0

Children under ten years of age, half price.

		£	s.	d.
PACKING CASES,				
½ inch deal -	per foot super.	0	0	2
ditto elm - -	do.	0	0	3
¾ inch deal - -	do.	0	0	4
ditto and ledged -	do.	0	0	4½
ditto with corner plates	do.	0	0	5
¾ inch elm - -	do.	0	0	5½
ditto ledged -	do.	0	0	6
ditto with corner plates	do.	0	0	6½
1 inch deal - -	do.	0	0	5
ditto ledged -	do.	0	0	5½
ditto with corner plates	do.	0	0	6
1 inch elm - -	do.	0	0	6½
ditto ledged -	do.	0	0	7
ditto with corner plates	do.	0	0	7½
If part deal and part elm, take the two prices for the medium.				
PAD, saw, small - - -	each	0	1	9
Large - -	do.	0	2	0
Best - - -	do.	0	2	6

			£	s.	d.
PAINT, anticorrosion, lead, stone, copper colour,					
or fine white, in casks of		100 lbs.	2	14	0
ditto	ditto	50 lbs.	1	8	0
Red or yellow	ditto	50 lbs.	1	12	0
ditto	ditto	25 lbs.	0	18	0
Fine olive green	ditto	25 lbs.	2	2	0
Sky blue	ditto	10 lbs.	1	10	0
Royal grass green	ditto	5 lbs.	0	16	0
Antiseptic		per cwt.	1	3	4
Men's time laying on		per day	0	4	2
Coal tar, brown only		per cwt.	0	18	0
dark red paint		do.	2	2	0
chocolate		do.	2	12	0
stone		do.	2	16	0
slate and lead		do.	2	16	0
invisible green		do.	3	0	0
dark olive		per lb.	0	0	10
fine deep green		do.	0	1	6
Lithic		per cwt.	1	5	0
Oil, of a russet colour		per lb.	0	0	4
white of the best quality		do.	0	0	7½
aromatic dead white		do.	0	1	0
common invisible green		do.	0	0	7
olive ditto		do.	0	0	9
good ditto		do.	0	1	0
superior ditto		do.	0	1	6
pomona ditto		do.	0	1	6
Roman ditto		do.	0	1	9
Saxon ditto		do.	0	2	0
Spanish olive ditto		do.	0	2	6
patent grass ditto		do.	0	3	0
Japan ditto for fenders, &c.		do.	0	1	9
Stucco green		do.	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Painters' Work.			
Cornices, freises, moldings, &c.			
Single cornice, two oils per ft run.	0	0	2
ditto and fascia - do.	0	0	2½
Large double cornice - - do.	0	0	3
Single cornice, three oils - do.	0	0	3
ditto and fascia - - do.	0	0	3½
Large double cornice - do.	0	0	4
enriched ditto - do.	0	0	5
ditto with blocks - do.	0	0	6
Outside,			
Single cornice, two oils - do.	0	0	2½
Double ditto - - do.	0	0	4
ditto with blocks - do.	0	0	5
Stone string - - - do.	0	0	3
Coping - - do.	0	0	1
Single cornice, three oils - do.	0	0	3½
Double ditto - - do.	0	0	5
ditto with blocks - - do.	0	0	6
Stone string - - do.	0	0	4
Coping - - do.	0	0	1½
Inside,			
Single two oils and flatted do	0	0	3
Double ditto - - do.	0	0	4
Enriched ditto - - do.	0	0	6
Single three oils and flatted do.	0	0	4
Double ditto - - do.	0	0	5
Enriched ditto - - do.	0	0	7
Single cornice 4 oils and flatted do.	0	0	5
Double ditto - - do.	0	0	6
Enriched ditto - - do.	0	0	8
ditto with blocks, roses, &c. do.	0	0	10
Enriched frieze 7 inches wide, 5 oils, and flatted, picked in and finished with two greens, (or any other rich colours) ornaments dead white per ft. run.	0	0	8

	£	s.	d.
PAINTERS' WORK.			
Friezes, mouldings, &c.			
enriched frieze, 6 in. wide, 6 oils and flatted, and picked in with fine green, ornaments white and pink colours, per ft. run.	0	0	8
ditto 5½ inches wide, 5 oils and flatted, picked in and finished with two French greys, ornaments fine orange and white - - per ft. run.	0	0	8
Frieze 1 oil and flatted, and picked in with green - - per ft. super.	0	0	4
Architraves in stucco 2½ inches girt, 5 oils and flatted, one member enriched - - per ft. run.	0	0	3½
Carved astragal, girt 2 inches, 5 oils and flatted - per ft. run.	0	0	3
Astragal hollow and bead, one enrichment, 5 oils and flatted, 2 inches girt - - per ft. run.	0	0	3
Gilding ½ inch moldings do.	0	0	4
¾ ditto - do.	0	0	6
1 ditto - - do.	0	0	8
1¼ ditto - do.	0	0	10
1½ ditto - - do.	0	1	0
Handrail to stairs, grained mahogany, per ft. run.	0	0	2
ditto ditto and varnished do.	0	0	3
Mouldings. *See Cornice, &c.*			
Oils,			
1 oil common colour per yard	0	0	4
2 ditto ditto - - do.	0	0	7
3 ditto ditto - do.	0	0	10
4 ditto ditto - - do.	0	1	1
2 ditto and primed in size do.	0	0	8

PAINTERS' WORK.

		£	s.	d.
Oils, clear cole and finish	per yard	0	0	5
1 oil in stucco	do.	0	0	4
2 ditto ditto	do.	0	0	7
3 ditto ditto	do.	0	0	10
4 ditto ditto	do.	0	1	1
ditto ditto and sanded	do.	0	1	7
Carved work, 1 oil	per ft. super.	0	0	2
ditto 2 do.	do.	0	0	3½
ditto 3 do.	do.	0	0	5
2 oils grey	per yard	0	0	9
3 ditto	do.	0	0	11
4 ditto	do.	0	1	3
2 oils blue	do.	0	0	10
3 ditto	do.	0	1	0
4 ditto	do.	0	1	4
2 oils green	do.	0	0	11
3 ditto	do.	0	1	1
4 ditto	do.	0	1	5
2 oils grained wainscot	do.	0	1	6
2 ditto ditto and varnished	do.	0	2	0
2 oils mahogany	do.	0	2	0
2 ditto ditto and varnished	do.	0	2	6
1 oil and flatted dead white, with the best Nottingham lead	per yard	0	0	10
2 oils ditto ditto	do.	0	1	1
3 ditto ditto	do.	0	1	4
4 ditto ditto	do.	0	1	7
1 oil ditto to carved work	per ft. super.	0	0	5
2 ditto ditto	do.	0	0	6½
3 ditto ditto	do.	0	0	7½
4 ditto ditto	do.	0	0	9
2 oils and flatted Frence grey	per yard	0	1	3
3 ditto ditto	do.	0	1	6
4 ditto ditto	do.	0	1	9

	£	s.	d.
PAINTERS' WORK.			
Oils, 2 oils and flatted blue - per yard	0	1	4
3 ditto ditto - - do.	0	1	7
4 ditto ditto - do.	0	1	10
2 oils and flatted green do.	0	1	5
3 ditto ditto - do.	0	1	8
4 ditto ditto - - do.	0	1	11
4 ditto with verdigris green do.	0	2	6
2 oils and flatted windows and doors, the pannels grey and the rails and stiles white - per ft. super.	0	0	2½
ditto green and white do.	0	0	3
5 oils ornamented ceilings, flatted ground, variegated and picked in with several or any rich colours, all of the best sort, and the ornaments dead white - per ft. super.	0	0	6
4 oils and flatted, the ground picked in with two French greys, and the ornaments dead white per ft. super.	0	0	5
Distemper on stucco with enriched mouldings, ground straw, lemon, or pink colours, &c. and the mouldings white - per yard	0	0	8
Wainscot or oak - per ft. super.	0	0	3
White oak - - do.	0	0	4
Air wood - - do.	0	0	4
Satin wood - - do.	0	0	6
Honduras mahogany - do.	0	0	4
Spanish ditto - do.	0	0	6
Rose wood, yew, &c. from 9d. to do.	0	1	0
Reveals,			
1 oil reveal to windows - each	0	1	0
2 ditto ditto - - do.	0	1	6
3 ditto ditto - do.	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Painters' Work.			
Sash windows, &c.			
Sash frames, 1 oil - - each	0	1	0
ditto 2 do. - do.	0	1	6
ditto 3 do. - - do.	0	2	0
Sash squares 1 oil - per dozen	0	1	0
2 do. - do.	0	1	6
3 do. - do.	0	2	0
ditto and flatted do.	0	2	6
Inside squares, clear coled and finished, per dozen	0	1	3
Window lights, 3 oils - each	0	0	8
Casements ditto - - do.	0	0	8
Iron bars ditto - do.	0	0	1
Sills, 1 oil - - do.	0	0	5
ditto 2 do. - - do.	0	0	8
ditto 3 do. - - do.	0	0	10
Squares painted black - do.	0	0	4
Skirting clear cole, 1 oil per ft. run.	0	0	1
ditto ditto 2 do. do.	0	0	2
ditto ditto 3 do. - do.	0	0	3
Sundries, checkers - per dozen	0	0	6
Shields painted and shadowed each	0	0	2
Cleansing and varnishing to wainscotting, balusters, &c. - per yard	0	1	0
ditto squares - per dozen	0	1	0
ditto window beads - per set	0	0	3
ditto beads and pulley pieces do.	0	0	6
Mouldings cut in black per ft. run.	0	0	1
ditto grained - - do.	0	0	2
black lines - - do.	0	0	1
broad ditto - - do.	0	0	$1\frac{3}{4}$
light and shadowed lines do.	0	0	2
Honeysuckles to angles - each	0	2	6
Veined or dove marble per ft. super.	0	0	4
Sienna and brocattelli - do.	0	0	5
Venetian - - do.	0	0	8
Verd antique - do.	0	1	2

		£	s.	d.
Painters' Work.				
Varnishing once in best copal	per yard	0	0	10
ditto twice ditto	do.	0	1	8
ditto once in sprit -	do.	0	1	0
ditto twice ditto	do.	0	2	0
Rail and cloak pins, 2 oils	per ft. run.	0	0	1½
ditto ditto 3 do.	do.	0	0	2
Water trunks 1 do.	do.	0	0	2
ditto 2 do.	do.	0	0	3
ditto 3 do.	do.	0	0	4
Writing 4 in. plain letters & figures	each	0	0	2
3½ ditto ditto	do.	0	0	1¾
3 ditto ditto	do.	0	0	1½
2½ ditto ditto	do.	0	0	1¼
2 ditto ditto	do.	0	0	1
4 inch sunk or shadowed	do.	0	0	4
3½ ditto ditto	do.	0	0	3½
3 ditto ditto	do.	0	0	3
2½ ditto ditto	do.	0	0	2½
2 ditto ditto	do.	0	0	2
4 ditto 3 colours	do.	0	0	6
3½ ditto ditto	do.	0	0	5¼
3 ditto ditto	do.	0	0	4½
2½ ditto ditto	do.	0	0	3¾
2 ditto ditto	do.	0	0	3
gilt, under 4 inches high	per inch	0	0	1½
ditto 4 to 8 inches	do.	0	0	2
ditto 8 to 12 do. -	do.	0	0	2½
if shaded, add one half-penny; if double, one penny.				
Day work, painter -	per day	0	5	6
Putty - -	per lb.	0	0	6
White lead - -	do.	0	0	8
Prepared oil -	per quart	0	2	6
Oil of turpentine -	do.	0	4	6

	£	s.	d.
PAINTERS' WORK.			
Brushes - - each	0	3	6
Tools - - - do.	0	1	0
Labour only is taken at one-third of the whole amount of the bill for all materials.			
PAINTER, of wrought iron, steeled and tempered for turning sugar mill rollers each	1	0	0
PALES, oak cleft 6 ft. long, 4 score to the hundred	1	4	0
ditto 5 ft. do. 5 do. do.	1	4	0
ditto 4 ft. do. 6 do. do.	1	4	0
ditto 5 ft. pale boards - each	0	0	6
ditto 6 ft. do. - - do.	0	0	7½
PALM, a measure of 3 inches.			
PANTILES. *See Tile.*			
PAPER. The breadth of paper for hanging rooms being 20 inches broad, therefore any number of superficial feet, divided by five, will give the quantity of yards of paper necessary to paper the room.			
Covering. *See covering.*			
Emery - - per quire	0	1	8
Glass - - - do.	0	1	2
PARASANG, an antient Persian measure, different at different times and in different places; being sometimes 30, sometimes 40, and sometimes 50 stadia or furlongs.			
PARIS, plaster of. *See Plaster.*			
PARTITION, wood. *See Carpenter.*			
PATENT, axletree. *See Axletree.*			
Expense of taking out - -	114	0	0

PATENT, Expense of taking, agreeably to the following bill from an eminent Solicitor, each patent

	£	s.	d.
	113	15	11

Copy of Bill.

Affidavit and petition for English duty and oath -	1	5	3
The like Scotch -	1	5	3
The like Irish - -	1	5	3
Paid for reference on petition for English patent -	2	2	6
Paid for Report -	4	4	0
ditto King's warrant -	7	13	6
ditto Attorney General's bill and transcripts -	18	19	0
ditto King's bill -	7	13	6
ditto signet bill - -	4	7	0
ditto privy seal bill -	4	2	0
charges at the great seal	49	18	2
Soliciting - -	10	10	0
Letters, &c. -	0	10	6
	113	15	11

PATTERNS, wheels, &c. *See Millwrights' Work.*

Making, system of

Provide four oak boards, well clamped at the ends to prevent their casting, let in plates and square sockets flush to receive pivot centres; be careful that they are very exact in size with each other, that you may change the pivots at pleasure.

Prepare about twelve pivot centres to pass the sockets, of course correctness in size must also be attended to.

Two or three fly centre plates will be required, that they may work round these pivots with the turn plates attached to them.

PATTERN making, system of.

Having drawn the design at large, trace it through oiled paper upon a turn plate of lime-tree plank, about $\frac{3}{8}$ths of an inch thick, bevelled at the back edge, having first struck a right angle for the centre and board line.

Procure from the Potter's at Vauxhall one cwt. of black modeller's clay; work so much round the pivot as the pattern seems to demand; turn gently the plate until you have obtained the form required. Divide into two, three, or four compartments, as may best suit the design, and model one of them; remove the remainder of the clay, and take a waste mould of your model, from which you will take so many squeezes as will complete the circumference of the pattern; put them together, dress them, and finish the whole as highly as you wish the pattern to be when worked; shake charcoal over it, and work it again with the spatula, and it is now ready for casting.

Take pounded pumice stone, plaster of Paris, Stourbridge clay washed and pulverized (or, in lieu of the last, Flanders' brick) and make of them a solution as will pour over the work in the manner of a waste mould; when dry, take out the clay, and dress it where it may be necessary; lay it on its face upon a moulding-board and work it into an odd side, serve the sand well with brick-dust, blowing it off the mould, mould the male side to it, face

£ s. d.

PATTERN making, system of.

it well with charcoal and double mould it, and place it to dry.

Prepare an oak board about 18 inches long, with two brass parallel slips about $\frac{1}{8}$th thick, 3 inches apart; roll some clay evenly within them, and place it between the sides of the mould, this gives the thickness proper for the reverse; screw the mould to a proper pitch, and it is ready for pouring.

Take bismuth 8lbs., lead 3lbs., tin 5lbs., melt it and pour the mould.

Remember to apply all requisite fixings, sets off, socket parts, &c. before you chase it, which will rarely be required if due care is taken in the model.

PAVING, act, Abstract of. That no person shall, without licence or authority from the commissioners, alter, or cause to be altered, the form of the pavement of any of the streets, lanes, squares, yards, courts, alleys, passages, or places, which, by virtue of this Act, shall be under their management, or in any way encroach upon or break up the same without leave, except for the purpose of taking up, laying down, or repairing any water pipe or pipes under the same; and every person so offending, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of 5*l.* over and above the expence of relaying the same according to the orders and directions of the said commissioners, the penalty and expenses to be recovered by action of debt, bill,

		£	s.	d.
PAVING, act, Abstract of,	plaint, or information, in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, or within the City of London, in the name of the principal clerk to the commissioners for the time being, to be commenced within six calender months next after the commission of such offence; in which action or suit no protection, privilege, essoign, or wager of law, nor more than one imparlance shall be allowed.			
PAVERS' WORK,				
	7 inch pebble - - per yard	0	5	6
	9 ditto - - - do.	0	6	0
	7 inch granite - - do.	0	9	0
	9 ditto - - - do.	0	12	0
	Purbeck squares - - do.	0	9	0
	Maidstone rag - - do.	0	4	0
	Labour and gravel relaying do.	0	0	10
	2½ inch York - per foot super.	0	1	0
	3 do. do. - - do.	0	1	2
	3 do. moor-stone - do.	0	1	6
	Moor-stone curb - per foot run	0	2	9
	York ditto - - do.	0	2	9
	Purbeck channel - do.	0	1	8
	York ditto - - do.	0	1	4
	Old paving squared and relaid per ft. super.	0	0	2
	Old curb reset - - do.	0	0	2
	Coal hole plates let in - each	0	1	9
	Day-work, paver - - per day	0	4	6
	labourer - - do.	0	3	6
	Gravel - - per load	0	6	0
	Pebbles - - per ton	1	0	0
	Rag stones - - do.	0	12	0
PAVING.	*See Bricklayer.*			
	Clinker (Dutch). *See Clinkers.*			

	£	s.	d.
PAVING STONE. *See Mason.*			
Street, of cast iron - per yard	1	0	0
for court yards - - do.	0	18	0
for stables - do.	0	14	0

PEAK, millstone. *See Millstone.*

PEAR-TREE, specific gravity per foot cube, 42 lbs.

PEBBLE, paving. *See Pavers' Work.*

PECK, dry measure, a measure of two gallons, containing 537⅗ cube inches, or the fourth part of a bushel. A peck of salt is 14 lbs. A peck loaf of bread weighs 17 lbs. 6 oz. 1 dr.

PEELER, bark, an instrument for peeling the bark off fruit trees, recommended by Sir John Sinclair - - each 0 12 0

PENNYWEIGHT, a Troy weight, being the 20th part of an ounce, containing 24 grains; each grain weighing a grain of wheat.

PERCH, in land, measuring a rod or pole of 16½ feet in length, of which 40 in length and 4 in breadth make an acre of ground. But by the customs of several counties, there is a difference in this measure. In Staffordshire it is 24 feet; and in the forest of Sherwood 25 feet, the foot being there 18 inches; and in Herefordshire a perch of ditching is 21 feet, the perch of walling is 16½ feet, and a pole of denshired ground is 12 feet, &c.

PHÆTON. *See Carriages.*

	£	s.	d.
PILASTERS, cast iron, for park or lodge entrances, with vases or crest - each	12	12	0
Plain pattern - per cwt.	0	16	0
Ornamented - - do.	1	0	0

		£	s	d.
PILASTERS, cast iron,				
Plain pattern, framed to form a pier,	per cwt.	1	8	0
ditto, simply ornamented	do.	1	12	0
ditto, richly ornamented	do.	2	2	0
PIPE, of wine, Lisbon, 116⅔ gallons,				
Port 115 do.				
Madeira 92 do.				
Sherry 108 do.				
Vidonia 100 do.				
PIPE, cast iron, for rain water, 2 inch	per yard	0	3	6
Heads for ditto	each	0	3	6
Shoes for ditto	do.	0	2	6
2½ inch ditto	per yard	0	4	0
Heads for ditto	each	0	4	0
Shoes for ditto	do.	0	3	0
3 inch ditto	per yard	0	4	6
Heads for ditto	each	0	4	3
Shoes for ditto	do.	0	3	6
3½ inch ditto	per yard	0	5	0
Heads for ditto	each	0	5	0
Shoes for ditto	do.	0	4	0
4 inch ditto	per yard	0	5	6
Heads for ditto	each	0	5	6
Shoes for ditto	do.	0	4	6
Cast iron, water,				
2 inches bore	per yard	0	3	9
3 do. do.	do.	0	4	9
4 do. do.	do.	0	6	0
5 do. do.	do.	0	8	6
6 do. do.	do.	0	9	6
7 do. do.	do.	0	11	6
8 do. do.	do.	0	15	0
9 do. do.	do.	1	2	0
10 do. do.	do.	1	5	0
11 do. do.	do.	1	8	0
12 do. do.	do.	1	13	0
Curved pipes from 16s. to	per cwt.	1	4	0

PIPE, cast iron,

The weight of cast iron pipes, 12 inches long, in lbs. avoirdupois.

Diam. of bore.	¼	⅜	½	¾	1	1¼	1½	1¾	2
Inch.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	3·05	5 85	7·35	12·9	19·7	——	——	——	——
1½	4·28	6·9	10·6	16·6	24·4	——	——	——	——
2	5·5	8·7	12·2	20·2	29·25	39·5	——	——	——
2½	6·73	10·5	14·6	23·5	34·2	46·6	——	——	——
3	7·95	12·5	17·1	27·4	39·	51·75	——	——	——
3½	9·15	14·25	19·5	31·	43·9	58·	——	——	——
4	10·4	16·	22·	34·7	48·8	64·75	80·5	——	——
4½	11·62	17·9	24·4	38·3	53·7	70·5	87·5	——	——
5	12·8	20·	26·8	42·	58·6	76·3	95·4	——	——
5½	——	21·8	29·3	45·6	63·5	82·5	103·	——	——
6	——	23·6	31·75	49·5	68·5	88·2	110·	133·	156·
6½	——	25·4	34·2	52·8	73·2	94·6	117·	141·	166·
7	——	27·	36·5	56·6	78·	101·	125·	150·	176·
7½	——	28·8	39·	60·3	83·	107·	132·	158·	186·
8	——	31·	41·4	64·	87·5	112·8	139·	166·	196·
8½	——	——	43·8	67·5	92·4	119·	146·	175·	206·
9	——	——	46·3	71·2	97·5	125·	154·	183·	216·
9½	——	——	48·6	74·8	102·5	131·	161·	192·	226·
10	——	——	51·1	78·5	107·	137·	169·	200·	336·
10½	——	——	53·6	82·5	112·4	143·	176·	209·	246·
11	——	——	56·2	86·	117·	149·	183·	217·	255·
11½	——	——	58·5	89·5	122·	155·	191·	227·	265·

PIPE, cast iron,

The weight of cast iron pipes, 12 inches long, in lbs. avoirdupois.

Diam. of bore.	½	⅜	1	1¼	1½	1¾	2
Inch.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
12	61·	93·5	127·	161·	198·	235·	275·
12½	63·5	97·3	132·	167·	205·	243·	285·
13	66·	101·	137·	173·5	212·	252·	294·
13½	68·4	104·8	141·5	179·	219·	260·	304·
14	71·	108·2	146·	185·	227·	269·	314·
14½	73·4	112·3	151·	192·	234·	277·	324·
15	75·8	115·7	156·	198·	242·	286·	334·
15½	78·1	119·	161·	204·	250·	295·	344·
16	80·7	123·	166·	211·	257·	303·	353·
16½	83·1	126·5	170·5	217·	264·	312·	363·
17	85·5	130·	175·5	223·	271·	322·	373·
17½	87·8	133·5	180·5	229·	278·	330·	383·
18	90·5	137·	185·	235·	285·	338·	393·
18½	93·	140·5	190·	241·	293·	347·	402·
19	95·5	144·8	195·	247·	300·	354·	412·
19½	97·8	148·5	200·	253·	307·	363·	422·
20	100·	152·	205·	259·	315·	372·	432·
20½	102·5	156·	210·	265·	323·	381·	442·
21	105·	159·5	215·	271·	330·	390·	452·
21½	107·5	163·	220·	277·	337·	398·	461·
22	110·	166·5	226·	283·	344·	408·	471·

			£	s.	d.
Pipe, cast iron,					
For water spouts -		per yard	0	5	0
Fountain head for ditto -		each	0	5	0
Copper - -		per lb.	0	1	9
Small or crooked ditto -		do.	0	2	2
Tinned inside and out,					
	1¼ inch -	per foot	0	2	0
	1½ do. - -	do.	0	2	6
	2 do. -	do.	0	3	0
	2½ do. - -	do.	0	4	6
Earthenware	2½ do. -	do.	0	0	9
	3 do. - -	do.	0	0	10
	3½ do. -	do.	0	1	0
Elm	2 do. diameter.	per yard	0	3	0
	3 do. do.	do.	0	3	8
	4 do. do.	do.	0	4	10
	5 do. do.	do.	0	6	0
	6 do. do.	do.	0	8	6
	7 do. do.	do.	0	9	6
	8 do. do.	do.	0	13	3
	9 do. do.	do.	0	17	0
Lead	½ inch cast	per foot	0	0	7
	¾ do. do. -	do.	0	0	10
	1 do. do. -	do.	0	1	6
	1¼ do. do. -	do.	0	1	10
	1½ do. do. -	do.	0	2	3
	2 do. do. -	do.	0	3	0
	3 inch milled, rain, or funnel -	per foot	0	2	6
	3½ do. do.	do.	0	3	0
	4 do. do.	do.	0	4	0
	4½ do. do.	do.	0	5	0
	5 do. do.	do.	0	6	0
	5½ do. do.	do.	0	7	0
	1¼ do. soldered	do	0	1	6
	1½ do. do.	do.	0	2	0
	2 do. do.	do.	0	3	0

PIPE £ s. d.

Patent lead pipe,

BORE.	PER FOOT.					
	Common		Middling		Strong	
Inch.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
½	0	4	0	0	0	0
⅝	0	5½	0	0	0	0
¾	0	6½	0	7½	0	8½
1	0	9½	0	11½	1	0
1¼	1	0	1	2	1	3
1½	1	3	1	5	1	6
1¾	1	6	1	8	1	10
2	2	0	2	3	2	6
2½	2	6	2	10	3	2
3	3	2	3	6	4	0

Steam. The steam pipe of an engine generally consists of the 24th part of the cylinder; for instance, the cylinder 26 inches diameter, thus :

$26 \times 26 = 676 \times ,7854 = 530,9304$; area of cylinder, 530 inches.

The pipe 5 inches diameter, then $5 \times 5 = 25 \times ,7854 = 19,6350$, $19,5 \times 24 = 468$.

From this it will appear, that a cylinder of 26 inches diameter will require the steam pipe to be 5 inches diameter, or thereabouts.

PITCH - - -	per lb.	0	0	3
PLANES, Bench, smoothing, single iron,	$1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{8}$ inch	each	0	2	2
ditto	$2\frac{1}{4}$ do.	do.	0	2	6
ditto - -	$2\frac{3}{8}$ do.	do.	0	2	8
ditto -	$2\frac{1}{2}$ do.	do.	0	2	10
double iron	$2\frac{1}{8}$ do.	do.	0	3	6
ditto - -	$2\frac{1}{4}$ do.	do.	0	3	10
ditto -	$2\frac{3}{8}$ do.	do.	0	4	0
ditto - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$ do.	do.	0	4	2
Jack, single -	14 do.	do.	0	2	9
ditto -	17 do.	do.	0	3	2
ditto fore -	17 do.	do.	0	4	3

				£	s.	d.
PLANES, bench,						
Trying, single trying	22	inch	each	0	4	6
ditto ditto	24	do.	do.	0	4	10
Pannel - -	-		do.	0	3	6
Long ditto -	26	do.	do.	0	5	2
ditto - -	28	do.	do.	0	5	9
jointer -	30	do.	do.	0	6	0
Jack double - -	14	do.	do.	0	4	6
ditto -	17	do.	do.	0	4	9
Trying fore - -	17	do.	do.	0	5	9
ditto -	22	do.	do.	0	6	2
ditto - -	24	do.	do.	0	6	6
Pannel double -	-		do.	0	5	2
Long ditto - -	26	do.	do.	0	6	10
ditto -	28	do.	do.	0	7	6
jointer - -	30	do.	do.	0	8	0
Block single strait	-		do.	0	3	0
double -	-		do.	0	4	6
mitred iron reversed and box stop			do.	0	9	0
ditto small steel do.			do.	1	1	0
ditto full sized do.			do.	1	5	0
ditto brass sides do.			do.	1	8	0
Smoothing, single iron compass			do.	0	3	6
double ditto -	-		do.	0	4	0
box stop ditto -	-		do.	0	6	6
tooth, one iron -	-		do.	0	3	0
ditto two irons -	-		do.	0	4	3
single hollow -	-		do.	0	3	6
double ditto -	-		do.	0	6	0
gentlemen's -	-		do.	0	1	9
jack -	-	-	do.	0	2	4
modelling box -	-		do.	0	3	6
single iron hand raising, fenced			do.	0	5	0
double ditto	ditto		do.	0	5	9
single fenced and full grooved			do.	0	6	0
ditto jack ditto fenced			do.	0	7	9
ditto double ditto -			do.	0	8	6

		£	s.	d.
PLANES, bench, Smoothing,				
double hand jack fenced	each	0	7	0
ditto double ditto -	do.	0	8	0
ditto fenced and full grooved	do.	0	8	4
ditto jack ditto -	do.	0	10	0
ditto ditto with fence -	do.	0	11	0
handrail - -	do.	0	5	4
ditto slip fence - -	do.	0	6	0
Cooper's jointer 5 ft. 0 in.	do.	0	12	0
ditto - 5 6	do.	0	13	0
ditto - 6 0	do.	0	14	0
ditto 2 mouths 6 0	do.	0	17	6
double iron 5 0	do.	0	16	3
ditto - 5 6	do.	0	18	0
ditto - - 6 0	do.	0	19	0
Astragal $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch -	do.	0	2	6
$\frac{7}{8}$ do. - -	do.	0	2	8
1 do. -	do.	0	2	10
boxed molding to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	do.	0	3	3
and hollow sash - -	do.	0	3	2
ditto quirk boxed -	do.	0	3	8
ditto full ditto - -	do.	0	4	0
ditto dovetail ditto -	do.	0	5	9
a set of six - -	per set	0	16	2
templets - -	per pair	0	1	6
Bead $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch - -	each	0	2	10
$\frac{7}{8}$ do. - -	do.	0	3	0
slip to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch - -	do.	0	3	2
thick boxed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch -	do.	0	3	6
shoulder boxed - -	do.	0	4	0
dovetailed ditto -	do.	0	4	3
to stick torus to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	do.	0	3	10
ditto - $\frac{7}{8}$ do.	do.	0	4	0
ditto 1 do.	do.	0	4	3
dovetailed box to $\frac{3}{4}$ do.	do.	0	6	0
ditto $\frac{7}{8}$ do.	do.	0	6	0
ditto 1 do.	do.	0	6	3

		£	s.	d.
PLANES, bench,				
Bead, a set of 9 best slipped	per set	1	10	8
ditto dovetailed boxed	do.	2	8	0
cock beads - -	each	0	2	10
ditto double -	do.	0	3	2
base planes for drawers	do.	0	3	3
cove and beads $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	do.	0	3	6
ditto ditto $\frac{7}{8}$ do.	do.	0	3	9
ditto ditto 1 do.	do.	0	4	0
ditto ditto $1\frac{1}{8}$ do.	do.	0	4	4
ditto ditto $1\frac{1}{4}$ do.	do.	0	4	8
double square to $\frac{5}{8}$ do.	do.	0	3	10
ditto $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ do.	do.	0	4	2
ditto 1 inch	do.	0	4	6
ditto $1\frac{1}{8}$ do.	do.	0	4	10
ditto $1\frac{1}{2}$ do.	do.	0	5	2
Chair foot - -	do.	0	3	2
Cornice, to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch ogee -	do.	0	10	0
larger - -	per inch	0	2	6
if made in one plane	do.	0	2	3
Dovetail for keying dado	each	0	5	0
ditto shoulder boxed	do.	0	5	9
ditto ditto brass top	do.	0	6	6
ditto ditto shoulder boxed	do.	0	7	3
Filister moving with wood stop	do.	0	5	0
ditto screw at side -	do.	0	5	6
boxed edge and tooth	do.	0	6	9
brass side stop - -	do.	0	7	3
ditto brass screw at top	do.	0	8	3
ditto plough stop -	do.	0	9	6
ditto ditto dovetailed box	do.	0	10	6
sash with slip stop - -	do.	0	8	0
ditto plough stop -	do.	0	10	6
ditto shoulder boxed -	do.	0	11	6
ditto ferruled one end -	do.	0	12	6
ditto both ends - -	do.	0	14	0
ditto ditto extra work	do.	0	16	0

PLANES,	£	s.	d.
Filister sash, with tooth - each	0	17	6
ditto dovetailed boxed do.	0	19	0
ditto iron screw stems do.	1	6	0
side filisters - - do.	0	2	6
drawers ditto - - do.	0	2	8
ditto brass slip stop and boxed do.	0	6	6
Fluting - - - do.	0	2	10
ditto cut out behind - do.	0	3	2
ditto for bed pillars - do.	0	3	9
ditto ditto boxed - do.	0	4	9
ditto ditto brass - do.	0	11	6
Grooving, slit deal - - per pair	0	6	6
ditto with moving fence, with 3 irons ditto - per pair	0	13	6
ditto clamping do. 1 iron do. do.	0	11	6
ditto large as Jack plane do.	0	16	0
dado grooving wood stop each	0	4	9
ditto ditto plough - do.	0	7	0
drawer bottom grooving - do.	0	2	8
ditto ditto boxed - do.	0	3	0
bevel grooving for book-case do.	0	8	6
Hollows and rounds - per pair	0	4	8
ditto joiner's 18 pair per set	4	4	0
ditto cabinet 14 pair do.	3	5	4
ditto joiner's with snipes' bills, &c. complete per set	5	8	4
ditto cabinet ditto do.	4	9	4
Hand-rail - - - each	0	5	4
ditto slip fence - do.	0	6	0
ditto set of 3 best - do.	0	18	0
Necking - - do.	0	3	6
ditto 1 inch - - do.	0	3	9
ditto boxed - do.	0	4	0
ditto ditto 1 inch - do.	0	4	3
ditto to work part of cove do.	0	3	6

		£	s.	d.
Planes,				
Ogee, common to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch	each	0	2	6
ditto $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ do.	do.	0	2	10
ditto 1 inch	do.	0	3	2
ditto slip to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch	do.	0	3	2
ditto $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ do.	do.	0	3	6
ditto 1 inch	do.	0	3	10
ditto $1\frac{1}{8}$ do.	do.	0	4	2
ditto $1\frac{1}{4}$ do.	do.	0	4	6
ditto quirk	do.	0	3	6
ditto slip to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch	do.	0	3	10
ditto $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ do.	do.	0	4	3
ditto 1 inch	do.	0	4	8
ditto $1\frac{1}{8}$ do.	do.	0	5	0
ditto $1\frac{1}{4}$ do.	do.	0	5	6
ditto base	do.	0	3	3
quirk ditto with raised heads	do.	0	5	0
back	do.	0	3	3
ditto double square	do.	0	4	0
ditto with bead	do.	0	5	0
ditto ditto $\frac{7}{8}$ inch	do.	0	5	4
ditto ditto 1 do.	do.	0	5	8
ditto ditto $1\frac{1}{8}$ do.	do.	0	6	0
ditto ditto $1\frac{1}{4}$ do.	do.	0	6	4
ditto with square at top	do.	0	6	0
ditto ditto $\frac{7}{8}$ inch	do.	0	6	4
ditto ditto 1 do.	do.	0	6	8
ditto ditto $1\frac{1}{8}$ do.	do.	0	7	0
ditto ditto $1\frac{1}{4}$ do.	do.	0	7	4
ditto fore and bead	do.	0	3	9
ditto ditto $\frac{7}{8}$ inch	do.	0	4	0
ditto ditto 1 do.	do.	0	4	3
ditto ditto $1\frac{1}{8}$ do.	do.	0	4	6
ditto ditto $1\frac{1}{4}$ do.	do	0	4	9

		£	s.	d.
PLANES, Ogee,				
quirk and bead - -	each	0	5	0
ditto ¾ and ⅞ inch	do.	0	6	3
ditto 1 inch -	do.	0	5	6
ditto 1⅛ do. -	do.	0	5	9
ditto 1¼ do. -	do.	0	6	0
quirk and astragal - -	each	0	4	9
ditto ¾ and ⅞ inch	do.	0	5	0
ditto 1 inch -	do.	0	5	3
ditto 1⅛ do. -	do.	0	5	6
ditto 1¼ do. -	do.	0	5	9
Old woman's tooth - -	do.	0	1	9
Ovolo ¼ to ¾ inch	do.	0	2	9
ditto ⅞ inch -	do.	0	3	0
ditto 1 do. -	do.	0	3	3
ditto set of 7 -	per set	1	0	0
ditto sash - -	per pair	0	5	6
ditto with templets	do.	0	7	0
quirked ¼ to ¾ inch	do.	0	3	8
ditto ⅞ inch	do.	0	4	0
ditto 1 do.	do.	0	4	4
ditto and beads ⅜ to ¾ inch	do.	0	5	4
ditto ditto ⅞ inch	do.	0	5	8
ditto ditto 1 do.	do.	0	6	0
ditto ditto set of 6	do.	1	13	0
ditto and astragal -	do.	0	5	4
ditto ditto ⅞ inch	do.	0	5	8
ditto ditto 1 do.	do.	0	6	0
ditto ditto set of 6		1	13	0
boxed small - -	do.	0	3	9
ditto large - -	do.	0	4	0
ditto and dovetailed -	do.	0	5	3
ditto ditto large -	do.	0	5	9
Plough, wood stop, 6 irons	each	0	13	6
ditto screw stop, 8 irons	do.	0	18	0
ditto ferruled 1 end	do.	0	19	0
ditto ditto both -	do.	1	0	0

		£	s.	d.
PLANES				
Plough, best work -	each	1	2	0
ditto iron screw stems	do.	1	8	0
ditto ivory guage -	do.	1	15	0
ditto small circular -	do.	1	4	0
ditto large for straight and circular - -	each	1	16	0
ditto moving plates for sundry sweeps - -	each	3	0	0
Picture frame - -	do.	0	5	0
ditto Italian - -	do.	0	5	6
Rabbet, square - -	do.	0	2	6
Skew ditto to 1¼ inch -	do.	0	2	9
ditto 1½ do. -	do.	0	3	0
ditto 1¾ do. - -	do.	0	3	3
ditto 2 do. -	do.	0	3	6
ditto boxed edges -	do.	0	5	0
ditto double irons -	do.	0	6	9
ditto with tooth extra -	do.	0	0	6
Reed - 2 reeds -	do.	0	4	6
ditto 3 do. - -	do.	0	5	0
ditto 4 do. - -	do.	0	5	9
ditto 5 do. - -	do.	0	6	6
ditto 6 do. - -	do.	0	7	6
ditto with moving fence	do.	0	10	6
ditto circular for framing	do.	0	5	6
ditto ditto 4 reeds -	do.	0	6	4
ditto ditto 5 do. -	do.	0	7	2
ditto ditto for framing with square - -	do.	0	5	10
ditto ditto 4 reeds -	do.	0	6	6
ditto ditto 5 do. -	do.	0	7	6
ditto circular for pannels ⅜ in.	do.	0	5	9
ditto ditto ½	do.	0	5	9
ditto ditto ⅝	do.	0	6	0
ditto ditto ¾	do.	0	6	3
ditto ditto ⅞	do.	0	6	6

		£	s.	d.
Planes,				
Reed, circular for pannels 1 inch	each	0	6	9
ditto dumb	do.	0	4	6
ditto with fence	do.	0	5	10
ditto with single reed	do.	0	4	0
ditto fenced ditto	do.	0	4	9
Side rabbet	do.	0	2	8
Side rounds	do.	0	2	6
Snipes' bills	do.	0	3	3
side ditto	do.	0	3	9
Shutter	per pair	0	5	6
Quarter rounds	each	0	2	6
ditto with fence	do.	0	3	3
Tambour	do.	0	3	6
Table	per pair	0	4	8
V's	each	0	5	6
Planes for coachmakers,				
Smoothing	do.	0	3	6
Compass	do.	0	4	2
ditto set of 6	do.	1	5	0
Concave	do.	0	4	2
Jack double toat	do.	0	5	0
Rabbet smoothing	do.	0	4	2
T rabbet planes	do.	0	3	3
ditto compass	do.	0	3	8
ditto ditto on side	do.	0	3	8
ditto ditto both ways	do.	0	4	3
Spoke, plated	do.	0	8	0
Rabbet ditto double irons	do.	0	13	0
Side light ditto	do.	0	10	0
Jarvis ditto	do.	0	10	0
Filister ditto	do.	0	10	0
Shaft ovolos	do.	0	7	6
Tonguing	do.	0	6	6
Glueing	do.	0	4	6
Grooving plough, 1 iron	do.	0	8	6
Boxing do.	do.	0	8	0

	£	s.	d.
PLANES, &c. for Coachmakers,			
Double routers plated - each	0	10	0
Pistol ditto - - - do.	0	7	6
Fence grooving ditto - do.	0	5	6
ditto plated ditto - - do.	0	6	6
Single ditto ditto - do.	0	3	3
Boxing routers - - do.	0	3	6

PLANING, Machinery, for flooring and other purposes.

Battens and deals prepared and wrought to a thickness at the following prices,

LENGTH	BATTENS.	DEALS.	GROOVED AND FEATHERED.	
			BATTENS.	DEALS.
feet.	d.	d.	d.	d.
12	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$
14	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$
16	3	4	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$
18	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6
20 & 21	4	5	$6\frac{1}{4}$	7

Matched boarding same price as grooved and feathered flooring. The deals, &c. after being sawn, are to be returned free of expense.

PLANK.	3 inch Dantzic, Memel, or Swede, per foot run.	0	0	9
	3 ditto Quebec - do.	0	0	7

The above are to be 11 inches wide.

600 feet superficial of planks, reduced to the thickness of an inch, make 1 load.

PLASTER, of Paris - - per bag	0	0	10

	£	s.	d.
PLASTERERS' WORK.			
Cement mastic, plain face on brick, per ft. super.	0	0	7
ditto circular on plan do.	0	0	9
ditto plain mouldings do.	0	2	9
ditto ditto circular - do.	0	3	4
arris - - per ft. run.	0	0	3
reveals, margins, fascias do.	0	0	7
roman, on brick - - per yard	0	4	6
ditto jointed and coloured do.	0	5	6
mouldings - - per ft. super.	0	2	6
ditto jointed and coloured do.	0	2	8
plain friezes - - do.	0	0	6
ditto jointed and coloured do.	0	0	8
arris - - per ft. run.	0	0	2
ditto circular - do.	0	0	3
4 inch reveals - do.	0	0	6
ditto circular - do.	0	0	8
5 inch reveals - do.	0	0	7
ditto circular - do.	0	0	9
Colouring wash stop and white, common colour - per yard	0	0	3
ditto straw or buff colour do.	0	0	4
ditto and grey - - do.	0	0	5
Cornices, &c.			
3 inches girt plain per ft. run.	0	0	3½
4 do. do. - - do.	0	0	4
5 do. do. - do.	0	0	5
6 do. do. - - do.	0	0	6
7 do. do. - do.	0	0	7
8 do. do. - - do.	0	0	8
9 do. and all above per ft. super.	0	1	0
enriched mouldings cast solid to 1 inch girt per ft. super.	0	0	3
ditto 1½ do. do.	0	0	4½
ditto 2 do. do.	0	0	6
ditto 2½ do. do.	0	0	7½
ditto 3 do. do.	0	0	9

	£	s.	d.
PLASTERERS' WORK.			
Cornices, &c.			
enriched hollow members put up separate to 1 inch girt per ft. super.	0	0	4
ditto 1½ do. do.	0	0	6
ditto 2 do. do.	0	0	8
ditto 2½ do. do.	0	0	10
ditto 3 do. do.	0	1	0
if circular add one-third.			
gollos 1½ inches wide do	0	0	5
ditto 2 do. and flower do.	0	0	6
ditto 3 do - do.	0	0	9
ditto 4 do. - do.	0	1	0
ditto 6 do. and the flower put single - per foot super.	0	1	3
Frets, flutings, &c. the same price.			
enrichments to friezes, &c., 4 inches wide per ft. super.	0	1	0
ditto 5 do. do.	0	1	3
ditto 6 do. - do.	0	1	6
ditto 7 do. - do.	0	1	9
ditto 8 do. - do.	0	2	0
husks cast and fixed in festoons or drops - per ft. super.	0	1	0
festoons to husks or leaves by hand, in stucco - per ft. super.	0	1	6
laurel leaves and berries worked by hand - per ft. super.	0	2	6
oak leaves and acorns, or ivy leaves and berries per ft. super.	0	3	0
vine leaves and grapes do.	0	3	6
foliage ditto - do.	0	3	6
fan ornaments common size do.	0	1	3
Floors, counter floors on reeds or laths, one strong coat of lime and hair, per yard	0	0	9

	£	s.	d.
Plasterers' Work.			
Floors, counter floors on reeds or laths, with burnt plaster, one inch thick - - per square	1	10	0
plaster floors grey, 2½ inches thick, on reeds and laths per square	3	3	0
ditto red - - do.	4	8	0
Lathing and plastering,			
lathing only - per yard	0	0	10
ditto one coat - do.	0	1	4
ditto do. and set - do.	0	1	7
ditto do. do. and circular do.	0	2	1
floated lath and plaster set do.	0	1	10
ditto do. and circular do	0	2	4
ditto do. spherical or to groins, per foot	0	0	5
spherical lath and plaster to heads of niches - per foot	0	0	7
floated frieze on laths per foot super.	0	0	2½
ditto and set - do.	0	0	3
soffits on laths floated and set do.	0	0	3
ditto circular - - do.	0	0	4
ditto elliptical - do.	0	0	5
circular soffits bead and flush, 3 pannels on laths per ft. super.	0	1	0
ditto ogee and bead sunk, 3 pannels on laths - per ft. super.	0	1	6
Mouldings, beads, &c.			
cutting quirks to wood beads, per ft. run.	0	0	1½
ditto do. circular do.	0	0	2
bead and quirk - do.	0	0	3
ditto and double quirk do.	0	0	4
circular ditto - - do.	0	0	6
ditto on a circular or elliptical plan, per ft. run.	0	0	8

	£	s.	d.
Plasterers' Work.			
Mouldings, beads, &c.			
astragal, ogee, or ovolo per ft. run.	0	0	3
ditto do. circular do.	0	0	4
reed mouldings to form pannels do.	0	0	4
ditto do. circular do.	0	0	5
compounded mouldings 3 inches girt, per ft. run.	0	0	3½
ditto 4 inch girt do.	0	0	4
ditto 5 do. - do.	0	0	5
ditto 6 do. - - do.	0	0	6
if circular add one-third, and if elliptical, one-half.			
Pugging coarse stuff and chopped hay, 1½ inch thick on sound boarding, per yard	0	0	5
on single fir laths, 1½ inch thick, with lime and hair - per yard	0	1	4
Rendering one coat - do.	0	0	6
ditto and set - do.	0	0	9
circular ditto - - do.	0	1	0
floated and set - do.	0	1	0
circular ditto - - do.	0	1	4
chimnies rendered set and blacked, each	0	1	6
Rough cast 2 coats on brick per yard	0	1	6
ditto circular ditto - do.	0	2	0
rough cast on laths - do.	0	2	4
circular ditto - - do.	0	3	0
Rustics raised and chamfered per foot	0	1	0
old ditto repaired - do.	0	0	2
plain raised fascia - do.	0	0	6
ditto key stone - - do.	0	1	3
Stucco, bastard on brick - per yard	0	1	6
circular ditto - - do.	0	2	0
bastard on lath - do.	0	2	2
circular ditto - - do.	0	2	11

		£	s.	d.
Plasterers' Work.				
Stucco,				
trowelled on brick	per yard	0	2	3
circular ditto	do.	0	3	0
trowelled on lath	do.	0	3	1
circular ditto	do.	0	4	2
add extra for dado	do.	0	0	3
groins on brick	per foot super.	0	0	5
ditto on laths	do.	0	0	6
circular on laths to backs of niches,	per foot super.	0	0	5
spherical ditto to heads of do.	do.	0	0	8
reveals to windows 4 inch face,	per ft. run.	0	0	4
circular ditto	do.	0	0	5
straight ditto, 8 inch face	do.	0	0	6
circular ditto	do.	0	0	8
Wash stop and white. *See Colouring.*				
Day work, plasterer	per day	0	5	6
modeller	do.	0	7	0
labourer	do.	0	3	8
boy	do.	0	2	0
laths	per bundle	0	2	8
laths and nails	do.	0	3	8
coarse stuff	per hod	0	0	10
outside lime and hair	do.	0	1	0
running stuff	do.	0	1	2
fine stuff	do.	0	1	4
stucco	do.	0	2	0
putty	do.	0	2	0
plaster	per cwt.	0	10	0
ditto per bag of 14 lb.	-	0	1	4
ditto ditto	per lb.	0	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Roman cement	per bushel	0	4	0
Dorking lime	do.	0	2	0
washed Thames sand	do.	0	0	6

		£	s.	d.
PLASTERERS' WORK.				
Day work,				
2*d.* nails -	per thousand	0	1	6
ditto cast do. -	do.	0	0	10
double size -	- per firkin	0	5	0
ditto - -	per gallon	0	0	8
Whiting - -	per dozen	0	0	4
Blue black -	per lb.	0	0	4
Size and whiting -	per pail	0	1	6
cartage - -	per single load	0	3	6
ditto -	double do.	0	6	0
PLATE, capoose, of steel, hardened, with both sides ground and polished	each	0	11	0
PLATE GLASS. *See Glass; see also Glazier.*				
PLATE, screw, with taps various sizes -		1	5	0
PLATES, wall, for wrought iron roofing	per ft. run.	0	2	6
Wrought iron for roof covering,	per square	5	0	0
size of plate 26 inches square, weight 10 lbs.				
coach - -	per cwt.	1	12	0
Tongue and rivets of wrought iron, for carts - -	per lb.	0	0	4
PLIARS, for wire workers, &c. from 2*s.* to	per pair	0	3	6
PLOUGH, breast - - -	each	1	1	0
Berwickshire - -	do.	4	8	0
Cane, for making cane holes	do.	10	0	0
Circular, 4 to a set -	per set	2	2	0
Double furrowed, Lord Somerville's,	each	8	8	0
Hampshire, patent No. 1, with screw gear and 2 wheels - -	each	5	5	0
ditto No. 2 do. - -	do.	5	15	6
ditto do. with one wheel -	do.	4	14	6
ditto swing - -	do.	4	0	0
Hoe, with cast iron share -	do.	4	4	0
Northumberland, with circular coulters and hoes - -	each	5	5	0
Indian - -	do.	3	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Plough.			
Mole, with one iron and chain draught, each	4	4	0
ditto ditto - do.	8	8	0
ditto with spare iron or miner do.	5	5	0
ditto with windlass, chain, and anchor, complete from £25 to each	50	0	0
and from £50 to - do.	70	0	0
One horse, wrought iron - do.	4	14	6
Pressing, with 2 wheels - do.	6	0	0
improved ditto with heavy wheels do.	7	0	0
ditto do. do. do.	8	8	0
Ribbing, for wheat sowing - do.	3	3	0
ditto with drill machine attached to sow under furrow - each	4	14	6
Scotch, wrought iron - - do.	6	0	0
smalls - - do.	4	8	0
ditto with chain draught - do.	4	10	0
of wrought iron with improved do. do.	6	6	0
Swing, with cast or wrought iron shares and chain draught - each	5	10	0
with elevated wing on mould board, each	5	15	0
fitted up with wheels - do.	7	7	0
Northumberland - - do.	4	8	0
turn rest - - do.	5	5	0
ditto with wheels - - do.	7	7	0
Scotch improved - - do.	4	15	0
Prices of the component parts,			
bodies, from 16*s.* to - each	1	4	0
mould plate 8*s.* to - do.	0	10	0
wheels - 10*s.* 6*d.* to per pair	0	14	0
axle bed - - each	0	5	0
share - - do.	0	2	6
shoe - - do.	0	2	6
ground rest - do.	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
PLOUGH,			
Prices of the component parts,			
collars with screw complete each	0	18	0
points Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 per dozen	0	12	6
ditto No. 5 - do.	0	15	0
coulters - - each	0	5	0
trees - - per pair	0	16	0
PLOUGHS, for Joiners, &c. *See Planes.*			
PLUMBERS' WORK,			
Bosses, one inch - - each	0	3	0
five shilling - - do.	0	2	0
four shilling - - do.	0	1	3
Cistern head, to receive water from gutters, circular, oval, or square, and ornamented - per cwt.	1	16	0
solder, holdfasts, and labour, fixing, per cwt.	0	4	0
Cistern, water, battened and ornamented, per cwt.	1	15	0
Cocks, 2 inch stop or fire cock per lb.	0	1	8
$1\frac{1}{2}$ do. cock each	0	16	0
$1\frac{1}{4}$ do. do. - do.	0	14	0
1 do. do. - - do.	0	9	6
five shilling stop or bib - do.	0	6	0
ditto butt - - do.	0	6	6
four shilling top bib or ball do.	0	5	0
ditto ball cock ball, boss, and fixing, each	0	12	6
ditto butt - - do.	0	5	6
Copper covering,			
s. d.			
14 oz. to the sq. ft. per ft. sup. 1 6 per sq.	7	10	0
16 ditto do. 1 8 do.	8	6	0
copper sheets above 16 ounces to the foot - per lb.	0	1	2
ditto under 16 ounces do. do.	0	1	3

			£	s.	d.
Plumbers' Work,					
Copper covering, patent tinned,					
16 oz. to the sq. ft.	per ft. sup.	s. 2 d. 6	per sq.	12	10 0
18 do.	do.	2 9	do.	13	15 0
20 do.	do.	3 0	do.	15	0 0
The above prices include all expenses.					
turned copper sheets of all weights,			per lb.	0	2 0
Ferules, 2 inches	-	-	each	0	12 0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ do.	-	-	do.	0	8 0
$1\frac{1}{4}$ do.	-	-	do.	0	6 0
1 do.	-	-	do.	0	3 0
$\frac{3}{4}$ do.	-	-	do.	0	2 0
a brass socket, plug, and strainer,			each	0	3 0
Gutters, hips, ridges, &c. new cast sheet lead 7 lb. weight and upwards to the superficial foot,			per cwt.	1	12 0
laying do., solder and labour included,			per cwt.	0	4 0
milled lead under 7 lb. weight			do.	1	14 0
laying ditto as before			do.	0	4 0
allow for old lead in exchange			do.	1	6 0
ditto if not in exchange			do.	1	0 0
In weighing old lead an allowance is made of 4 lb. in the cwt.					
Joints to pipes					
$\frac{3}{4}$ inch	-	-	each	0	2 0
1 do.	-	-	do.	0	3 0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ do.	-	-	do.	0	5 0
2 do.	-	-	do.	0	6 6
$2\frac{1}{2}$ do.	-	-	do.	0	6 9

	£	s.	d.
Plumbers' Work.			
Joints to pipes,			
3 inch rain water - each	0	5	0
3½ do. do. - do.	0	5	6
4 do. do. - - do.	0	6	0
4½ do. funnel - do.	0	8	0
5 do. do. - - do.	0	9	0
5½ do. do. - do.	0	10	0
6 do. do. - - do.	0	11	0
6½ do. do. - do.	0	12	0
7 do. do. - - do.	0	13	0
Labourer, in day work - per day	0	4	0
Pipe, copper pipe, 2½ in. bore per foot	0	1	4
3 do. do.	0	1	9
3½ do. do.	0	2	0
4 do. do.	0	2	3
elm pipe 4 inch bore, hooped and jointed - per foot	0	2	0
for larger sizes per inch in diam.	0	0	6
funnel, 4 inches - - per foot	0	4	6
4½ do. - do.	0	5	0
5 do. - - do	0	6	0
5½ 4o. - do.	0	7	0
rain water 3 do. - - do.	0	3	0
3½ do. - do.	0	3	6
4 do. - - do.	0	4	0
lead 2 inches cast 28 lb. each yard per foot	0	4	0
1⅓ do. 20 lb. do.	0	2	9
1¼ do. 16 do. do.	0	2	0
1 do. 12 do. do.	0	1	8
¾ do. 10 do. do.	0	1	3
½ do. 10 do. do.	0	0	10
Plumber, in day work - per day	0	5	6

	£	s.	d.
PLUMBERS' WORK.			
Pumps, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches with handle and rod, each	2	12	6
3 do. do. do.	3	10	0
$3\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. do.	4	0	0
4 do. do. do.	4	14	6
a bucket guard - - do.	0	2	6
a new bucket - - do.	0	2	6
a ditto and box - - do.	0	6	0
a shoe and clack - do.	0	2	9
Sash weights, more than sheet lead per cwt.	0	2	0
Solder - - - per lb.	0	1	0
Wall hooks - - each	0	0	2
Washers and wastes,			
2 inches - - do.	0	12	0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ do. - - - do.	0	8	0
$1\frac{1}{4}$ do. - - do.	0	6	0
1 do. - - - do.	0	5	0
$\frac{3}{4}$ do. - - do.	0	4	0
Water closet. *See Closet.*			

POINTING, tuck, &c. *See Bricklayer.*

POLE, statute, or perch, or rod, a measure of sixteen feet and a half, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

Fen or woodland, eighteen feet.

Forest, twenty-one feet.

Square statute pole, or perch, $272\frac{1}{4}$ square feet.

Square woodland, or perch, 234 square feet.

POLISHING, act of. In order to improve the beauty of fine wood, and give an additional lustre to furniture, &c. by polishing of it, you must first observe that it is perfectly clean, the wad or roller made according to the directions given; and, having applied the polishing to the roller, covering it with linen rag or

linseed oil, you may then proceed at first with a light brisk motion in a circular direction, and as you find the rag drying, increase the pressure of the hand until you find it quite dry; in this manner you may form the different coats, and so on for three, four, or six coats, according to the grain of the wood.

The gums or substances which compose the polishes hereinafter mentioned, being brought to Europe in a solid form, must first be reduced to a fluid state in alcohol, commonly called *spirits of wine*, which, with a small proportion of linseed oil used in the application, evaporating by circular friction, leave a transparent superficial coat of the gums which forms the polishing lustre.

In the first place give the work a coat of any of the polishes you choose; having done this you are to get some clean double size, melt it in a pipkin, then with a piece of soft sponge, or rag, give a coat all over the work, by rubbing it well into the grain, and when dry, you may proceed to polish it again for two or three coats, and then if you find the grain not quite smooth, apply again the size as before, a coat or two more polish, and you will find it will have the effect of causing the body of polish to bear out, thereby taking but half the time usually employed.

New furniture that has been before polished with wax, needs only a coat of size laid upon the wood before it is polished; by doing this, it not only stops the pores of the wood, but also prevents the polish from working up with the wax, which it would do if not prevented in this manner.

For old furniture, take a quart of table beer, boil it in a sauce-pan, and throw in a handful of saltpetre, let it dissolve, then wash the furniture all over with the liquid, and dry it afterwards with a linen

cloth; get some clean double size, melt it in a pipkin, and with a piece of soft sponge or rag, rub a thin coat all over the surface; when dry, you may proceed to polish according to the directions given with the receipts for three or four coats, each coat to be rubbed in until the rag is dry, and you will have a fine lasting polish.

For removing ink spots, apply spirits of salts to a bit of rag, and rub the part till the ink disappears.

Polishing Composition. Take one pint of spirits of wine, two ounces of gum benzoin, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce of gum sandrach, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce of gum anime. These gums to be well bruised, put them into a tin or earthen vessel that can be closely stopped, sink it in hot water for two or three hours, and in the meantime to be frequently shaken until you find the gums dissolved; then to be strained or poured off, in order to avoid particles of dirt that are apt to be in the gums; put in a bottle for use, with a quarter of a gill of the best linseed oil, and to be well corked for use.

In using, place the furniture so that the eye can observe the process of the rubber by an opposite light. Take a piece of rag and make into a wad, apply the composition on the same in small quantities, by putting the wad to the mouth of the bottle, and shaking it; proceed to rub very lightly over about a foot square at a time, until you have covered the whole surface; repeat the composition for three or four coats according to the grain of the wood, each coat to be rubbed in until the rag appears dry, and you will have a beautiful and lasting polish. Be particular in using clean soft rags, for the polish depends much on that. Shake the composition whilst using.

Clarified Polish. Take one pint of spirits of wine, two ounces of gum benzoin, half an ounce of gum

sandrach; put them into a thick glass bottle, for then you will see when the gums are dissolved; to be kept in a moderate warm place, and frequently shaken until you find all dissolved, let it stand for three or four hours to cool and settle, then pour the clear part off into another bottle, and to be well corked for use. Make a rubber of flannel according to the size of the work you are about to polish, apply the composition by shaking the bottle against the rubber, covering it with a piece of soft muslin rag, and damp over the place with some droppings of sweet oil with the end of your finger; proceed to rub light and brisk, in a circular direction, for three coats, according to the quality of the wood; each coat to be rubbed in until the rag appears dry. If you polish white wood use the droppings of sweet oil, but for other kinds of wood the best linseed oil will be better to work.

French Polish. Take one pint of spirits of wine, quarter of an ounce of gum copal, quarter of an ounce of gum arabic, and one ounce of gum shell lac; the gums to be bruised. Put the spirits and the gums together in a vessel that can be close corked, and to be kept in a warm place for two or three days; allow it to settle, then pour the clear part into a bottle to be well corked for use.

Directions for use.—Place all the furniture so that the eye can observe the process of the rubber by an opposite light; make the rubber of a piece of drugget, or broad list rolled up not very hard, apply the polish against the end, covering the part with a piece of soft cotton rag, that is free from lint, damping the rag with the best cold drawn linseed oil, by dipping the end of your finger in it; proceed to rub with some pressure, briskly, in a circular direction, over about a foot square at a time, replenishing both as the work dries, going

over the whole surface in the same manner, for three or four coats, according to the grain of the wood, in a place of moderate warmth; gradually clear off the oil from the surface with the polish, and occasionally turn the rag, or it will not have that brightness when finished. Be particular in using clean and soft rags.

Another improved Polish. Take one pint of spirits of wine, one ounce of seed lac, two drachms of gum guiacum, two drachms of gum mastic, and two drachms of dragon's blood. Put these into a vessel that you can stop close, then expose it to a moderate heat for three hours, until you find it dissolved; let it stand to settle, and strain or pour it off into a bottle for use, with a quarter of a gill of the best linseed oil, to be shaken well up and well cork the bottle.

Directions for use.—Place all furniture, &c. so that the eye can observe the process of the rubber by an opposite light; take a piece of soft linen rag, and make it into a wad; apply the composition on the same in small quantities, proceed to rub very lightly, in a circular direction, over about a foot square at a time, until you have covered the whole surface; repeat the composition for three or four coats according to the grain of the wood; each coat to be rubbed in until the rag appears dry. Shake the composition whilst using.

The following is a prepared spirit for assisting the lustre and permanent durability, which may be used after the polishes, removes defects, and leaves a clear brilliant surface. Half a pint of rectified spirits of wine, two drachms of shell lac, two drachms of gum benzoin. Put these into a bottle and keep it in a warm place until dissolved, let it

POLISHING, act of.

stand to get cold, and add two spoonsful of the best linseed oil; shake them well together, and it is fit for use.

Directions for use.—Take a piece of soft muslin rag, and make it into a wad, apply the spirit on the same in small quantities, rub very lightly over about two feet square at a time, in a circular direction, uutil the whole surface is gone over; keep rubbing until the rag becomes dry, and the polish clear, and as you find the rag drying you may increase the pressure of your hand, in order to remove any dull places. Shake the bottle when you use it.

The following is a strong polish to be applied with a brush to carved work, &c. Dissolve two ounces of seed lac, and two ounces of white resin, in one pint of spirits of wine. This varnish must be laid on in a warm place, and the work will be better if the substance to be varnished can be warm also, but all moisture or dampness must be avoided.

Directions for use.—Pour this polish into an earthen pot with a piece of wire across the top, slackened downwards to stroke the brush against, then see that the brush is clean and free from loose hairs; dip the brush and give the work a thin regular coat; soon after another, and another, always taking care not to pass the brush twice in the same place; let it then stand to dry. Use this polish warm.

	£	s.	d.
POLISH, furniture. For furniture of all descriptions - - per pot	0	1	6

PORTABLE filters, in earthenware. *See Filters.*

PORTERAGE, rates of,

By an Act of Parliament passed June 21, 1799, 39 Geo. III. cap. 58, it was

PORTERAGE, rates of.

	£	s.	d.
enacted, that from the 5th day of July, in the same year, the following sums should be charged as rates of porterage.			
1. Any parcel, box, package, &c. not exceeding 56lb. weight, brought by coach, waggon, or any public conveyance, shall be forwarded to any distance not exceeding a quarter of a mile for	0	0	3
above a quarter of a mile, and not exceeding half a mile	0	0	4
above half a mile, but not exceeding a mile - - -	0	0	6
above one mile, but not exceeding one mile and a half -	0	0	8
above one mile and a half, but not exceeding two miles -	0	0	10
and for every additional half mile	0	0	3

2. Any porter demanding more than the above-mentioned rates, shall forfeit for every offence a sum not exceeding twenty shillings, nor less than five shillings.
3. The book-keeper to deliver to the porter with each parcel, a ticket specifying the sum to be paid for the carriage, porterage, &c. with the name of the porter, which he is to deliver with the parcel; in default of which to forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than five shillings; and if the porter alter the ticket, or demand more than therein specified, to forfeit for every offence, twenty shillings.
4. All parcels sent by coach to be delivered within six hours after its arrival, unless such arrival should be between 4 o'clock in the evening and 7 o'clock in the morning, to forfeit for every offence a sum not exceeding twenty shillings, nor less than ten shillings.

5. Parcels sent by waggon to be delivered within twenty-four hours or forfeit the same.

6. Parcels directed to be left till called for, to be delivered to the owner applying for the same, on their paying the carriage, and two-pence for warehouse room, or forfeit a sum not more than twenty shillings, nor less than ten.

7. If not sent for till the expiration of one week, to be charged one penny for warehouse room, and one penny per week so long as it remains in the warehouse.

8. Persons applying for their parcel before sent out from the inn, to pay the carriage and two-pence for warehouse room; if more is demanded, to forfeit for every offence a sum not exceeding twenty shillings, nor less than ten.

9. Any porter being found guilty of mis-behaviour, or neglect, to be fined a sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than ten.

0. Any person refusing to pay the legal charge for the carriage, &c. of a parcel, to be summoned before a magistrate, who is to award damages.

11. Information of offences against this act, to be within fourteen days.

12. This act not to authorise the employment of any porter contrary to the usage of the City of London.

13. Persons not paying the penalties and forfeitures as specified in this act, upon conviction to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one calendar month, nor less than fourteen days, unless the money is paid sooner, together with all costs.

14. Witnesses to be paid for their loss of time, and expenses; but if they refuse to appear, to forfeit a sum not exceeding forty-shillings nor less than twenty shillings; and if they appear, and refuse to

	£	s.	d.
PORTERAGE, rates of.			
answer any lawful question, the Justice may commit them to prison, for any time not exceeding 14 days.			
15. Form of conviction.			
16. All persons who think themselves aggrieved may appeal to the Quarter Sessions.			
17. One half of the penalty to the prosecutor, and the other half to the poor of the parish.			
18. Actions to be brought within 6 months.			
PORTLAND, stone - - per ft. cube	0	5	0
POST, clothes, of cast iron - - each	1	0	0
Field, farm, and garden-gate, from £1 10*s.* to - - each	4	14	0
Gate, ornamented - per pair	8	8	0
Hurdle, No. 1 - - per pair	0	15	0
No. 2 - - do.	0	12	6
No. 3 - - do.	0	10	0
No. 4 - - do.	0	7	6
Lamps, of a triangular shape, for highways - - - each	1	5	0
Mile, with place and distance cast thereon - - - each	1	15	0
Stall, for stables, with ramp and plates, each	3	10	0
Street, common pattern small size do.	1	10	0
ditto ditto next size do.	1	15	0
ditto ditto large size do.	2	10	0
small ditto for a chain - do.	0	12	6
with conducting piece for gas do.	1	5	0
next size ditto - - do.	2	10	0
larger ditto - - - do.	3	0	0
POTS, chimney, of earthenware. *See Pots in Bricklayer.*			
Cast iron - - - per cwt.	0	18	0
Melting. *See Crucible.*			

	£	s.	d.
POTTLE. A measure of 4 pints.			
POUND, Troy, 12 ounces. By this weight are weighed gold, silver, jewels, electuaries, and all liquors. 25 lb. is a quarter of a cwt.; 100 lbs. one cwt.; and 20 cwt. one ton of gold or silver.			
Avoirdupois, 16 ounces. By this weight are weighed all metals except gold and silver, and such commodities as are subject to waste; as groceries of of every description, provisions in general, &c. One pound avoirdupois is equal to 14 oz. 11 dwts. 16 grs. troy. Silks are weighed, some 24 oz. and others 16 oz. to the pound.			
POWER,			
Man's power in using the following instruments a short time			
a drawing knife, the force of 100 lbs.			
an auger, with two hands 100 do.			
a screw driver, one hand 84 do.			
a common bench, vice handle 72 do.			
a chisel and awl, vertical pressure - - 72 lbs.			
a windlass, handle revolving 60 do.			
pincers and pliars, compression 60 do.			
a hand plane, horizontally 50 do.			
a hand or thumb vice 45 do.			
a hand saw - - 36 do.			
a stock bit, revolving - 16 do.			
small screw drivers - 14 do.			
One-horse, to work machinery each	25	0	0
is upon which all calculations rest and is equal, or supposed to be equal, to a counter balance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., is what a horse of moderate capacity will be enabled to pull over a single pully for			

£ s. d.

Power, One-horse,

10 hours as a day's work, without more than ordinary labour.

It is estimated that 5 horses, at 12 feet from the centre of the upright shaft, will do as much as a 5-horse steam-engine.

Two horses will rather more than equal a ten-horse engine at 25 feet.

Steam, in engines, is, for one-horse power, 22 cube feet in the boiler, and 22 inches in the piston.

Water wheel, 20 feet upon the area, or surface of the wheel, is equal to one horse power.

Windmill. One pair of stones 4 feet diameter, will require four-horse power.

Pozzolano, Patent British, manufactured by Arthur White. Depôt, No. 46, Milbank-street, Westminster, London.

This material is recommended as a mortar for buildings and structures under ground and under water, where the strongest and most permanent work is required. It is incompressible by weight, and continues to indurate by time, without suffering disintegration*.

As a Stucco it is particularly adapted for the exterior as well as interior of houses, on account of the great hardness of its surface, and its requiring no colouring. Its natural colours are white, black, red, buff and various shades of stone colour, which can be worked to a face equal to marble.

* Vide Experiments in Philosophical Magazine and Annals Vol. xi., Page 183.

	£	s.	d.
POZZOLANO, Patent British, The prices are as follow:			
for brickwork, No. 4, at per bushel	0	1	3
for stucco, No. 3, do.	0	1	6
for ditto, finishing coat, of the above colours, No. 2, per bushel	0	2	6
PRESS, apple, from £2 2s. 0d. to each	6	6	0
Cheese, do. 2 10 0 do. do.	4	10	0
Cyder, do. 8 0 0 do. do.	30	0	0
Table cloth, do. 1 11 6 do. do.	5	5	0
Wine, do. 1 10 6 do. do.	4	10	0
Hydrostatic. A 10-inch hydrostatic press with iron frame, as Green and Ford's, Milner's & Co., &c. and one pump complete - each	170	0	0
a 12-inch ditto do. do.	210	0	0
a 10-inch paper press with iron frame of the usual size, and one pump complete - - each	155	0	0
an 8-inch ditto do. do.	125	0	0
a 4-inch packing press, such as the Navy Office and the London Depôt, and one pump complete, each	80	0	0
a 3-inch ditto do. do.	65	0	0
an extra pump to gain time, of large dimensions - - each	20	0	0
Hydrostatic. a set of pumps to work any number of presses, to be put in action by steam engine, or water wheel each	95	0	0
PROFIT AND LOSS. A useful and ready method of calculating the value of the different rates of interest.			
$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is, in the pound	0	0	6
5 do. - do.	0	1	0
$7\frac{1}{2}$ do. - - do.	0	1	6
10 do. - do.	0	2	0

			£	s.	d.
PROFIT AND LOSS.					
	12½ per cent is,	in the pound	0	2	6
	15 do.	do.	0	3	0
	17½ do.	do.	0	3	6
	20 do.	do.	0	4	0
	22½ do.	do.	0	4	6
	22 do.	do.	0	5	0
	30 do.	do.	0	6	0
	35 do.	do.	0	7	0
	40 do.	do.	0	8	0
	45 do.	do.	0	9	0
	50 do.	do.	0	10	0
PUG MILL.	*See Mill.*				
PULLIES,	Brass, for sash frame	1½ in. per doz.	0	6	0
	ditto do.	1¾ do. do.	0	9	0
	ditto do.	2 do. do.	0	12	0
	Axle ditto do.	1½ do. do.	0	9	0
	ditto do.	1¾ do. do.	0	12	0
	ditto do.	2 do. do.	0	15	0
	ditto do.	2¼ do. do.	0	17	0
	ditto do.	2½ do. do.	0	19	0
	Iron frame & brass sheave	1½ do. do.	0	4	0
	ditto do.	1¾ do. do.	0	5	0
	ditto do.	2 do. do.	0	6	0
	All iron	1½ do. do.	0	2	0
	ditto	1¾ do. do.	0	3	0
	ditto	2 do. do.	0	4	0
PUMICE STONE,		per lb.	0	7	0

PUMP. Method of obtaining calculations upon pumps. Suppose a pump with 6 inch barrel, and 12 inch stroke, and making 15 strokes per minute.

336 cubic inches each stroke, then $336 \times 15 = 5040$ deduct 1260, being one quarter for waste; divide by 282

£ s. d.

PUMP.

gives the quantity, viz. 510 gallons in 30 minutes.

282 cube inches in a gallon of water.

336
15

5040
deduct 1260

282) 4780 (17
30

510

Common to raise 8 gals. per minute			each	12	12	0
ditto	20	do.	do.	21	0	0
ditto	40	do.	do.	26	0	0
ditto	60	do.	do.	31	0	0
ditto	80	do.	do.	36	0	0
ditto	100	do.	do.	41	0	0
ditto	120	do.	do.	46	0	0
Copper, strong copper barrel 3 inch suction, 18 feet long, with brass valves and the iron work complete			each	25	0	0
1 ditto 2 inch suction -			do.	19	10	0
Iron, common, complete, 3 inch			do.	2	10	0
ditto	do.	4 do.	do.	3	10	0
ditto	do.	5 do.	do.	4	4	0
with bored cylinder, wrought joints and slings, fitted up in a superior manner, complete		2 inch	each	5	5	0
ditto	do.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ do.	do.	9	9	0
ditto	do.	3 do.	do.	10	10	0
ditto	do.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ do.	do.	11	11	0
ditto	do.	4 do.	do.	12	12	0

	£	s.	d.
PUMP,			
Lead, 2½ inches lead pump with iron work, bucket, sucker, &c. complete, each	3	3	0
3 inch do. do. do.	4	4	0
3½ do. do. do. do.	5	5	0
4 do. do. do. do.	6	6	0
patent roller engine, &c. To raise from 8 to 120 gallons per minute, from £12 12s. to - - each	42	0	0
Lifting, common, with brass barrel, 2 inches - - each	5	5	0
2½ do. - - do.	6	6	0
3 do. - - do.	7	7	0
3½ do. - - do.	9	9	0
4 do. - - do.	11	11	0
of superior construction, 2½ inches - - do.	12	12	0
3 do. - - do.	14	14	0
3½ do. - - do.	15	15	0
4 do. - - do.	17	17	0
PUMP, Loan of, double headed 12 inch per day	0	7	0
ditto 9 do. do	0	7	0
ditto 6 do. do	0	7	0
single ditto 7 do. do.	0	7	0
ditto 6 do. do.	0	6	0
ditto 5 do. do.	0	5	0
to pay for going out, double headed 12 inch each	5	0	0
ditto 9 do. do.	4	0	0
ditto 6 do. do.	3	0	0
single ditto 7 do. do.	4	0	0
ditto 6 do. do.	3	0	0
ditto 5 do. do.	2	0	0

PUNCHEON, of prunes, weighs 1120 lbs.

PUNCHING MACHINE. *See Machine.*

£ s. d.

Q.

QUART, a measure, being the fourth part of a gallon.
QUARTER, a measure of eight bushels.
Avoirdupois, 28 pounds.
Of a yard, four nails.
3 quarters one Flemish ell;
5 do. one English do.; and
7 do. one French do.
QUARTERN, loaf of bread, weighs 4 lb. 5 oz. 8 dr.

QUICKSILVER - - -	per lb.	0	6	0

QUINTAL. 100 lb. weight.
QUIRE, of paper, 24 sheets.
20 sheets one ream.

R.

RACK, hay, cast iron, large size -	each	1	8	0
small do. - -	do.	0	18	0
ditto do. light -	do.	0	12	6
wrought iron, circular -	do.	0	16	0
square do. - -	do.	1	1	0
Sheep, portable wrought iron -	do.	2	2	0
Wrought iron stable, circular or semi-circular - -	each	0	14	0
Sheep, covered and on wheels, from £1 16s. to - -	each	5	5	0
RAILING.				
Wrought iron, 3 feet 6 inches high, $\frac{3}{4}$ round, upright bars with spear heads; horizontal bars $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$, with gate, &c. fixed, complete -	per foot	0	5	0
1 inch bars do. -	do.	0	7	0
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ditto do. - -	do.	0	9	0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ ditto do. -	do.	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
RAILWAY ROAD, of cast iron - per mile	616	0	0
The stone and fixing not included.			
RAKES, coach, with double frame and 3 wheels, each	6	6	0
Ell or drag - - do.	0	18	0
Stubble - - - do.	1	1	0
For rowing hay - do.	7	7	0
RANGES. Kitchen range with oven and boiler, each	2	0	0
3 feet patent back boiler, with falling top bar, complete - each	3	0	0
3 ft. 3 in. do. do. do.	3	8	0
3 6 do. do. do.	3	11	0
3 9 do. do. do.	3	15	0
4 0 do. do. do.	5	0	0
3 0 ditto with ironing stove do..	3	0	0
Leather - - per lb.	0	3	0
RASPS, bread, common sorted - each	0	2	0

Farriers,

	Double end.			Tanged.		
	per dozen.			per dozen.		
Inches.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
10	0	8	3	0	14	0
10½	0	9	0	0	15	6
11	0	9	6	0	16	6
11½	0	10	6	0	19	0
12	0	11	6	1	1	0
12½	0	12	9	1	3	0
13	0	14	0	1	5	6
13½	0	15	6	1	8	0
14	0	16	6	1	11	0
14½	0	19	0	1	13	6
15	1	1	0	1	16	0
16	1	5	6	2	2	0

Bevil edged, 1*s.* per dozen extra.

		£	s.	d.
Rasps.	Gunstock,			
	8 inches - - per dozen	0	6	3
	9 do. - - do.	0	8	0
	10 do. - - do.	0	9	6
	11 do. - - do.	0	11	6
	12 do. - - do.	0	13	6
	13 do. - - do.	0	16	6
	Last-makers',			
	14 inches - - do.	1	7	0
	15 do. - - do.	1	13	0
	16 do. - - do.	2	2	0
	18 do. - - do.	2	18	0
	Saddle tree,			
	14 inches - - do.	1	12	0
	15 do. - - do.	1	18	0
	16 do. - - do.	2	10	0
	18 do. - - do.	3	3	0
Ream, of paper, 20 quires.				
Reddening Liquid - - per bottle		0	0	6
Reed. A measure of 6 cubits, or 6 cubits and a hand's breadth.				
Regulus - - - per lb.		0	1	3
Rivets, puncheon - - per thousand		0	5	9
Rod. A measure of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards.				
Rods, boring, 20 feet in length - each		5	5	0
Nail - - per cwt.		1	2	0
Round - do.		0	18	0
ditto S. C. - - - do.		1	0	0
Roller, field, 6 feet long and 4 feet diameter, with cross and gudgeon each		26	7	0
5 feet 6 by 3 feet 6 do. do. do.		24	0	0
ditto with shafts for 1 or 4 horses, from £16 to - - each		50	0	0
Garden, 2 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. extra strong do.		6	15	0
ditto do. lighter from £2 to do.		5	15	0
2 feet 2 inches - - do.		6	8	0
2 do. 0 do. - - do.		5	10	0
1 do. 10 do. - - do.		4	7	0

	£	s.	d.
ROLLER, Garden,			
1 foot 8 inches - each	3	3	0
1 do. 6 do. - - do.	2	5	0
1 do. 4 do. - - do.	1	17	6
1 do. 2 do. - - do.	1	7	6
Sugar mill, or case, being a hollow cylinder of cast iron, about 2 inches thick, turned, &c. per cwt.	1	9	0
fluting ditto - - each	1	10	0
ROOFS, cast iron, plain principals, purlins to which the slates are affixed without the aid of common rafters, the whole complete, including the slating, per sq.	15	0	0
moulded do. do. do.	20	0	0
ditto and ornamental principals for painting inside without a ceiling, per square	25	0	0
Wrought iron. These roofs are one-fourth the weight of those erected with timber and slate, the rafter bars are 3 inches wide and $\frac{3}{8}$ths of an inch thick, purlins $1\frac{5}{4}$ inches by $\frac{3}{8}$ths. Large spans have girders and braces.			
20 feet span - - per square	5	0	0
30 do. - - do.	6	0	0
40 do. - - do.	7	0	0
50 do. - - - do.	7	10	0
60 do. - - do.	8	0	0
70 do. - - - do.	8	10	0
80 do. and upwards - do.	9	0	0
Covering plates - - do.	5	0	0
Dovetailed wall plates per foot run	0	2	6
Wood. *See Carpenter.*			
ROOD. A measure of 40 square poles or perches.			
ROOT. Washer. *See Washer.*			
ROOTWASHER, improved - - each	6	0	0
ditto with basket attached do.	6	10	0

£ s. d.

ROPE. *See Fall.*

White - - per lb. 0 0 8½

ROPE. The following table shows the weight good rope will sustain, as also chain corresponding thereto.

Size of Rope.	Weight of Rope per Fath.	Proof.		Diameter of Chain.	Weight per Fathom.	Ships' Register.
Inches.	lbs.	Ton.	Cwt.	Inch.	lbs.	Tons.
2½	1¾	0	15	¼	4½	—
3¼	2¾	1	10	5/16	6	—
4	4¾	2	8	⅜	8	—
4¾	5½	3	9	7/16	11	—
5½	7	4	10	½	15	25
6½	9½	5	14	9/16	19	35
7	11¼	7	2	⅝	22	50
8	15	8	10	11/16	27	70
8¾	19	10	2	¾	32	90
9½	21	11	17	13/16	37	110
10	23	13	15	⅞	43	130
10¾	28	15	16	15/16	49	150
11½	30½	18	10	1	56	170
12¼	36	20	6	1 1/16	63	200
13	39	22	15	1 ⅛	72	240
13¾	45	25	7	1 3/16	79	290
14½	48½	28	2	1 ¼	86	320
15¼	56	31	0	1 5/16	95	360
16	60	34	0	1 ⅜	106	400
16¾	68	37	4	1 7/16	116	440
17½	72	40	10	1 ½	126	480
18	76	43	19	1 9/16	137	520
18½	80	47	10	1 ⅝	148	570
19½	88	51	5	1 11/16	160	620
20½	97	55	2	1 ¾	171	680
21	102	59	3	1 13/16	184	740
21½	107	63	4	1 ⅞	196	820
22½	117	67	11	1 15/16	210	900
23½	127	72	0	2	224	1000

To find the weight which a rope will bear—multiply the circumference in inches by itself, and take the fifth part of the

		£	s.	d.
Rope.	product, which will express the tons it will carry. Thus if a rope has 6 inches circumference, $6 \times 6 = 36 \div 5$, which is $7\frac{1}{5}$ tons.			
	Tarred cordage is weaker than white, and the difference increases by keeping.			
	To make rope and canvass fire-proof: dissolve some moist gravelly earth, which has been previously well washed and cleared from any heterogeneous matter, in a solution of caustic alkali, spread it upon wood—it will not burn—the above is a very cheap preparation.			
Rubbers.	Ruff and bastard - - per lb.	0	0	11
	Second cut - - do.	0	1	2
	Smooth - - do.	0	1	5
Runlet.	18 gallons.			

S.

SACK. 3 bushels.

Of flour, 289 lbs.

Of wool or 2 weys, 364 lbs.

A most useful table showing the different prices from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per bushel, sack, quarter, load, or wey.

Bushel.		Sack.			Quarter.		Loads.	
s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	£	*s.*
1	9	0	7	0	0	14	3	10
1	10½	0	7	6	0	15	3	15
2	0	0	8	0	0	16	4	0
2	1½	0	8	6	0	17	4	5
2	3	0	9	0	0	18	4	10
2	4½	0	9	6	0	19	4	15
2	6	0	10	0	1	0	5	0
2	7½	0	10	6	1	1	5	5
2	9	0	11	0	1	2	5	10
2	10½	0	11	6	1	3	5	15
3	0	0	12	0	1	4	6	0
3	1½	0	12	6	1	5	6	5
3	3	0	13	0	1	6	6	10
3	4½	0	13	6	1	7	6	15
3	6	0	14	0	1	8	7	0
3	7½	0	14	6	1	9	7	5
3	9	0	15	0	1	10	7	10
3	10½	0	15	6	1	11	7	15
4	0	0	16	0	1	12	8	0
4	1½	0	16	6	1	13	8	5
4	3	0	17	0	1	14	8	10
4	4½	0	17	6	1	15	8	15
4	6	0	18	0	1	16	9	0
4	7½	0	18	6	1	17	9	5
4	9	0	19	0	1	18	9	10
4	10½	0	19	6	1	19	9	15
5	0	1	0	0	2	0	10	0
5	1½	1	0	6	2	1	10	5

SACK.

A most useful table showing the different prices from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per bushel, &c. continued.

Bushel.		Sack.			Quarter.		Loads.	
s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	£	*s.*
5	3	1	1	0	2	2	10	10
5	4½	1	1	6	2	3	10	15
5	6	1	2	0	2	4	11	0
5	7½	1	2	6	2	5	11	5
5	9	1	3	0	2	6	11	10
5	10½	1	3	6	2	7	11	15
6	0	1	4	0	2	8	12	0
6	1½	1	4	6	2	9	12	5
6	3	1	5	0	2	10	12	10
6	4½	1	5	6	2	11	12	15
6	6	1	6	0	2	12	13	0
6	7½	1	6	6	2	13	13	5
6	9	1	7	0	2	14	13	10
6	10½	1	7	6	2	15	13	15
7	0	1	8	0	2	16	14	0
7	1½	1	8	6	2	17	14	5
7	3	1	9	0	2	18	14	10
7	4½	1	9	6	2	19	14	15
7	6	1	10	0	3	0	15	0
7	7½	1	10	6	3	1	15	5
7	9	1	11	0	3	2	15	10
7	10½	1	11	6	3	3	15	15
8	0	1	12	0	3	4	16	0
8	1½	1	12	6	3	5	16	5
8	3	1	13	0	3	6	16	10
8	4½	1	13	6	3	7	16	15
8	6	1	14	0	3	8	17	0

N. B. Rape and some other seeds are sold by the last, and as two weys make a last, twice the price of a load gives the price of a last.

		£	s.	d.
Sal-ammoniac - - -	per lb.	0	3	0
Sand, Founders', for moulding with	per load	0	18	0
Road, or road stuff -	do.	0	5	0
Thames, 18 heaped bushels, or one yard cube one single load of sand. 36 heaped bushels, 44 striked ditto, or 2 yards cube one double load of sand.				
3 single loads of sand to one rod of brickwork with chalk lime.				
3½ single loads of sand to one rod of brickwork with stone lime.				
1 bushel of sand to one square of plain tiling.				
24 feet cube of sand one ton	per load	0	3	0
Sashes, cast iron, ⅝ moulded bar including pattern - -	per foot super.	0	2	0
¾ do. do.	do.	0	1	6
Copper, fitted in a deal frame for painting - -	per foot super.	0	1	3
ditto bronzed - -	do.	0	1	6
ditto metal moulding continued on the frame - -	per foot super.	0	1	9
fitted in a wainscot frame	do.	0	1	5
ditto bronzed -	do.	0	1	8
ditto moulding on frame	do.	0	1	11
fitted in a mahogany frame	do.	0	2	0
ditto bronzed -	do.	0	2	3
ditto moulding on frame	do.	0	2	9
circular on the plan piece and half, circular heads double.				
Wood. *See Carpenter.*				
Sausage-Machine. *See Machine.*				
Saw-Mill. *See Mill.*				
Saws. Butchers' bow,				
Black steel, 12 inches complete	per doz.	2	8	0
14 do. do.	do.	2	14	0
16 do. do.	do.	3	0	0
18 do. do.	do.	3	6	0
20 do. do.	do.	3	12	0

			£	s.	d
Saws.					
Bright steel per dozen extra			0	12	0
Carcass. *See Dovetail, &c.*					
Chest, grafting, hand, pannel, and ripping,					
Cast steel spring,	24 inches	per doz.	4	4	0
	26 do.	do.	4	10	0
	28 do.	do.	4	16	0
	30 do.	do.	5	8	0
Cast steel	10 do.	do.	1	8	0
	12 do.	do.	1	14	0
	14 do.	do.	2	2	0
	16 do.	do.	2	8	0
	18 do.	do.	2	14	0
	20 do.	do.	2	18	0
	22 do.	do.	3	4	0
	24 do.	do.	3	12	0
	26 do.	do.	3	14	0
	28 do.	do.	4	0	0
	30 do.	do.	4	6	0
German steel	10 inches	do.	1	4	0
	12 do.	do.	1	8	0
	14 do.	do.	1	14	0
	16 do.	do.	2	0	0
	18 do.	do.	2	6	0
	20 do.	do.	2	10	0
	22 do.	do.	2	16	0
	24 do.	do.	3	2	0
	26 do.	do.	3	4	0
	28 do.	do.	3	10	0
	30 do.	do.	3	16	0
Common	10 inches	do.	0	12	0
	12 do.	do.	0	16	0
	14 do.	do.	0	18	0
	16 do.	do.	1	0	0
	18 do.	do.	1	2	0
	20 do.	do.	1	5	0
	22 do.	do.	1	8	0

		£	s.	d.
Saws.	Common.			
	24 inches per doz.	1	11	0
	26 do. do.	1	13	0
	28 do. do.	1	17	0
	30 do. do.	2	2	0
	best hand saws not set and sharped	0	2	0
	with 2 screws, less per dozen	0	1	0
	common steel hand if set and sharped up to 14 inches - -	0	1	6
	all above, per dozen extra -	0	2	6
	Circular mill,			
	4 inches - - each	0	4	6
	4½ do. - do.	0	5	0
	5 do. - - do.	0	6	0
	6 do. - do.	0	7	0
	7 do. - - do.	0	8	0
	8 do. - do.	0	9	6
	9 do. - - do.	0	11	0
	10 do. - do.	0	13	0
	12 do. - - do.	0	16	0
	14 do. - do.	1	0	0
	16 do. - - do.	1	4	0
	18 do. - do.	1	10	0
	20 do. - - do.	1	16	0
	22 do. - do.	2	2	0
	24 do. - - do.	2	8	0
	26 do. - do.	2	16	0
	28 do. - - do.	3	6	0
	30 do. - do.	3	16	0
	32 do. - - do.	4	8	0
	34 do. - do.	5	4	0
	36 do. - - do.	6	0	0
	Compass or lock,			
	cast steel 8 inches per doz.	0	13	0
	10 do. - do.	0	15	0
	12 do. - - do.	0	18	0

		£	s.	d.
Saws.	Compass or lock,			
	cast steel 14 inches per doz.	1	1	0
	16 do. - - do.	1	4	0
	18 do. - do.	1	7	0
	German steel,			
	8 inches per doz.	0	11	0
	10 do. - do.	0	13	0
	12 do. - - do.	0	15	0
	14 do. - do.	0	18	0
	16 do. - - do.	1	1	0
	18 do. - do.	1	4	0
	Cotton cleaning, or gin,			
	No. 7, iron black - -	0	6	6
	8 do. polished -	0	8	4
	9 best steel black -	0	8	4
	10 do. polished -	0	10	5
	11 cast steel hardened -	0	10	5
	12 do. polished -	0	12	6
	Cross cut. *See Pit, &c.*			
	Dovetail, carcass, sash, and tenon.			
	spring steel brass backs,			
	8 inches complete per doz.	4	0	0
	10 do. do. do.	4	4	0
	12 do. do. do.	4	16	0
	14 do. do. do	5	8	0
	16 do. do. do.	6	0	0
	18 do. do. do.	6	12	0
	20 do. do. do.	7	4	0
	cast steel brass backs,			
	8 inches complete per doz.	3	8	0
	10 do. do. do.	3	12	0
	12 do. do. do.	4	0	0
	14 do. do. do.	4	10	0
	16 do. do. do.	5	4	0
	18 do. do. do.	5	12	0
	20 do. do. do.	5	18	0

Saws.			£	s.	d.
Dovetail, carcass, sash, and tenon.					
cast steel blued blacks,					
8 inches	complete	per doz.	3	0	0
10 do.	do.	do.	3	4	0
12 do.	do.	do.	3	8	0
14 do.	do.	do.	3	12	0
16 do	do.	do.	4	2	0
18 do.	do.	do.	4	6	0
20 do.	do.	do.	4	8	0
cast steel, iron backs,					
8 inches	complete	per doz.	2	12	0
10 do.	do.	do.	2	16	0
12 do.	do.	do.	3	0	0
14 do.	do.	do.	3	4	0
16 do.	do.	do.	3	12	0
18 do.	do.	do.	3	16	0
20 do.	do.	do.	3	18	0
German steel backs,					
8 inches	complete	per doz.	2	4	0
10 do.	do.	do.	2	8	0
12 do.	do.	do.	2	12	0
14 do.	do.	do.	2	16	0
16 do.	do.	do.	3	2	0
18 do.	do.	do.	3	6	0
20 do.	do.	do.	3	8	0
Felloe, or turning,					
5 feet	-	each	0	15	0
5½ do.	-	do.	0	16	6
6 do.	-	do.	0	18	0
6½ do.	-	do.	1	0	0
7 do.	-	do.	1	2	0

Frame. *See Pit, &c.*

Gin or circular. *See Cotton Cleaning, &c.*

Grafting. *See Chest, &c.*

Hand. *See Chest, &c.*

Saws.

			£	s.	d.
Mill, up and down,					
German steel	5 feet	each	1	2	0
	5½ do.	do.	1	4	0
	6 do.	do.	1	6	0
	6½ do.	do.	1	9	0
	7 do.	do.	1	13	0
	7½ do.	do.	1	18	0
	8 do.	do.	2	4	0
cast steel	5 do.	do.	1	6	0
	5½ do.	do.	1	8	0
	6 do.	do.	1	10	0
	6½ do.	do.	1	13	0
	7 do.	do.	1	17	0
	7½ do.	do.	2	2	0
	8 do.	do.	2	8	0
Pannel. *See Chest, &c.*					
Pit, frame, and cross cut,					
cast steel	4 feet	each	0	16	6
	4½ do.	do.	0	17	6
	5 do.	do.	0	19	6
	5½ do.	do.	1	1	0
	6 do.	do.	1	4	0
	6½ do.	do.	1	6	0
	7 do.	do.	1	8	0
	7½ do.	do.	1	13	0
	8 do.	do.	1	19	0
cast steel, warranted,					
	4 feet	each	0	19	0
	4½ do.	do.	1	1	0
	5 do.	do.	1	3	0
	5½ do.	do.	1	6	0
	6 do.	do.	1	9	0
	6½ do.	do.	1	12	0
	7 do.	do.	1	15	0
	7½ do.	do.	2	0	0
	8 do.	do.	2	6	0

			£	s.	d.
SAWS.					
Pit, frame, and cross cut,					
German steel	4 feet	each	0	15	0
	4½ do.	do.	0	16	0
	5 do.	do.	0	18	0
	5½ do.	do.	0	19	6
	6 do.	do.	1	2	0
	6½ do.	do.	1	4	0
	7 do.	do.	1	6	0
	7½ do.	do.	1	10	0
	8 do.	do.	1	16	0
common steel	4 feet	each	0	9	6
	4½ do.	do.	0	10	6
	5 do.	do.	0	11	6
	5½ do.	do.	0	12	6
	6 do.	do.	0	14	0
	6½ do.	do.	0	16	0
	7 do.	do.	0	18	0
	7½ do.	do.	1	1	0
	8 do.	do.	1	5	0
if set, 6*d.* each; if set and sharped, 1*s.* the common ones; all the others 1*s.* 6*d.* each in addition to the above.					
German, cast and warranted, the butt exceeding 10 inches, 2*s.* per inch extra, and all points above 3½ inches the same.					
Ripping. *See Chest, &c.*					
Sash. *See Dovetail, &c.*					
Table,					
cast steel	18 inches complete	per doz.	2	4	0
	20 do. do.	do.	2	8	0
	22 do. do.	do.	2	14	0
	24 do. do.	do.	2	18	0
	26 do. do.	do.	3	2	0

		£	s.	d.
Saws. Table,				
German steel,				
18 inches complete	per doz.	2	0	0
20 do. do.	do.	2	4	0
22 do. do.	do.	2	8	0
24 do. do.	do.	2	12	0
26 do. do.	do.	2	16	0
Tenon. *See Dovetail, &c.*				
Turning. *See Fellow, &c.*				
Veneering,				
4 feet - -	each	0	12	0
4½ do. - -	do.	0	14	0
5 do. - -	do.	0	16	0
Billet, or Woodcutters' web,				
cast steel 22 inches	per doz.	1	16	0
24 do. -	do.	1	18	0
26 do. - -	do.	2	0	0
28 do. -	do.	2	4	0
30 do. - -	do.	2	8	0
32 do. -	do.	2	12	0
34 do. - -	do.	2	16	0
36 do. -	do.	2	18	0
38 do. - -	do.	3	2	0
40 do. -	do.	3	6	0
42 do. - -	do.	3	10	0
German steel,				
22 inches	per doz.	1	10	0
24 do. -	do.	1	12	0
26 do. - -	do.	1	14	0
28 do. -	do.	1	18	0
30 do. - -	do.	2	0	0
32 do. -	do.	2	4	0
34 do. - -	do.	2	8	0
36 do. -	do.	2	10	0
38 do. - -	do.	2	14	0
40 do. -	do.	2	18	0
42 do. - -	do.	3	2	0

		£	s.	d.
Saws.				
Billet, or Woodcutters' web,				
common steel 22 inches	per doz.	0	16	0
24 do.	do.	0	18	0
26 do.	do.	1	1	0
28 do.	do.	1	4	0
30 do.	do.	1	7	0
32 do.	do.	1	10	0
34 do.	do.	1	13	0
36 do.	do.	1	16	0
38 do.	do.	1	19	0
40 do.	do.	2	2	0
42 do.	do.	2	5	0
If set and sharped up to 28 inches, 4*s.*				
All above, 6*s.* per dozen in addition.				
Breaking out web,				
set and sharped 20 inches	per doz.	0	18	0
22 do.	do.	1	0	0
24 do.	do.	1	4	0
26 do.	do.	1	7	0
28 do.	do.	1	10	0
30 do.	do.	1	12	0
32 do.	do.	1	14	0
34 do.	do.	1	16	0
36 do.	do.	1	19	0
cast steel, iron, or brass web				
3 inches	per doz.	0	3	0
4 do.	do.	0	4	0
5 do.	do.	0	5	0
6 do.	do.	0	6	0
7 do.	do.	0	7	0
8 do.	do.	0	8	0
9 do.	do.	0	9	0
10 do,	do.	0	10	0
11 do.	do.	0	11	0
12 do.	do.	0	12	0

		£	s.	d.
Saws.				
Doctors', or calico printers' web,				
2 inches broad	per inch to any length	0	0	2½
2½ do.	do. do.	0	0	3
3 do.	do. do.	0	0	3½
3½ do.	do. do.	0	0	4
4 do.	do. do.	0	0	4½
Fret web,				
blued, assorted to 9 inches	per doz.	0	4	6
ditto 9 to 12 in.	do.	0	5	6
double do. 9 to 12 in.	do.	0	10	0
Steel turning web,				
set and sharped 8 inches	per doz.	0	5	6
10 do.	do.	0	6	0
12 do.	do.	0	7	6
14 do.	do.	0	10	0
16 do.	do.	0	12	6
18 do.	do.	0	15	0
20 do.	do.	0	18	0
Sawyers' Work.				
Timber 4 cuts	per load	0	7	6
Norway ditto 2 do.	do.	0	7	6

FEET.	BATTENS. per dozen cuts.		DEALS. per dozen cuts.		PLANKS. per dozen cuts.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
8	0	0	2	6	0	0
10	2	3	3	0	3	6
11	0	0	3	3	0	0
12	2	6	3	6	4	0
13	0	0	3	9	0	0
14	2	9	4	0	4	8
16	3	4	4	8	5	4
18	4	0	5	4	6	0
20	4	4	6	0	7	0

£ s. d.

SAWYERS' WORK.

By the mill,

FEET.	BATTENS. per dozen cuts.	DEALS. per dozen cuts.	PLANKS. per dozen cuts.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
8	1 8	2 0	2 6
10	1 10	2 6	3 0
12	2 0	2 10	3 6
14	2 4	3 4	4 0
16	2 10	3 8	4 8
18	3 4	4 4	5 4
20	3 8	5 0	6 0

10 and 12 feet flat cuts	per dozen	0 1	2
14 feet clapboard - -	do.	0 6	0
5 feet beech logs - -	do.	0 1	8
6 feet do. - -	do.	0 2	0
Quebec staves - -	do.	0 1	6
10 feet pantile laths - -	do.	0 0	8
12 feet do. -	do.	0 0	10
14 feet do. - -	do.	0 1	0
16 feet do. - -	do.	0 1	2
American pine -	per hundred	0 3	6
do. birch - -	do.	0 4	6
Venetian blind stuff -	do.	0 4	0
do. do. - -	do.	0 9	0
Blind stuff - -	do.	0 4	0
Cedar do. - - -	do.	0 6	0
Veneers, not exceeding 12 inches,	per foot run.	0 0	1
do. do. 24 in.	per ft. super.	0 0	1½
do. do. 36 in.	do.	0 0	2
do. above 36 in.	do.	0 0	3
Chair top curls, single length,	per doz.	0 0	8

	£	s.	d.
SAWYERS' WORK.			
Hard wood, not exceeding 18 inches per foot super.	0	0	2
do. above 18 inches do.	0	0	3
SECRETARY, Mahogany. *See Cabinet-makers' Work.*			
SCALES. Frame, domestic, height 2 feet, length 3 feet, and 1 foot 6 in. wide each	7	0	0
do. height 3 feet, length 3 feet, and 1 ft. 9 in. wide - - each	6	0	0
double, height 3 feet, length 3 feet, and 1 foot 9 inches wide - each	12	0	0
strong, for sugar, cotton, bales, &c. do.	15	0	0
moveable, on wheels, capable of weighing 20 cwts. - - each	20	0	0
fixed, even with floor, capable of weighing 30 cwt. - each	25	0	0
counter, for weighing 7 lbs. do.	2	0	0
do. do. 28 lbs. do.	3	0	0
do. do. 56 lbs. do.	3	10	0
do. do. 100 lbs. do.	4	10	0
double for sacks, &c. - do.	10	0	0
cotton - - - do.	12	0	0
wool - - - do.	16	0	0
tanners - - - do.	20	0	0
Roman beam for wharfs, &c. do.	50	0	0
do. to weigh 8 tons do.	100	0	0
do. for a public road do.	150	0	0
table, 2 feet 6 inches high, for weighing 2 cwt. - - each	5	0	0
SCARIFICATOR. For grass land and gathering couch - - each	3	10	0
improved do. - - do.	6	6	0
SCARIFIER. General Beatson's from £5 5*s.* to do.	10	10	0
SCRAPERS. Garden, hall, and door, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to - - each	0	11	6
Road - - - do.	0	6	0

		£	s.	d.
SCREW-PLATE, small, with taps different sizes,	each	1	5	0
very small do.	do.	0	4	6
SCIENTIFIC, Engineers' charges. *See Engineers' Scientific Charges.*				
SCORE. 21 chaldron.				
5 score one hundred.				
6 score one great hundred.				
SCREWS. Bed 5 inch	per doz.	0	1	3
6 do.	do.	0	1	7
10 do.	do.	0	2	6
12 do.	do.	0	3	2
Coach	per lb.	0	0	6
With brass nut and plate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter	per lb.	0	1	3
do. do. 3 to 8 inch do.	do.	0	1	2
Bench, iron, with square thread and box,	each	0	7	6
beech	do.	0	2	6
Wood, for Joiners' work, &c.				
$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$	per doz.	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
1 inch	do.	0	0	2
$1\frac{1}{4}$ do.	do.	0	0	3
$1\frac{1}{2}$ do.	do.	0	0	4
2 do.	do.	0	0	6
$2\frac{1}{2}$ do.	do.	0	0	8
3 do.	do.	0	0	10
$3\frac{1}{2}$ do.	do.	0	1	0
4 do.	do.	0	1	6
ditto with gilt heads,				
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	do.	0	0	3
$\frac{5}{8}$ do.	do.	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{3}{4}$ do.	do.	0	0	4
1 do.	do.	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{4}$ do.	do.	0	0	5
$1\frac{1}{2}$ do.	do.	0	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{3}{4}$ do.	do.	0	0	6

			£	s.	d.
Screws.	Wood, with gilt heads,				
	2 inch - -	per doz.	0	0	7
	2¼ do. -	do.	0	0	8
	2½ do. - -	do.	0	0	9
	2¾ do. -	do.	0	0	10
	3 do. - -	do.	0	0	11
	3½ do. -	do.	0	1	0
	4 do. - -	do.	0	1	2
Screw-Jacks.	*See Jacks.*				
Scythe and Crook, Hainault	-	each	0	10	6
Seam.	Of glass, 24 stone of 5 lbs. or 120 lbs.				
Seats.	Wrought iron for gardens, &c.,				
	For one person - -	each	0	18	0
	For two do. - -	do.	1	11	6
	For three do. - -	do.	2	2	0
	Circular do. for shady trees	do.	2	10	0
	Stools - - -	do.	0	10	6
Seating.	Horse-hair for sofas, chairs, &c.				
	17 inches wide	per yard	0	1	9
	18 do. - -	do.	0	1	11
	19 do. -	do.	0	2	2
	20 do. - - -	do.	0	2	5
	21 do. -	do.	0	2	8
	22 do. - -	do.	0	2	11
	24 do. -	do.	0	3	5
	26 do. - - -	do.	0	4	1
	28 do. -	do.	0	4	9
	30 do. - - -	do.	0	5	5
	32 do. -	do.	0	6	4
Sewers.	*See Bricklayers' Work.*				
Shovel.	Steel - - -	each	0	3	9
Sieves.	Wire, breeze, 24 inch coarse	do.	0	6	0
	24 inch fine	do.	0	7	0
	flour - - -	do.	0	4	0
	founders', 20 inch strong	do.	0	4	6

		£	s.	d.
Sieves.	Wire,			
	gravel, 20 inch, strong - each	0	4	0
	do. 20 do. fine - do.	0	4	6
	do. 22 do. strong - do.	0	5	0
	do. 22 do. fine - do.	0	5	6
	grocers' strong iron wire, currant, deep rim - - each	0	6	0
	do. do. brass do. do.	0	7	0
	do. do. strongest do. or 1½ lbs. each	0	8	0
	do. do. copper wire do. do.	0	8	6
	do. do. 20 inch raisin do.	0	4	6
	masons', brass - - do.	0	3	9
	do. copper - - do.	0	4	9
	potatoe, 22 inch ware - do.	0	4	0
	do. 24 do. middling do.	0	5	0
	do. 28 do. chat - do.	0	7	0
	tallow melters, 24 inch, 60 meshes to the inch - - each	1	0	0
	do. 22 inch - - do.	0	18	0
Silver.	The standard for silver coins consists of pure silver and one-twentieth part alloy.			
	Standard silver - - per lb.	3	6	0
	the crown weighs 18 dwts. $4\frac{4}{11}$ grains.			
	the ½ crown do. 9 dwts. $2\frac{2}{11}$ do.			
	the shilling do. 3 dwts. $15\frac{1}{11}$ do.			
	the sixpence do. 1 dwt. $19\frac{7}{11}$ do.			
Siphon.	*See Crane.*			
Skimmer.	Copper, fine wire do. with iron socket handle - - each	0	9	0
Skylights.	Cast iron - per foot super.	0	1	6
	glazed complete - do.	0	3	0
	Copper - - - do.	0	2	0
	circular, oval, or domical do.	0	5	0
	Wood. *See Carpenter.*			

			£	s.	d.
SLATES.	Countesses	per thousand	10	0	0
	Doubles	do.	3	10	0
	Dutchesses	do.	15	0	0
	Imperials	per ton	4	10	0
	Ladies	per thousand	5	5	0
	Queens	per ton	4	0	0
	Rags	do.	4	15	0
	Westmorland	do.	5	15	0
SLATERS' WORK.					
	Countesses slating	per square	2	2	0
	Dennybole do.	do.	3	0	0
	Double do.	do.	1	16	0
	Dutchesses	do.	2	5	0
	Imperials do.	do.	3	10	0
	Ladies do.	do.	2	0	0
	Patent do.	do.	3	3	0
	Queen's do.	do.	2	15	0
	Rag do.	do.	3	5	0
	Tavistock	do.	2	5	0
	Westmorland	do.	3	14	0
	If circular, add one-third.				
	Patent ribs and cement	per foot run.	0	0	6
	Old slating ripped and relaid	per square	0	14	0
	Labour only	do.	0	7	6
	Squaring and holing slates	per thousand	0	3	6
	Day-work, slater	per day	0	5	6
	labourer	do.	0	3	6
	large scantling slates cut	per hundred	0	12	0
	Tavistock slates do.	do.	0	7	0
	double Welsh do.	do.	0	5	0
	4*d.* painted clout	do.	0	0	4
	6*d.* do.	do.	0	0	6
	8*d.* do.	do.	0	0	8
	lime and hair	per hod	0	0	10

1000 countess slates will cover 7 sqs.
1000 double do. do. $2\frac{1}{2}$ do.
1000 dutchess do. do. 9 do.

		£	s.	d.
SLATERS' WORK.				
	1000 ladies slates will cover $4\frac{1}{4}$ squares.			
	1000 Tavistock do. do. $2\frac{3}{4}$ do.			
	1 ton of queen's do. will cover from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ squares.			
	1 ton of imperial do. will cover from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ squares.			
	1 ton of Welsh rags will cover from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 squares.			
	1 ton of Westmorland do. will cover 2 squares.			
SLICER.	Meadow - - per set	0	16	0
	Turnip, with one knife - each	4	4	0
	do. and mangel wurzel do.	5	5	0
	patent - - - do.	5	5	0
	do. with fly wheel and trough do.	6	6	0
	with three knives - do.	9	9	0
SLUICES.	Cast iron, with doors, frames, carriages, &c. &c. as those erected at the docks in Dublin - - each	245	0	0
SMOKE.	Consuming by combustion.			
	License for using the patent for the above.			
	4-horse engine, and not exceeding 6 each	15	0	0
	6 do. do. 8 do.	16	0	0
	8 do. do. 10 do.	17	0	0
	10 do. do. 12 do.	18	0	0
	12 do. do. 14 do.	19	0	0
	14 do. do. 16 do.	20	0	0
	16 do. do. 18 do.	21	0	0
	18 do. do. 20 do.	22	0	0
	20 do. do. 22 do.	23	0	0
	22 do. do. 24 do.	24	0	0
	and all above, allowing 5 per cent. per horse.			
	No additional charge for boilers above 24 horses.			

		£	s.	d.
Smoke.	Consuming by combustion.			
	For coppers, such as are used by brewers dyers, &c. whose contents are			
	5 barrels, and not exceeding 15 each	5	0	0
	15 do. do. 20 do.	7	0	0
	20 do. do. 25 do.	9	0	0
	25 do. do. 30 do.	12	0	0
	30 do. do. 40 do.	15	0	0
	40 do. do. 60 do.	18	0	0
	60 do. do. 80 do.	20	0	0
	80 do. do. 100 do.	22	0	0
	100 do. do. 150 do.	24	0	0
	No additional charge for coppers whose contents are more than 150 barrels.			
	A discount of 33 per cent. upon the aggregate amount, if more than one boiler, or copper, be erected in one concern.			
Sope, soft	- - - per lb.	0	1	3
Soil.	18 solid or cube feet, one ton.			
	Clearing out and carting away per ton	0	6	0
Space.	Geometrical, a measure of 5 feet.			
Spade.	Garden - - - each	0	3	9
Span.	A measure of 9 inches, or a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a yard, or $\frac{1}{2}$ a cubit.			
Sphere.	*See Ball.*			
Spikes.	Wrought iron - per cwt.	1	0	0
	per lb.	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Spirit, or Alcohol,	contained in wines and liquors.			
	A bottle of port wine, containing 26 oz. which had been in bottle seven years, produced two ounces and seven drachms of alcohol.			
	Ditto of port wine, containing $25\frac{1}{2}$ ounces (one year in bottle and two years in wood), produced two ounces and six drachms.			

Spirit, or Alcohol.

A bottle of pale sherry, three years old, containing 25 ounces, produced three ounces.

Ditto of Madeira, two years old, containing 25½ ounces, produced two ounces and five drachms.

Ditto Cape ditto, one year old, containing 25 ounces, produced 2½ ounces.

Ditto old hock, containing 21 ounces, produced nearly an ounce.

Ditto brandy, containing 24 ounces, produced ten ounces.

Ditto rum, containing 24½ ounces, produced 9½ ounces.

A quart of public house ale, not bottled, produced one ounce.

A quart of common draught porter, produced 5½ drachms.

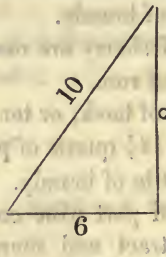
From the foregoing results it appears that four bottles either of port, sherry, or Madeira, contain more ardent spirit than a bottle of brandy.

Three bottles of sherry are nearly equal to one bottle of rum.

That ten bottles of hock, or ten quarts of ale, or about 14½ quarts of porter, are equal to a bottle of brandy.

The residuum of port wine contains an astringent extract and more tartaric acid than that of Madeira, and the sherry less than Madeira. In one bottle of port, a small portion of tartaric acid. The residuum of the rum contains raw sugar, and the brandy burnt sugar, with a pungent aromatic, resembling capsicum. The residuum of the ale and porter was very bitter,

		£	s	d.
SPIRIT, OR ALCOHOL.	and the spirit of the former was slightly flavoured with the essential oil of the hop. Both contain saccharine matter.			
SPRINGS.	Carriage, C chariot - per set	18	0	0
	C gig hind with scrolls and clip shackles, 5 plates, and a pair of double bolt jacks per pair	4	10	0
	gig body with scrolls and clip shackles, and strap hoops per pair	6	6	0
	gig and scroll irons double elbow, per pair	4	14	6
	elliptic - - - do.	7	0	0
	landau C light - - per set	19	0	0
	do. C strong - - do.	20	0	0
	Door, for propelling the door both ways, each	3	3	0
	do. do. one way - do.	1	11	6
SQUARE.	A measure of 100 square feet. 6 feet, 8 feet, and a diagonal of 10 feet, will form a square on the plan useful in setting out ground, &c.			



STAGES.	Wrought iron, for flower-pots, square or circular - - each	0	18	0
STAIN.	Red, or archill for bedsteads, &c. One pound of chip logwood, two quarts of water, boil these in a pot until it is brought to one quart, then take half an ounce of spirits of salts, stir this well in the logwood liquor while warm, and it is fit for use.			

		£	s.	d.
STAIN.	Black, for picture frames. Boil chip logwood in clean water, and give the work two washes with this while hot; when dry, give it a wash with tincture of steel, and when dry, sand paper and polish it with a linen cloth and heel ball.			
	An ebony black. Take one pound of chip logwood and half a gallon of water, let these boil well in a pot until you find a strong colour, then add a small quantity of pearl-ash, which will bring it to a colour of a rose-wood ground; give the work two or three washes with this while hot, let it stand to dry, and then have some strong tincture of steel made warm, which lay on with a flat stiff brush, in imitation of the black streaks in rose-wood, let it well dry, and then sand paper and polish it as you think proper.			
	Tincture of steel is made as follows:— The best vinegar and fine steel filings, put them together in a bottle and keep them in a warm place for a day or two; it will be better to be frequently shaken.			
	Beech stained this way takes a most excellent polish, which prevents the evaporation of the colour.			
	They may be polished with any of the polishing mixtures used for the natural woods.			
STAIRS.	Wood. *See Carpenter.*			
STAMPS.	Affidavits - - -	0	2	6
	Agreements of the value of £20 and upwards, containing only 1080 words	1	0	0

Stamps.		£	s.	d.
Agreements.				
	More than 1080 words -	1	5	0
	and for every further 1080 words	1	5	0
	Apprentices' or clerks' indentures,			
	under - - £30	1	0	0
	duplicates to ditto for master	1	0	0
	for £30 and under £50	2	0	0
	for 50 do. - 100	3	0	0
	for 100 do. - - 200	6	0	0
	for 200 do. - 300	12	0	0
	for 300 do. - - 400	20	0	0
	for 400 do. - 500	25	0	0
	for 500 do. - - 600	30	0	0
	for 600 do. - 800	40	0	0
	for 800 do. - - 1000	50	0	0
	for 1000 and upwards -	60	0	0
	the apprentice to have these duties.			
	duplicate to the above for master	1	15	0
	assignment or turn over, if a premium, the same as above. If no premium, for 1080 words	1	0	0
	if more - -	1	15	0
	charity children exempt.			
	Attorney, letters and warrants of, &c.	1	10	0
	Awards under 2160 words -	1	15	0
	and for every extra 1080 words	1	5	0
	Bonds given as security for payment of money.			
	any sum not exceeding £50	1	0	0
	above £50 do. - 100	1	10	0
	above 100 do. - - 200	2	0	0
	above 200 do. - 300	3	0	0
	above 300 do. - - 500	4	0	0
	above 500 do. - 1000	5	0	0
	above 1000 do. - - 2000	6	0	0
	above 2000 do. - 3000	7	0	0
	above 3000 do. - - 4000	8	0	0

Stamps.		£	s.	d.
	Bonds.			
	above £4,000 and not exceeding 5,000	9	0	0
	above 5,000 do. - 10,000	12	0	0
	above 10,000 do. - 15,000	15	0	0
	above 15,000 do. - 20,000	20	0	0
	above - - 20,000	25	0	0
	Bonds of Indemnity - -	1	15	0
	Charter parties under 2160 words	1	15	0
	for every extra 1080 words	1	5	0
	Foreign bills of exchange, drawn in sets, any sum not exceeding £100	0	1	6
	above £100 and not exceeding 200	0	3	0
	above 200 do. do. 500	0	4	0
	above 500 do. do. 1000	0	5	0
	above 1000 do. do. 2000	0	7	6
	above 2000 do. do. 3000	0	10	0
	above 3000 and upwards -	0	15	0
	if drawn singly and not in a set, the same as inland duty.			
	every bill in each set is chargeable with the respective duties.			
	Inland bills and notes, not exceeding two months after date, or 60 days after sight,			
	if £2 and not exceeding £5 5	0	1	0
	above £5 5s. do. 20 0	0	1	6
	above £20 and not exceeding £30	0	2	0
	above 30 do. do. 50	0	2	6
	above 50 do. do. 100	0	3	6
	above 100 do. do. 200	0	4	6
	above 200 do. do. 300	0	5	0
	above 300 do. do. 500	0	6	0
	above 500 do. do. 1000	0	8	6
	above 1000 do. do. 2000	0	12	6
	above 2000 do. do. 3000	0	15	0
	above 3000 - - -	1	5	0

STAMPS.	£	s.	d.
Inland bills and notes, exceeding two months after date, or 60 days after sight,			
if £2 and not exceeding £5 5s.	0	1	6
above £5 5s. do. 20 0	0	2	0
above £20 and not exceeding £30	0	2	6
above 30 do. do. 50	0	3	6
above 50 do. do. 100	0	4	6
above 100 do. do. 200	0	5	0
above 200 do. do. 300	0	6	0
above 300 do. do. 500	0	8	6
above 500 do. do. 1000	0	12	6
above 1000 do. do. 2000	0	15	0
above 2000 do. do. 3000	1	5	0
above 3000 - - -	1	10	0
penalty for post-dating bills of exchange, £100.			
N. B. Promissory notes on demand made out of Great Britain, shall not be negotiable in Great Britain, whether they are payable in Great Britain or not, unless they have the above duties.			
Deeds or memorandums under 2160 words - - -	1	15	0
and for every extra 1080 words	1	5	0
Lading, bills of - -	0	3	0
Duties on legacies, of the value of £20 or upwards, out of personal estate, or charged upon real estate, &c.; and upon every share of residue:			
To a child or parent, or any lineal descendant or ancestor of the deceased - - per cent	1	0	0
To a brother or sister, or their descendants - - per cent.	3	0	0

STAMPS.

	£	s.	d.
Duties on legacies, &c.			
To an uncle or aunt, or their descendants - - per cent	5	0	0
To a great uncle or great aunt, or their descendants per cent	6	0	0
To any other relation, or any stranger in blood - - per cent.	10	0	0

Legacy to husband or wife, exempt.

If the deceased died prior to the 5th April, 1805, duty only attaches on personal estates, and by a lower scale.

In cases where an executor or administrator shall have paid debts to such an amount as, being deducted from the gross value of the estate and effects, would reduce the amount thereof to a less scale of probate or administration duty than that on which the duty has been paid, it is lawful for the Commissioners of Stamps to return the difference, provided application be made for the same within three years after the date of the probate or letters of administration.

Appraisements or valuations of any property made for the purpose of ascertaining the legacy duty payable in respect thereof, are, by the last stamp act, exempt from duty.

Where a legatee shall take two or more distinct egacies or benefits under any will or testamentary instrument, which shall together be of the amount or value of £20 each, shall be charged with duty, though each, or either, may be separately under that amount or value.

	£	s.	d.
Memorandums under 2160 words	1	15	0
for every extra 1080 words -	1	5	0
Powers, prize - - -	0	1	0
seamen's - -	1	0	0

		£	s.	d.
STAMPS.				
Receipts,				
for	£5 and under £10	0	0	3
for	10 do. 20	0	0	6
for	20 do. 50	0	1	0
for	50 do. 100	0	1	6
for	100 do. 200	0	2	6
for	200 do. 300	0	4	0
for	300 do. 500	0	5	0
for	500 do. 1000	0	7	6
for	1000 and upwards	0	10	0
any sum, if in full of all demands persons receiving the money are compelled to pay the duty.		0	10	0

Spoiled stamps. The days for claiming the allowance at Somerset-house are Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 12 to 2 o'clock. Persons not residing within ten miles of London are required, within twelve months after such stamps are spoiled or rendered useless, to make an affidavit before a Master Extraordinary in Chancery, which affidavit must be stamped, and the same left at the allowance office on Monday or Wednesday, and called for on the Monday following, when an allowance ticket will be given for the same description of stamps.

STANCHION, or stay, for carts, &c.					
With nuts, screws, and socket for rail,		per lb.	0	1	0
common do.	- -	do.	0	0	8
STAND. Rick	- - -	each	0	9	0

£ s. d.

STEAM. Boat. The powers required to give a boat different velocities in still water are as follows:—

3	miles	per hour	5½	horses power.
4	do.	do.	13	do.
5	do.	do.	25	do.
6	do.	do.	43	do.
7	do.	do.	69	do.
8	do.	do.	102	do.
9	do.	do.	146	do.
10	do.	do.	200	do.

The mechanical power, or power of a steam engine, to impel a boat in still water, must be as the cube of the velocity.

Therefore, if an engine of 12 horses power will impel a boat seven miles per hour, it will require one of 35 horses power to impel the same boat at the rate of ten miles per hour.

The action of what is called a 25 horse power engine, is just equal to the impulse given by 1000 cubic feet of water falling through the height of ten feet.

Engine. *See Engine.*
Packets. *See Packets.*
Pipe. *See Pipe.*

STEEL.	Bar, best mark blister -	per cwt.	2	8 0
	second mark do. - -	do.	2	4 0
	C C N D and inferior mark	do.	2	2 0
	Cast and shear, ⅝ths square and above; also 1¼ broad by ⅜ths thick and above - -	per cwt.	3	12 0

		£	s.	d.
STEEL.	Cast and shear,			
	¼ and under ⅝ths square; also ⅝ths broad and above ¼ thick per cwt.	4	0	0
	3-16ths square; also a ¼ to ½ inch broad. per cwt.	4	10	0
	cast steel in ingots - do.	3	0	0
	refined in ditto - - do.	3	3	0
	Saw - - - do.	3	10	0
	Sheet, rolled cast steel in sheets,			
	wire gage No. 12 to 17 do.	3	10	0
	do. 18 to 20 do.	3	12	0
	do. 21 to 24 do.	3	16	0
	Spring, for coach work - do.	2	2	0
	Square and round drawn by hand, from 1s. 2d. to - - per lb.	0	3	6
STEEL-MILL.	*See Mill*			
STEP.	Common or steel plate for capoose,			
	1 steel step or plate ground and polished both sides - each	0	11	0
	and capoose, patent - do.	1	10	0
STILL.	Copper, to contain 600 gallons, with copper cone head and pewter neck, copper condenser, with internal and external worms, neck with connecting pipes complete; and a large pewter worm for the still - each	825	0	0
	the same, patent - - do.	896	0	0
STOCKS AND DIES.	One set of London made screw stocks and screw plate, fitted up with set screws, 4 pair of cast steel dies, 28 cast steel plug and taper bits properly assorted for fine and coarse threads, to screw bolts from a ¼ to 2 in. complete. One large and two small screw wrenches for the above - each	52	10	0
STOCK.	Pad, 1 do. with 24 bits - do.	1	1	0
	1 do. with 36 bits - do.	1	10	0

		£	s.	d.
STONE.	Common, specific gravity per foot cube, 156¼ lbs.			
	Portland do. do. 149 lbs.			
	15 cube feet one ton.			
	per foot cube	0	5	0
	Rotten - - - per lb.	0	0	4
	Iron shot or horseman's weight 14 lbs.			
	Meat 8 lbs.			
	Hemp 32 lbs.			
	Wool, 14 lbs.			
STOOL.	Music. *See Cabinet Makers' Work.*			
STOVES.	Register, elliptic - - each	1	5	0
	do. with japanned front - do.	2	0	0
	do. ground do. and ornaments do.	3	10	0
	bed room - - per inch	0	0	4
	do. elliptic - - do.	0	0	5
	do. and polished bars do.	0	0	6
	ironing stoves - - each	1	0	0
	do. with 3 ft. of pipe elbow and pan complete - - each	1	6	0
STRAINER.	Sugar,			
	2 ft. diam. 36 hole, 7 inch rims each	0	16	0
	2 do. 46 do. do. do.	0	18	0
	2 do. 60 do. do. do.	1	1	0
	2 ft. 6 in. diam., 36 hole, 9 inch rims do.	1	7	0
	2 6 do. 46 do. do. do.	1	10	0
	2 6 do. 60 do. do. do.	1	15	0
STRIKE.	2 bushels, or 4436⅔ solid inches.			
SUGAR-MILL.	*See Mill.*			
SULPHUR,	- - - per lb.	0	0	8
SURVEYORS.	Commission for measuring,			
	amount under £100 2½ per cent.			
	from £100 to £500 2 do.			
	from 500 to 1000 1½ do.			
	from 1000 and upwards 1 do.			
	For do. and drawings. *See Estimates.*			

SURVEYORS.

District, appointed by Act of Parliament, with their different districts and residences:—

Acton, Samuel, 30, Wilson-street, Finsbury-square.
St. Luke's, Old-street, | Glasshouse Yard Liberty.

Baker, Henry, Tavistock-place.
St. Pancras.

Beachcroft, Samuel, Sloane Terrace.
St. Luke's, Chelsea.

Beazley, Charles, Whitehall.
St. James's, Clerkenwell. | St. John's, Clerkenwell.

Cantwell, Joseph, 20, Great Marlborough-street.
St. Clement's Danes. St. Mary-le-Strand. | St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

Cockerell, Samuel Pepys, Old Burlington-street.
St. George's, Hanover-square.

Craig, Charles Alex., Great George-street, Westminster.
St. Mary, Lambeth. | St. Mary, Newington.

Donaldson, James, 8, Bloomsbury-square.
St. Andrew, Holborn. Liberty of the Rolls. | St. George the Martyr, Queen-square.

Edwards, George, Duncan Place, City Road.
St. Sepulchre without. | St. Mary, Islington.

Gibson, Jesse, Grove-street, Hackney.
Ward of Lime-street. Ditto of Tower. | Ward of Aldgate. Ditto of Portsoken.

Goff, Major, Wellclose Square.
Tower Royalty.

Gutch, George, Bridge House, Harrow Road.
Paddington.

Surveyors, District.	Districts and Residences.

Hill, Charles, Scot's Place, Islington, and 4, Brick-lane, Spitalfields.

Mile End, New Town. St. Paul's, Shadwell.	Christ Church, Spitalfields.

Hunt, Thomas Frederick, St. James's Palace.

Ely Rents. Hatton Garden Liberty. Precinct of the Savoy.	St. Mary-le-Strand within. Duchy of Lancaster. Saffron Hlll Liberty.

Jupp, William, 37, Old Broad-street.

St. Ann's, Limehouse. St. Ann's, Blackwall. St. Catharine's Precinct. St. John's, Wapping.	Mile End, Old Town. Mile End, Poplar. Hamlet of Ratcliffe. Stepney.

Kendall, H. G., Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East.

St. Martin's in the Fields.	St. Ann's, Soho.

Kinnaird, William, 5, Euston Place, Euston Square.

St. George, Bloomsbury.	St. Giles's.

Leroux, Henry, Hackney.

Bethnal Green. St. John's, Hackney.	St. Mary, Bow, by Stratford.

Mayhew, J. G. 18, Argyle-street.

St. James's, Westminster.

Mason, William, Commercial Road, Whitechapel.

St. Biddolph, Aldgate without.	St. George's in the East.

SURVEYORS, District. Districts and Residences.

Meymott, William Gurr, Southampton-street, Camberwell.

St. John, Southwark.	St. Thomas, Southwark.
St. Olave, ditto.	

Montague, William, Office of Works, Guildhall.

Ward of Aldersgate within.	Ward of Cheapside.
Ditto of Aldersgate without.	Ditto of Farringdon without.
	St. Bartholomew the Great.
	St. Bartholomew the Less.

Montague, James, Office of Works, Guildhall.

Ward of Bassishaw.	Ward of Cripplegate without.
Ditto of Billingsgate.	Ditto of Broad-street.
Ditto of Bishopsgate within.	Ditto of Coleman-street.
	Ditto of Cornhill.
Ditto of Bishopsgate without.	Ditto of Cripplegate within.
	St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Pilkington, William, Whitehall.

St. John the Evangelist, Westminster.	St. Margaret, Westminster.

Porter, George, Fort Place, Bermondsey.

St. Mary, Bermondsey, Southwark.	St. Mary, Rotherhithe.

Roper, David, Jun., Stamford-street, Blackfriar's Road.

Christ Church, Surrey.	St. Saviour's, Southwark.
St. Geo., Southwark.	

Smith, George, 8, Bread-street Hill, Cheapside.

Ward of Bread-street.	Ward of Dowgate.
Ditto of Bridge.	Ditto of Farringdon within.
Ditto of Candlewick.	Ditto of Queenhithe.
Ditto of Castle Baynard.	Ditto of Vintry.
	Ditto of Walbrook.
Ditto of Cordwainers.	Bridewell Precinct.

SURVEYORS, District. Districts and Residences.

White, John, Upper End of Devonshire Place, New Road.
St. Mary-le-bone.

Wharton, Matthew, 29, Spital Square.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch. | Liberty of Norton Falgate.

Wharton, Matthew, Jun., Broad-street, Ratcliffe.
St. Mary, Whitechapel.

		£	s.	d.
SWAGE. Cast iron for smiths, &c.	per cwt.	1	4	0

SWINGTREES. *See Trees.*

T.

TABLE. Equation, useful in valuing landed estates and other property, and to regulate the investment of money; shewing also the value which the public funds and landed estates should bear to each other, to yield the same annual interest.

This table comprises a variety of annual interests, per cent., between £6 9*s.* and £2 19*s.* 8*d.* per cent. upon sterling money. The equivalent rates of interest upon different funds stand upon the horizontal lines. Thus, when the price of 3 per cent. consols is 75, the equivalent price of South Sea Stock is 87½, and of 4 per cents. 100. Sterling money is then worth 4 per cent., and either of them is equivalent to a bargain of land at 25 years' purchase.

If any of the funds are below this relative rate, then, all other things being the same, that would be the fund in which it would be best to invest money.

On the day when this is written, 3 per Cent. Consols are at 87⅜; 3½ per Cents. are 95¾; 4 per Cents. 103½; India Stock 222; Bank Stock 209.

TABLE. To regulate the investment of money, &c.

Bank Cons. 3 per Cents.	South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cents.	Old New 4 per Cents.	Bank Stock 10 per Cents.	India Stock 10½ per Cents.	Year's Purchase of Land.	Annual Interest. per cent.		
						£6	9s.	0d.
46½	54¼	62	155	162¾	15½			
48	56	64	160	168	16	6	5	0
49½	57¾	66	165	173¼	16½	6	1	2
51	59½	68	170	178½	17	5	17	7
52½	61¼	70	175	183¾	17½	5	14	3
54	63	72	180	189	18	5	11	1
55½	64¾	74	185	194¼	18½	5	8	1
57	66½	76	190	199½	19	5	5	3
58½	68¼	78	195	204¾	19½	5	2	7
60	70	80	200	210	20	5	0	0
61½	71¾	82	205	215¼	20½	4	17	6
63	73½	84	210	220½	21	4	15	2
64½	75¼	86	215	225¾	21½	4	13	0
66	77	88	220	231	22	4	10	11
67½	78¾	90	225	236¼	22½	4	8	10
69	81½	92	230	241½	23	4	6	11
70½	82¼	94	235	246¾	23½	4	5	1
72	84	96	240	252	24	4	3	4
73½	85¾	98	245	257¼	24½	4	1	7
75	87½	100	250	262½	25	4	0	0
76½	89¼	102	255	267¾	25½	3	18	6
78	91	104	260	273	26	3	17	0
79½	92¾	106	265	278¼	26½	3	15	6
81	94½	108	270	283½	27	3	14	1
82½	96¼	110	275	288¾	27½	3	12	9
84	98	112	280	294	28	3	11	5
85½	99¾	114	285	299¼	28½	3	10	2
87	101½	116	290	304½	29	3	8	11
88½	103¼	118	295	309¾	29½	3	7	9
90	105	120	300	315	30	3	6	8
91½	106¾	122	305	320¼	30½	3	5	7
93	108½	124	310	325½	31	3	4	6
94½	110¼	126	315	330¾	31½	3	3	6
96	112	128	320	336	32	3	2	6
97½	113¾	130	325	341¼	32½	3	1	7
99	115½	132	330	346½	33	3	0	8
100½	117¼	134	335	351	33½	2	19	8

		£	s.	d.
TABLE.				
	Billiard, plain neat table each	78	15	0
	from £78 15s. to - do.	137	10	0
	Mahogany. *See Cabinet Makers' Work.*			
	Of glass, is 5 feet, and 45 tables 1 case.			
	of Newcastle do. 25 tables 1 case.			
TACKS.	Flemish, 4 ounce - per thousand	0	0	8½
	8 do. - - do.	0	0	9
	14 do. - - do.	0	0	10
TALLOW	- - - per lb.	0	0	9
TANK.	*See Back.*			
TAPS AND DIES.	*See Stocks, &c.*			
TAR.	- - - per gallon	0	1	8
	Coal tar, brown - per cwt.	0	18	0
TARPAULING, loan of, per day	- each	0	1	0
TEACHES.	*See Boiler.*			

TENANCY. By the year,

Every tenant of premises from year to year, or where no certain time is specified, is bound to give his landlord half a year's notice; and it is imperative that this notice be so given as to expire on the same quarter day as that on which he took possession.

If a landlord accept the last quarter's rent, when there are arrears due on a former quarter, he precludes himself from demanding the arrears; and it is said no proof will afterwards be admitted to show that they were unpaid.

If a landlord covenant to repair a house, and neglect or refuse to do so, the tenant may make all neces-

sary repairs, and deduct the expenses out of rent, which the landlord will be bound to submit to.

When notice is given improperly on either side, as a quarter where half a year is necessary, or up to a wrong time, such improper notice should be objected to as soon as possible. If no objection be made to a notice, although wrongful, within a reasonable time, such notice will be deemed binding on the party accepting it.

 Lodgings. The law does not make any distinction between lodgers and other tenants, as to the payment of their rent, or the turning them out of possession.

A housekeeper has the same power to distrain the goods of his lodger for rent as a landlord has over those of his tenant; and he may detain the property of his lodger, whilst on the premises, till the rent be paid; but not unless such rent be actually due.

Where lodgings are taken for a certain term only, no notice whatever is necessary; the tenancy of course expiring simultaneously with the term.

Where lodgings are let to a man and his wife, the taking is that of the husband only.

If persons who occupy furnished apartments absent themselves for an unreasonable time, without apprising

		£	s.	d.
Tenancy.	Lodgings.			
	the housekeeper, and leaving their rent in arrear, they should be aware that if the housekeeper has reason to believe it is not their intention to return shortly, he may, the second week of such absence, send for a constable, and in his presence enter the apartments, and take out the lodger's property, and secure until a request be made for it.			
Teaches.	*See Boiler.*			
Thatcher.	Straw, for thatching buildings with good straw - per square	1	5	0

Materials, &c. for 1 square,

	£	s.	d.
straw, $\frac{2}{3}$ds of a load	0	15	0
bundle of laths - -	0	2	6
1 lb. of rope for 40 withs, and 200 of nails	0	2	6
labour -	0	5	0
	1	5	0

Thrashing Machine.	*See Machine.*			
Tierce.	42 gallons.			
Tile.	Cast iron - - each	0	1	0
	For glazing - - do.	0	1	4
	Glazed - - do.	0	2	4
	Pan - - per thousand	6	0	0
	Paving, 10 inch - do.	16	0	0
	Plain - - do.	2	5	0
	Ridge - - do.	6	6	0
Tiling.	*See Bricklayer.*			
Timber.	Method of Measuring,			
	A square piece of timber equally thick at both ends, is a prism; a round piece equally thick at both ends is a cylinder; a square piece that tapers regularly is			

		£	s.	d.
Timber.	Method of Measuring.			
	the frustrum of a pyramid; and a round piece that tapers regularly is the frustrum of a cone; and the contents of these solids may be exactly computed by their respective rules.			
	But because the mensuration of tapering timber by the exact rules is troublesome, an approximation has taken place, and the contents of such trees are generally computed by the following rule:			
	Multiply the square of the girt in inches by the length in feet, divide the product by 144, and the quotient will give the content in feet.			
	Remarks. The girt of a piece of timber is a fourth part of its compass or circumference in the middle.			
	Trees of irregular growth must be measured in parts, or pieces, as above directed.			
	Allowance must be made for the thickness of bark if on the tree.			
Tin.	Bar - - - per lb.	0	0	11
	Block - - - do.	0	2	0
	Chrystallized.—Take a sheet of what is termed double-cross-tin, that being the most proper for the purpose, and cleanse it from all grease with the finest whitening and water, and a piece of soft wash leather; having done this, get some of the strongest muriatic acid, which is commonly called spirits of salts, and pour some of this into a saucer, and with a piece of rag wash well all over both sides of the plate, for			

			£	s.	d.
Tin.	Chrystallized, then you can chuse which is the handsomest figures you will have; then take a vessel large enough to dip the tin in, and wash it, and it may be varnished with any colours afterwards.				
Tire.	Hoop, old	per cwt.	0	9	0
	Ring	per lb.	0	0	6
	Strake	do.	0	0	4½
Tobacco Engine.	*See Engine.*				
Tod.	Of wool, 28 lbs.				
	A wey, or 6½ tods, 182 lbs.				
Tools.	Farrier's	one set	4	4	0
	Wheelwright's	do.	4	15	0
Ton.	20 cwt. or 2240 lbs.				
Tow.	Flax	per lb.	0	0	7½
	Hemp	do.	0	0	3
Traps.	Rat, No. 1 spring	each	0	1	0
	2	do.	0	1	1
	3	do.	0	1	3
	4	do.	0	1	4
	Spring, patent	do.	0	5	0
	Wire do. 14 inch with 2 holes	do.	0	3	6
	do. 16 do. 3 do.	do.	0	5	0
Tray.	*See Cabinet-makers' Work.*				
Trees.	Swingle attached to draught arms	do.	0	2	6
	do. do. do.	per set	0	18	0
Trough.	Cast iron for cattle, No. 1	each	2	2	0
	do. do. 2	do.	4	4	0
	for dogs, single	do.	0	6	0
	do. double	do.	0	7	6
	for horses	do.	2	10	0
	for pigs No. 1	do.	0	9	0
	do. 2	do.	0	10	6
	do. 3	do.	0	12	6
	do. 4	do.	0	15	0
	do. 5	do.	0	18	0
	do. 6	do.	1	4	0

		£	s.	d.
Trowel.	Brick - - each	0	1	11
	Laying do. - - - do.	0	1	6
	Stone do. - - do.	0	1	8
Truck.	Grain - - - do.	1	1	0

Truss. Of new hay, 60 lbs.
old hay, 56 do.
straw 36 do.
36 trusses one load.

Tube.	Flexible for relieving cattle when hoven or choked - - each	1	1	0
	do. do. for sheep - do.	0	10	6

Tun. A tun of fish oil is 252 gallons.
A do. of seed oil is 256 do.
Is 2 pipes, or 4 hogsheads.

Turners. Cement. *See Cement.*

Turpentine.	Oil of, - - per lb.	0	0	9
	do. do. - per gallon	0	5	6
Tynes.	Dibble, for stony land - per set	1	1	0

V.

Valuation Duty.	Extract from an Act of 48 Geo. III. *It is enacted*, That the valuation of any estate or effects, real or personal, or of any interest therein, or of the annual value thereof, or of any dilapidations or repairs wanted, or of the materials and labour used or to be used in any building, or of any artificer's work whatsoever, where the amount of such valuation or appraisement shall not exceed £50	0	2	6

		£	s.	d
VALUATION DUTY.				
	£50 and not exceeding £100	0	5	0
	100 do. do. 200	0	10	0
	200 do. do. 500	0	15	0
	all above 500 - -	1	0	0
	See Auctioneer.			
VARNISH.	Black - - per gallon	0	12	0
	Carriage copal - - per pint	0	2	0
VAT, OR STRIKE.	9 bushels.			
VICE.	Smiths', best bright - - per lb.	0	0	7½
	common do. - - do.	0	0	6
	do. do. - - each	1	7	0
	Hand, No. 1. - - do.	0	3	9
	2 - - do.	0	4	3
	3 - - do.	0	5	0
	4 6 inch - do.	0	6	0
VITRIOL.	Oil of - - per lb.	0	0	5

U.

UMBRELLAS. Loan of, by the Company who have published the stations where the public may be accommodated:

For three hours or less, or from nine o'clock in the evening until nine o'clock the next morning, is fourpence; and from three to twelve hours, sixpence. Four shillings to be left as a deposit, which will be returned at any one of the stations.

UPRIGHTS.	Cast iron for corn ricks each	0	10	0
	bearers for do. - - do.	0	5	0

W.

WAGES.

Table to calculate wages and other payments,

Year.	Per Month.			Per Week.			Per Day.	
£	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
1	0	1	8	0	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$
2	0	3	4	0	0	$9\frac{1}{4}$	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$
3	0	5	0	0	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$	0	2
4	0	6	8	0	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$	0	$2\frac{3}{4}$
5	0	8	4	0	1	11	0	$3\frac{1}{4}$
6	0	10	0	0	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	0	4
7	0	11	8	0	2	$8\frac{1}{4}$	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
8	0	13	4	0	3	$0\frac{3}{4}$	0	$5\frac{1}{4}$
9	0	15	0	0	3	$5\frac{1}{2}$	0	6
10	0	16	8	0	3	10	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$
11	0	18	4	0	4	$2\frac{3}{4}$	0	$7\frac{1}{4}$
12	1	0	0	0	4	$7\frac{1}{4}$	0	8
13	1	1	8	0	4	$11\frac{3}{4}$	0	$8\frac{1}{2}$
14	1	3	4	0	5	$4\frac{1}{4}$	0	$9\frac{1}{4}$
15	1	5	0	0	5	9	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$
16	1	6	8	0	6	$1\frac{3}{4}$	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$
17	1	8	4	0	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$	0	$11\frac{1}{4}$
18	1	10	0	0	6	$10\frac{3}{4}$	0	$11\frac{3}{4}$
19	1	11	8	0	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	$0\frac{1}{2}$
20	1	13	4	0	7	8	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$
30	2	10	0	0	11	6	1	$7\frac{3}{4}$
40	3	6	8	0	15	4	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$
50	4	3	4	0	19	2	2	9
60	5	0	0	1	3	$0\frac{1}{4}$	3	$3\frac{1}{4}$
70	5	16	8	1	6	$10\frac{1}{4}$	3	10
80	6	13	4	1	10	$8\frac{1}{4}$	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$
90	7	10	0	1	14	$6\frac{1}{4}$	4	$11\frac{1}{2}$
100	8	6	8	1	18	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	$5\frac{3}{4}$

If the wages be guineas instead of pounds, for each guinea add one penny to each month, or one farthing to each Week.

	£	s.	d.
WAGGON. Common 4-wheeled for light work, complete - - each	70	0	0
do. strong for heavy work	80	0	0
WAIN. Iron work for fitting up in the West Indies, as also waggons and heavy carts - - per cwt.	2	9	0
WAINSCOTTING. *See Carpenter.*			
WALNUT-TREE. Specific gravity per foot cube, 42 lbs.			
WALLHOOKS. - - - per lb.	0	0	2½
WASH. Sheffield silver, for re-plating plated articles - - per box	0	2	6
WASHERS. *See Collars.*			
WASHER ROOT. Improved - each	6	0	0
ditto with basket attached do.	6	10	0
WATER-CLOSET. *See Closet.*			
WATER OF LIME, or Limewater, Upon three or four ounces of quick lime pour ten or twelve ounces of soft water, agitate the mixture well, then let it settle for two or three hours, and afterwards pour off the transparent liquid, and put it into a bottle with a ground stopper to prevent the contact of air, which has the effect of precipitating the lime that the water holds in solution.			
WEDGES. Box, assorted - - per dozen	0	0	6
Beech for boxing wheels do.	0	0	6
Iron - - per lb.	0	0	5½
WEIGHBRIDGE. For heavy goods, live cattle, and road waggons, from £15 to each	100	0	0
WEIGHING MACHINE. *See Machine.*			
WEIGHTS. Cast iron, of all sizes, of the best form, adjusted and stamped per cwt.	1	0	0

Introduction.

For the information of persons unacquainted with decimals, it may be necessary to say, that the 100th parts, which are inserted in the Tables for the sake of accuracy, is in most cases scarcely worthy of notice; but when they are upwards of 50, they may be considered as a quarter of a pint; for instance, in Table IV. 18 wine gallons are (within the $\frac{1}{50}$ part of a pint) equal to 15 gallons of the New Standard. This remark particularly applies to 30, 42, and 60 Gallons in the same table.

The tables which are here given, comparing the Old Measure with those established by this Act, are comprehensive in themselves; Tables I., III., and V., shewing the value of any quantity of the New Standard, when compared with the Old—and Tables II., IV., and VI., shewing how much of the New Standard any quantity of the Old is equal to: yet the following observations, placing the subject in a different point of view, may perhaps render it still more easy to be understood.

From the 14th section of the Act, it appears that the New Standard Gallon is to contain 277·274 cubic inches; the present Beer Gallon contains 282, the Wine Gallon 231, and the Dry Gallon 268·8 cubic inches.

The New Gallon is about $\frac{1}{60}$ less than the present Beer Gallon, and will not produce any reduction in the retail price; the change will therefore be chiefly in favour of dealers, unless an adequate improvement be made in the quality.

By Table I. it will be seen that 60 new Gallons are very nearly equal to 59 gallons of the present Beer Standard; and by Table II., that 60 Beer Gallons are a mere trifle more than 61 New Gallons.

The difference in the Wine Measure is very considerable; the New Gallon being, as nearly as possible, $\frac{1}{6}$ greater than the present; a corresponding apparent change in price will of course be made. Wine, &c. which is now sold at 5*s.* per quart, must be charged 6*s.* Spirits, &c. at 15*s.* per gallon will apparently rise to 18*s.* and so on.

By Table III. it appears that 5 New Gallons are equal to 6 Wine Gallons; and by Table IV., that 6 Wine Gallons are (within the $\frac{1}{50}$ part of a pint) equal to 5 New Gallons; that is, the Wine Gallon is $\frac{1}{6}$ less than the New Standard.

In Dry Measure, the New Gallon exceeds the present by about $\frac{1}{36}$. This difference is too small to affect the retail price, and the purchasers will generally have the advantage.

It is shewn in Table V., that the Corn Chaldron, of 32 Bushels of the New Standard, is nearly equal to 33 Bushels of the present Dry Measure; and in Table VI., that 32 Bushels, Old Standard, are about equal to 31 of the New.

Tables II., IV., and VI. will be found serviceable for persons who wish to continue to use their present measures, agreeably to the provision in Section 16 of the Act.

In the common Tables of Weights and Measures, we have distinguished, by Italics, those weights and measures which are established by the present Act, from those which custom alone has sanctioned.

Abstract of an Act for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of weights and measures.

[passed June 17, 1824.]

The Preamble.

The preamble sets forth that it is necessary for the security of commerce, and for the good of the community, that weights and measures should be just and uniform; and that notwithstanding it is provided by the Great Charter, that

there shall be but one measure and one weight throughout the realm, and by the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland, that the same weights and measures should be used throughout Great Britain as were then established in England; yet different weights and measures, some larger and some less, are still in use in various places throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that the true measure of the present standards is not verily known, which is the cause of great confusion and of manifest frauds.

Standard Yard Defined.

I. For the remedy and prevention of these evils for the future, and to the end that certain standards of weights and measures should be established throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; it is enacted, That from the 1st of May, 1825, the straight line or distance between the centres of the two points in the gold studs in the straight brass rod, whereon "Standard Yard, 1760," is engraved, shall be the original and genuine Standard Yard; and that the same straight line in the said brass rod, (the brass being at the temperature of sixty-two degrees by Fahrenheit's thermometer,) shall be denominated the "Imperial Standard Yard," and shall be the unit or only standard measure of extension wherefrom all other measures of extension whatsoever, whether lineal, superficial, or solid shall be derived, computed, and ascertained; and that all measures of length shall be taken in parts or multiples, or certain proportions of the said standard yard; and that one-third part thereof shall be a foot, and the twelfth part of such foot shall be an inch; and that the rod, pole, or perch, in length, shall contain five such yards and a half, the furlong two hundred and twenty such yards, and the mile one thousand seven hundred and sixty such yards.

Superficial Measures to be computed from the Standard Yard.

II. All superficial measures shall be computed by the said standard yard, or by certain proportions thereof; and the rood of land shall contain one thousand two hundred and ten square yards; and the acre of land shall contain four thousand eight hundred and forty such square yards, being one hundred and sixty square perches, poles, or rods.

Standard Yard, if lost, &c. may be restored.

III. It has been ascertained by the commissioners appointed by his Majesty to inquire into the subject of weights and measures, that the said standard yard, when compared with a pendulum vibrating seconds of mean time in the latitude of London, in a vacuum at the level of the sea, is in the proportion of thirty-six inches to thirty-nine inches, and one thousand three hundred and ninety-three ten-thousandth parts of an inch; it is therefore enacted, That if at any time hereafter the said imperial standard yard shall be lost, or shall be in any manner destroyed, defaced, or otherwise injured, it shall be restored by making, under the direction of the Lord High Treasurer, or the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, or any three of them for the time being, a new standard yard, bearing the same proportion to such pendulum as aforesaid, as the said imperial standard yard bears to such pendulum.

Standard Pound defined.

IV. From the 1st of May, 1825, the standard brass weight of one pound troy weight, made in the year 1758, shall be the original and genuine standard measure of weight, and such brass weight shall be denominated the Imperial Standard Troy Pound, and shall be the unit or only standard measure of weight, from which all other weights

shall be computed; and one-twelfth part of the said troy pound shall be an ounce; and one-twentieth part of such ounce shall be a pennyweight; and one-twenty-fourth part of such pennyweight shall be a grain; so that five thousand seven hundred and sixty such grains shall be a troy pound: also seven thousand such grains shall be a pound avoirdupois, and one-sixteenth part thereof shall be an ounce avoirdupois, and one-sixteenth part of such ounce shall be a dram.

Standard Pound, if lost, &c. may be restored.

V. It has been ascertained by the commissioners appointed by his Majesty to inquire into the subject of weights and measures, that a cubic inch of distilled water, weighed in air by brass weights, at the temperature of sixty-two degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the barometer being at thirty inches, is equal to two hundred and fifty-two grains and four hundred and fifty-eight thousandth parts of a grain, of which, as aforesaid, the imperial standard troy pound contains five thousand seven hundred and sixty; it is therefore enacted, That if at any time hereafter the said imperial standard troy pound shall be lost, or shall be in any manner destroyed, defaced, or otherwise injured, it shall be restored by making, under the directions of the Lord High Treasurer, or the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any three of them for the time being, a new standard troy pound, bearing the same proportion to the weight of a cubic inch of distilled water, as the said standard pound bears to such cubic inch of water.

Standard Gallon to contain 10 *pounds Avoirdupois of Water.*

VI. From the 1st day of May, 1825, the Standard Measure of Capacity, as well for liquids as for dry goods not measured

by heaped measure, shall be the Gallon, containing ten pounds avoirdupois weight of distilled water weighed in air, at the temperature of sixty-two degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the barometer being at thirty inches; and a measure shall be forthwith made of brass, of such contents as aforesaid, under the directions of the Lord High Treasurer, or the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom, or any three or more of them for the time being; and such brass measure shall be the Imperial Standard Gallon, and shall be the unit and only standard measure of capacity, from which all other measures of capacity to be used as well for wine, beer, ale, spirits, and all sorts of liquids, as for dry goods not measured by heaped measure, shall be computed; and all measures shall be taken in certain proportions to the said Imperial Standard Gallon; and the quart shall be the fourth part thereof, and the pint shall be one-eighth thereof, and two such gallons shall be a peck, and eight such gallons shall be a bushel, and eight such bushels a quarter of corn or other dry goods, not measured by heaped measure.

Standard for Heaped Measure.

VII. The standard measure of capacity for coals, culm, lime, fish, potatoes, or fruit, and all other goods and things commonly sold by heaped measure, shall be the aforesaid bushel, containing eighty pounds avoirdupois of water as aforesaid, the same being made round with a plain and even bottom, and being nineteen inches and a half from outside to outside of such standard measure as aforesaid.

How the Bushel shall be heaped.

VIII. In making use of such bushel, all coals and other goods and things commonly sold by heaped measure, shall be duly heaped up in such bushel, in the form of a cone,

such cone to be of the height of at least six inches, and the outside of the bushel to be the extremity of the base of such cone; and three bushels shall be a sack, and twelve sacks shall be a chaldron.

Weight or Heaped Measure to be used for Coals, &c Weight or Stricken Measure for other articles.

IX. All contracts, bargains, sales, and dealings, for any coals, culm, lime, fish, potatoes, or fruit, and all other goods and things commonly sold by heaped measure, sold, delivered, done or agreed for, or to be sold, &c. by weight or measure, shall be either according to the said standard of weight, or the said standard for heaped measure; but all contracts, &c. and dealings for any other goods, wares, or merchandize, or other thing to be sold, &c. by weight or measure, shall be made according to the said standard of weight, or to the said gallon, or the parts, multiples, or proportions thereof; and in using the same the measures shall not be heaped, but shall be stricken with a round stick or roller, straight, and of the same diameter from end to end.

Not to authorize selling by Measure instead of Weight in Ireland.

X. Nothing herein contained shall authorize the selling in Ireland by measure, of any articles, which by any law in force in Ireland are required to be sold by weight only.

Copies and Models of the several Standards to be made and verified.

XI. Copies and models of each of the said standard yard, the said standard pound, the said standard gallon, and the said standard for heaped measure, and of such parts, and multiples thereof respectively, as the Lord High Treasurer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the

said Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, or any three of them for the time being, shall judge expedient, shall, within three calendar months next after the passing of this act, be carefully made and verified, under the direction of the said Lord High Treasurer, or the said Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, or any three of them for the time being; and the said copies and models of the said standards, and of parts and multiples thereof, so forthwith to be made and verified as aforesaid, shall, within three calendar months after the passing of this act, be deposited in the office of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer at Westminster, and copies thereof, verified as aforesaid, shall be sent to the Lord Mayor of London, and the chief magistrates of Edinburgh and Dublin, and of such other cities and places, and to such other places and persons in his Majesty's dominions or elsewhere, as the Lord High Treasurer or Commissioners of the Treasury may from time to time direct.

Models and Copies to be provided for Counties, &c.

XII. His Majesty's justices of the peace, in every county, riding, or division in England or Ireland, or shire or stewartry in Scotland, and the magistrates in every city, town, or place (being a county within itself) in England or Ireland, and in every city or royal burgh in Scotland, shall, within six calendar months after the passing of this act, purchase for their respective counties, &c. a model and copy of each of the aforesaid standards of length, weight, measure, and of each of the parts and multiples thereof; which models and copies, when so purchased, shall be compared and verified with the models and copies deposited with the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, upon payment of such fees as are at present payable to the said Chamberlains upon the comparison and verification of weights and measures; and such models and copies, when so compared and verified, shall be placed for custody and inspection with such person or

persons, and in such place or places, as the said justices and magistrates shall appoint, and the same shall be produced by the keeper or keepers thereof, upon reasonable notice, at such time or times, and place or places, within each such county, &c. as any person or persons shall by writing under his or their hand or hands require; the person requiring such production paying the reasonable charges of the same.

Expences of procuring them, &c. how to be paid.

XIII. The expence of procuring and transmitting such models and copies for the respective counties, &c. shall be paid in England out of the rates payable in such counties, &c.; and in Scotland, such expences shall be assessed by the Commissioners of Supply upon such shires, &c. by the magistrates thereof, and shall be paid along with the land-tax payable in such shires, &c., to the collectors of the land-tax; and in Ireland such expences shall be paid in the respective counties by presentments to be made by grand juries; and the collectors of such county rates in England, of land-tax in Scotland, and of the assessments under grand jury presentments in Ireland, shall have the same powers of levying and recovering the assessments to be made under this act, as are competent to them for levying and recovering the said county-rates, land-tax, and grand jury assessments respectively; and the said collectors respectively shall, out of the proceeds of such assessments, pay the expences of procuring and transmitting such models and copies as aforesaid accordingly.

Measures to be ascertained, where reference cannot be had to the Standards.

XIV. In all cases of dispute respecting the correctness of any measure of capacity, arising in a place where recourse cannot be conveniently had to any of the verified copies or

models of the standard measures of capacity, or parts or multiples of the same, it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace or magistrate having jurisdiction in such place, to ascertain the content of such measure of capacity by direct reference to the weight of pure or rain water which such measure is capable of containing; ten pounds avoirdupois weight of such water, at the temperature of sixty-two degrees by Fahrenheit's thermometer, being the standard gallon ascertained by this act, the same being in bulk equal to two hundred and seventy-seven cubic inches, and two hundred and seventy-four one-thousandth parts of a cubic inch, and so in proportion for all parts or multiples of a gallon.

After May 1, 1825, *all Contracts shall relate to the New Standards, unless otherwise specified.*

XV. From the 1st of May, 1825, all contracts, bargains, sales, and dealings, which shall be made within any part of the United Kingdom for any work to be done, or for any goods, wares, merchandize, or other things to be sold, &c. by weight or measure, where no special agreement shall be made to the contrary, shall be deemed to be made according to the standard weights and measures ascertained by this act; and in all cases where any special agreement shall be made, with reference to any weight or measure established by local custom, the ratio or proportion which every such local weight or measure shall bear to any of the said standard weights or measures, shall be expressed in such agreement, or otherwise it shall be null and void.

Existing Weights and Measures may be used, being duly marked. After May 1, 1825, *none shall be made except by the new Standards.*

XVI. Goods and merchandize may be bought and sold by any weights or measures established either by local

custom, or founded on special agreement; Provided that the proportion which all such measures and weights shall bear to the standard weights and measures established by this act, shall be painted or marked upon all such customary weights and measures respectively; and that nothing herein contained shall extend to permit any maker of weights or measures, or any person or persons whomsoever, to make any weight or measure at any time after the 1st of May, 1825, except in conformity with the standard weights and measures established under the provisions of this act.

Rents, &c. payable in Grain, &c. in England and Ireland, to be ascertained.

XVII. For the purpose of ascertaining and fixing the payments to be made in consequence of all existing contracts or rents in England and Ireland, payable in grain, malt, &c. and in consequence of any toll or rate heretofore payable according to the weights and measures heretofore in use; it is enacted, That at the general or quarter sessions of the peace to be holden in every county, &c. in England or Ireland, next after the expiration of six calendar months after the passing of this act, or at any general quarter sessions of the peace to be holden thereafter, an inquisition shall be taken before the justices assembled by the oaths of twelve substantial freeholders of the said respective counties, &c. having lands or tenements to the value of 100*l.* per annum, or upwards, to be summoned by the sheriff or proper officer of every such county, &c., to inquire into and ascertain the amount, according to the standard of weight or measure by this act established, of all contracts or rents payable in grain, malt, &c., with reference thereto, and the amount of any toll or rate heretofore payable according to any weights and measures heretofore in use within such counties, &c.; and such inquisitions, when taken, shall be transmitted by the

respective clerks of the peace of the same counties respectively, or by the mayor, or other head officer of every such city, &c. into his Majesty's courts of Exchequer at Westminster and Dublin respectively, and shall there be enrolled of record, and shall be given in evidence in any action or suit at law or in equity; and the amount so to be ascertained shall be the rule of payment in regard to all such contracts, rents, tolls, or rates, in all time coming; and the costs and charges of such inquisitions, and the enrolments thereof, shall be paid and defrayed in England out of the general rate or stock of every such county, &c. and in Ireland by presentments of the several grand juries.

Rents, &c. payable in Grain, &c. in Scotland, to be ascertained.

XVIII. And for the purpose of ascertaining and fixing the payments to be made of all stipends, feu duties, rents, tolls, customs, casualities, and other demands whatsoever, payable in grain, &c. in Scotland, or in any place or district of the same; it is enacted, That the sheriff depute or sheriff substitute in each shire, and the stewart depute or stewart substitute in each stewartry, within Scotland, shall, as soon as convenient after the expiration of six calendar months from and after the passing of this act, summon and impannel a jury of the same number, and with the same qualifications, which are required in the jury who strike the fair prices of grain within the same shire or stewartry, to assemble at such place or places as he shall find convenient; which jury shall inquire into and ascertain the amount, according to the standards by this act established, of all such stipends, feu duties, rents, and other demands whatsoever, payable in grain, malt, &c., according to the weights and measures heretofore in use within the same shires or stewartries; and such inquisitions, when taken, shall be transmitted by the respective sheriff clerks or stewart clerks of such shires

or stewartries, into his Majesty's court of Exchequer at Edinburgh, and shall there be enrolled of record, and may be given in evidence at law, or in equity; and the amount so to be ascertained shall, when converted into the standard weights and measures, be the rule of payment in regard to all such stipends, feu duties, and other demands whatsoever, in all time coming; and the costs and charges of such inquisitions, and the enrolment thereof, shall be assessed and paid by every such shire or stewartry, as is hereinbefore directed in regard to the assessment for the models of the weights and measures to be purchased for the same shire or stewartry.

Tables of Equalization to be made.

XIX. As soon as conveniently may be after such inquisitions shall have been made and enrolled in England, Ireland, and Scotland respectively, accurate tables shall be prepared and published under the authority of the said commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, showing the proportions between the weights and measures heretofore in use, as mentioned in such inquisitions, and the weights and measures hereby established, with such other conversions of weights or measures as the said commissioners of his Majesty's treasury may deem to be necessary: and after the publication of such tables all future payments to be made shall be regulated according to such tables.

Tables to be made for the Collection of Customs, &c.

XX. As soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this act, accurate tables shall be prepared and published under the direction of the said commissioners of the treasury for the time being, in order that the several rates and duties of customs and excise, &c. may be adjusted and made payable according to the respective quantities of the legal standards directed by this act to be universally used; and

that from the 1st of May, 1825, and the publication of such tables, the several rates and duties thereafter to be collected by any of the officers of customs or excise, &c., shall be collected and taken according to the calculations in the said tables.

Regulations and Penalties of British Acts to be applied to this Act.

XXI. All the powers, rules, and regulations in force, and contained in the several acts hereinafter mentioned, for the ascertaining, examining, seizing, breaking, and destroying any weights, balances, or measures, shall be applied and put in execution in Great Britain for the ascertaining and examining, and for the seizing, breaking, and destroying of any weights or measures not conformable to the standard weights and measures ascertained and authorised by this act, and for the punishment of any person having any defective weight or measure; that is to say, in an act made in the parliament of Great Britain, in the 29th year of king George II., intituled 'An Act for appointing a sufficient number of constables for the service of the City and Liberty of Westminster, and to compel proper persons to take upon them the office of Jurymen, to prevent nuisances and other offences within the said City and Liberty;' and in an act made in the 31st of George II., for explaining, amending, and rendering more effectual the said recited act of the 29th year; and in an act made in the 35th George III., intituled 'An Act for the more effectual prevention of the use of defective weights and of false and unequal balances;' and in an act made in the 37th year of his said late Majesty's reign, for explaining and amending the said recited act of the said 35th year; and and in an act made in the 55th year of his late Majesty, intituled 'An Act for the more effectual prevention of the use of false and deficient measures; and all the powers,

rules, regulations, provisions, penalties, and forfeitures in the said several acts contained, shall be applied and put in execution as if the weights or measures ascertained by this act had been specified in the said recited acts respectively, and as if all such powers, provisions, penalties, &c. and modes of recovery thereof, were repeated and re-enacted in this act, except only so far as the said recited acts, or any of them, or any part thereof, are expressly repealed or altered by this act, or any other act or acts.

Regulations and Penalties of Irish Acts to be applied to this Act.

XXII. All the powers, rules, and regulations in force and contained in the several acts hereinafter mentioned, passed in the parliament of Ireland, shall be applied and put in execution in Ireland, for the ascertaining and examining, and for the seizing, breaking, and destroying of any weights or measures not conformable to the standard weights and measures ascertained and authorized by this act, and for the punishment of any person having any defective weight or measure, or not conformable to the said standard weights and measures, and for the carrying into effect the several provisions of the said recited acts with reference to the said standard weights and measures; that is to say, in an act made in the 4th year of the reign of Queen Anne, for regulating the weights used in Ireland; and in an act made in the 11th of king George II., for buying and selling all sorts of corn and meal, and other things in the said act mentioned, by weight; and in an act made in the 25th of George II., intituled 'An Act for buying and selling all sorts of corn and meal, and other things therein mentioned, by weight, and for the more effectual preventing the frauds committed in the buying and selling thereof;' and in an act made in the 27th year of George III., intituled 'An Act for estab-

lishing market juries in cities,' and which said last mentioned act was by an act made in the 28th year of his said late Majesty's reign, extended to all counties of towns and corporate towns in Ireland; and all the powers, regulations, penalties, &c. in the said several acts contained, shall be applied and put in execution, as if the weights or measures ascertained by this act had been specified in the said recited acts respectively, and as if such powers, regulations, penalties, &c. and the modes of recovery thereof, were repeated and re-enacted in this act, except only so far as the said recited acts or any of them, or any part thereof, are expressly repealed or altered by this or any other act.

Former Acts repealed.

XXIII. The several statutes, ordinances, and acts, and parts thereof herein-after mentioned, so far as the same relate to the ascertaining or establishing any standards of weights and measures, or certain differences between weights and measures of the same denomination, shall, from the 1st day of May, 1825, be repealed; that is to say, certain ancient statutes made previous to the reign of king Edward III., of uncertain date, known by the names or descriptions following: 'The assize of bread and ale;' 'Statute concerning bakers, &c.;' 'Assize of weights and measures;' 'Statute for the measuring of land;' and also so much of a statute made in the 14th of Edward III., as relates to the making of bushels and weights, and sending the same into every county; and as directs that the sack of wool ought to contain twenty-six stones, and every stone fourteen pounds; and also so much of a statute made in the 18th of Edward III., as relates to commissioners to assay weights and measures; and also so much of a statute made in the 25th of Edward III., as relates to auncel weight, and the weight of the sack of wool, and as relates to the bushel, half bushel, peck, gallon, pottle, and quart, and to the quarter and mea-

sure of corn; and also so much of the statute or ordinance of the staples, made in the 27th of Edward III., as relates to the uniformity of weights and measures throughout the realm; and also so much of a statute made in the 31st of Edward III., as relates to the regulating the price and weight of wools, and as relates to the tun of wine and the gauging thereof; and also so much of a statute made in the 34th of Edward III., whereby justices of the peace are empowered to enquire of weights and measures; and also so much of a statute made in the 4th of Richard II., as relates to the gauging of vessels of wine, honey, oil, and other liquors brought into the realm; and also so much of a statute made in the 13th of Richard II., as relates to the regulating of weights and measures, and to the buying and selling of wool at fourteen pounds the stone; and also so much of a statute made in the 15th of Richard II., as relates to weights and measures of corn, wine, ale, and malt; and also so much of a statute made in the 16th of Richard II., as relates to the clerk of the market, and the assay of weights and measures made by him, and the using such weights and measures; and also so much of a statute made in the 1st of Henry V., as concerns the true measure of corn, or as is intituled, 'An Act concerning the true measure of corn;' and also so much of a statute made in the 2d of Henry VI., as relates to the several measures of vessels of wine, eels, herrings, and salmon; and also so much of a statute made in the 8th of Henry VI., as relates to the confirming and amending former statutes concerning weights and measures, and requiring common balances and weights to be kept in all cities, boroughs, and towns; and also so much of a statute made in the 9th of Henry VI., as relates to the explaining the said statute of the 8th of Henry VI., concerning weights and measures, so far as relates to the burgesses of Dorchester; and also so much of the said statute made in the 9th of Henry VI., as relates to the weight of a wey of cheese; and also so much of a statute made in the

11th of Henry VI., as relates to the confirming and amending former statutes concerning weights and measures; and also so much of a statute made in the 18th of Henry VI. as relates to the gauging of vessels of wine, oil, and honey; and also so much of a statute made in the 22d of Edward IV., as relates to the packing of barrelled fish, or as is intituled, 'An Act for packing of barrelled fish;' and also the whole of an act made in the 1st of Richard III., intituled 'An Act to ascertain the contents of vessels of wine and oil,' or 'An Act for the contents of a butt of malmsey;' and also an act made in the 7th of Henry VII., intituled 'An Act for weights and measures;' and also another act made in the same year, intituled 'An Act to pay custom for every butt of malmsey;' and also an act made in the 11th of Henry VII., intituled, 'An Act for weights and measures;' and also an act made in the 12th of Henry VII., intituled 'An Act for weights and measures;' and also an act made in the 23d of Henry VIII., intituled, 'An Act that no brewers of beer or ale shall make their barrels, kilderkins, or firkins within them, and how much the same barrels, &c. shall contain;' and also an act made in the 24th of Henry VIII., intituled, 'An Act concerning sale of wines;' and also an act made (in the Parliament of Ireland) in the 12th of Elizabeth, intituled, 'An Act for the establishing the standard of measures for corn within certain shires of this realm;' and also so much of an act made in the 13th of Elizabeth, intituled 'An Act for the maintenance of the navigation: as relates to the assize of herring barrels; and also so much of an act made in the 23d of Elizabeth, intituled 'An Act touching the true melting, making, and working of wax,' as relates to the barrel, kilderkin, or firkin of honey; and also the whole of an act, made in the 43rd of Elizabeth, intituled 'An Act concerning the assize of fuel;' and also an act made in the 16th of Charles I., intituled 'An Act for the better ordering and regulating of the

office of clerk of the market, allowed and confirmed by this statute; and for the reformation of false weights and measures;' and also so much of an act made in the 12th of Charles II., intituled 'A grant of certain impositions upon beer, ale, and other liquors, for the increase of His Majesty's revenue during his life,' as relates to the contents of the barrel of beer and ale; and also an act made in the 22d of Charles II., intituled 'An Act for ascertaining the measures of corn and salt;' and also an act made in the parliament holden in the 22d and 23d years of Charles II., intituled 'An additional Act for ascertaining the measures of corn and salt;' and also so much of an act made in the 1st of William and Mary, intituled 'An Act for an additional duty of excise upon beer or ale and other liquors,' as relates to the contents of the barrel of beer and ale; and also so much of an act made in the 5th and 6th of William and Mary, made, among other things, for granting to their Majesties certain rates and duties upon salt, and upon beer, ale, and other liquors, as relates to the measure and weight of salt; and also an act made (in the parliament of Ireland) in the 7th of William III., for the better regulating of measures in and throughout that kingdom; and also so much of an act made in the 7th and 8th of William III., made for continuing to his Majesty certain duties upon salt, glass-wares, and earthen-wares, as relates to the measure and weight of salt; and also the whole of an act made in the 9th and 10th of William III., intituled 'An Act that all retailers of salt shall sell by weight;' and also so much of an act made in the 10th and 11th of William III., made, among other things, for levying further duties upon sweets, and for lessening the duties, as well upon vinegar, as upon certain low wines, as relates to the contents of a barrel of vinegar, vinegar beer, or liquor preparing for vinegar; and also so much of another act made in the same 10th and 11th years of William III., intituled 'An Act for the more full

and effectual charging of the duties upon rock salt,' as relates to the weight or measure of rock salt; and also the whole of an act made in the 11th and 12th of William III., intituled 'An Act for the ascertaining the measures for retailing ale and beer; and also an act made in the 1st of Anne, intituled 'An Act to ascertain the water measure of fruit;' and also so much of an act made in the same year, intituled 'An Act for preventing frauds in the duties upon salt, and for the better payment of debentures at the Custom-house,' as relates to the weight and measure of foreign salt and rock salt; and also an act made (in the parliament of Ireland) in the 2d of Anne, for supplying the defects of the hereinbefore recited act, passed in the parliament of Ireland in the 7th of William III.; and also so much of an act made in the 5th and 6th of Anne, intituled 'An Act for continuing several subsidies, impositions, and duties, and for making provisions therein mentioned, to raise money by way of loan for the service of the war, and other Her Majesty's necessary and important occasions, and for ascertaining the wine measure;' as relates to the contents of the gallon, tun, butt, pipe, and hogshead of wine; and also so much of an act made in the 9th of Anne, made, among other things, for reviving, continuing, and appropriating certain duties upon several commodities to be exported, and certain duties upon coals to be water-borne and carried coastwise, as relates to the chaldron and bushel of coals; and also the whole of an act made in the said 9th year of Anne, for making more effectual the act of the 43d year of Elizabeth, concerning the assize of fuel; and also an act made in the 10th of Anne, intituled 'An Act for explaining and altering the laws now in being concerning the assizes of fuel, so far as they relate to the assize of billet made or to be made of beech wood only;' and also so much of an act, (made in the parliament of Ireland) in the 1st of George II., intituled 'An Act for preventing combinations to enhance the prices, and for avoiding exactions and abuses formerly practised in

the sale and measure of coals,' as relates to the dimensions of the half barrel, bushel, half bushel, peck, or half peck, of coals; and also so much of an act made in the 8th of George II., made, among other things, for granting and continuing the duties upon salt and upon red and white herrings, as relates to the computation of the distance in miles between the pits and refineries of rock salt; and also an act made (in the parliament of Ireland) in the 9th of George II., intituled 'An Act for the ascertaining the guage and the measure of barrels and half barrels used by brewers in selling beer, ale, and small beer; and also so much of the statute made in the 24th of George II., intituled 'An Act for explaining, amending, and enforcing an act passed in the 13th year of his late Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act for the better regulation of the linen and hempen manufactures in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and for further regulating and encouraging the said manufactures,' as relates to the weight of hemp or flax; and also an act made (in the parliament of Ireland) in the 26th of George III., for preventing frauds in the measurement of lime; and also so much of an act made in the 38th of George III., intituled 'An Act for transferring the management of the salt duties to the commissioners of Excise, and for repealing the duties on salt, and the drawbacks, allowances, and bounties thereon, as relates to the weight of a bushel of salt;' and also so much of an act made in the 43d of George III., intituled 'An Act to repeal the duties of excise payable in Great Britain, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof,' as relates to the quart, gallon, and barrel of beer or ale; and all the said recited statutes and acts, and parts thereof, so far as they relate to the ascertaining or establishing any standards of weights and measures, or certain differences between weights and measures of the same denomination, but no farther, or otherwise, except only so far as any such acts, &c. repeal any others which relate to the ascertaining or establishing any standard of weights and measures, or certain

differences between weights and measures of the same denomination.

Dean, &c. of Westminster, to appoint Officer to size and seal Weights and Measures.

XXIV. Nothing in this act shall extend to repeal the hereinbefore recited act made in the parliament of Great Britain, in the 31st of George II., nor in any manner to affect or alter the power given by the said act to the dean, high steward, or his deputy, and the burgesses of the city of Westminster, to appoint a proper officer to size and seal all weights and measures used by persons dealing by weight and measure in the said city of Westminster and the liberties thereof; but all the powers given to the said dean, high steward, or his deputy, and burgesses, by the said recited act, shall be exercised in the appointing of a proper officer to size and seal all such weights and measures as shall, from the passing of this act, be lawful and be used by persons dealing by weight and measure within the said city and liberties of Westminster, and shall be used and exercised by any officer so appointed, in the same manner in all respects as is directed by the said recited act.

Lord Mayor to be Gauger as heretofore in London.

XXV. After the passing of this act, all tuns, pipes, tertians, hogsheads, or other vessels of wine, oil, honey, and other guageable liquors, imported or brought into the port of London, and landed within the said city and the liberties thereof, shall be liable to be guaged, as heretofore, by the Lord Mayor of the said city for the time being, by virtue of his office of gauger, or by his sufficient deputies, lawfully appointed; save and except that the contents of all such tuns, pipes, tertians, hogsheads, and other vessels shall be ascertained by the standard measure of capacity, for liquids

directed by this act, and the multiples thereof; and all such tuns, pipes, &c. that shall be found wanting of the true contents which such tuns, pipes, &c. ought to be of, to be ascertained as aforesaid, together with the wine and other liquids therein contained, shall be subject and liable to the like seizures and forfeitures as is or are provided by any act of parliament heretofore made, for ascertaining the true contents of tuns, pipes, &c. of gaugeable liquors; and the moieties of such forfeitures due to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, shall be, in like manner as heretofore, accounted for to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster.

Act not to affect the Privileges of the City of London as to the office of Gauger.

XXVI. Any thing contained in the act shall not extend to prohibit, or lessen the right of the city of London, or of the Lord Mayor of the said city for the time being, concerning the office of guager of wines, oils, honey, and other guageable liquors imported and landed within the city of London and the liberties thereof.

ABSTRACT OF AN ACT TO PROLONG THE TIME OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF AN ACT OF THE LAST SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, FOR ASCERTAINING AND ESTABLISHING UNIFORMITY OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND TO AMEND THE SAID ACT.

[PASSED MARCH 31, 1825.]

It having been found impracticable to carry the provisions of the foregoing act into effect, on the 1st of May, 1825, the present act extends the time to January 1, 1826.

All heaped measures are to be made cylindrical, and the

diameter of such measures shall be at the least double the depth thereof, and the height of the cone or heap shall be equal to three-fourths of the depth of the said measure, the outside of the measure being the extremity or base of such cone.

From the London Gazette.

At a special court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, held at Guildhall, on Thursday, September 25, 1825;

The Lord Mayor communicated to the court that, having had numerous applications concerning the ineffective directions contained in the above acts, in respect to heaped measures, the diameter of the bushel only being defined, he had applied to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, who referred the matter to the Commissioners of Weights and Measures, and received a report from Dr. Wollaston, that it would be unnecessary to express more than the breadth from outside to outside of the top of such respective measures; which are to be as follows:—

	Inches.
Bushel -	19½
Half Bushel -	15½
Peck - -	12¼
Gallon, or Half Peck	9¾
Half Gallon, or Quartern	7¾
Half Quartern -	6⅛

And thereupon the Lords Commissioners declared, that in the absence of any legislative provision on the subject, they could only issue directions to all persons who might be employed to prepare measures under their authority, to conform strictly to the proportions pointed out by Dr. Wollaston; and the Lords Commissioners submitted the expediency of the same course being adopted in the city of London,

Whereupon it was resolved,

That (in order to protect the public from fraud and imposition) directions be given to the proper officers, at the Guildhall, London, not to stamp or make any new measures intended for ascertaining the quantity of such articles as are sold by heaped measure, unless such measures respectively are made strictly conformable to the said proportions specified in Dr. Wollaston's Report.

Ordered,

That these proceedings be forthwith published in the London Gazette, for the information of the officers of the several cities and towns corporate in Great Britain, having or directing the adjustment and marking of weights and measures.

TABLES,

COMPARING THE OLD STANDARD WITH THOSE ESTABLISHED BY THIS ACT

TABLE I.

BEER MEASURE.

New Standard.		*Old Standard.*			
		Gals.	Qts.	Pts.	Gills 100th pts.
1 Gill	equal to	0	0	0	·98
1 Half Pint	do.	0	0	0	1·96
3 Gills	do.	0	0	0	2·95
1 Pint	do.	0	0	0	3·93
1 Quart	do.	0	0	1	3·86
1 Half Gallon	do.	0	1	1	3·73
3 Quarts	do.	0	2	1	3·59
1 Gallon	do.	0	3	1	3·46
2 ditto	do.	1	3	1	2·92
3 ditto	do.	2	3	1	2·39

Old Standard.		*New Standard.* Gals.	Qts.	Pts.	Gills 100th pts.
4 Gallons	equal to	3	3	1	1·85
5 ditto	do.	4	3	1	1·31
6 ditto	do.	5	3	1	0·78
7 ditto	do.	6	3	1	0·24
8 ditto	do.	7	3	0	3·71
9 ditto or Firkin	do.	8	3	0	3·17
10 ditto	do.	9	3	0	2·63
18 ditto or Kilderkin	do.	17	2	1	2·34
20 ditto	do.	19	2	1	1·27
30 ditto	do.	29	1	1	3·90
36 ditto or Barrel	do.	35	1	1	0·69
40 ditto	do.	39	1	0	2·54
50 ditto	do.	49	0	1	1·17
54 ditto or Hogshead	do.	53	0	0	3·03
60 ditto	do.	58	3	1	3·81
70 ditto	do.	68	3	0	2·44
72 ditto or Puncheon	do.	70	3	0	1·38
80 ditto	do.	78	2	1	1·08
90 ditto	do.	88	1	1	3·72
100 ditto	do.	98	1	0	2·35
108 ditto or Butt	do.	106	0	1	2·06

TABLE II.

BEER MEASURE.

Old Standard.		*New Standard.* Gals.	Qts.	Pts.	Gills 100th pts.
1 Gill	equal to	0	0	0	1·02
1 Half Pint	do.	0	0	0	2·03
3 Gills	do.	0	0	0	3·05
1 Pint	do.	0	0	1	0·07
1 Quart	do.	0	1	0	0·13

Old Standard.		*New Standard.*			
		Gals.	Qts.	Pts.	Gills 100th pts.
1 Half Gallon -	equal to	0	2	0	0·27
3 Quarts - -	do.	0	3	0	0·41
1 Gallon - -	do.	1	0	0	0·54
2 ditto - -	do.	2	0	0	1·09
3 ditto - -	do.	3	0	0	1·63
4 ditto - -	do.	4	0	0	2·18
5 ditto - -	do.	5	0	0	2·73
6 ditto - -	do.	6	0	0	3·27
7 ditto - -	do.	7	0	0	3·82
8 ditto - -	do.	8	0	1	0·36
9 ditto or Firkin -	do.	9	0	1	0·91
10 ditto - -	do.	10	0	1	1·45
18 dittto or Kilderkin	do.	18	1	0	1·82
20 ditto - -	do.	20	1	0	2·91
30 ditto - -	do.	30	2	0	0·36
36 ditto or Barrel -	do.	36	2	0	3·64
40 ditto - -	do.	40	2	1	1·82
50 ditto - -	do.	50	3	0	3·27
54 ditto or Hogshead	do.	54	3	1	1·45
60 ditto - -	do.	61	0	0	0·72
70 ditto - -	do.	71	0	1	2·18
72 ditto or Puncheon	do.	73	0	1	3·27
80 ditto - -	do.	81	1	0	3·64
90 ditto - -	do.	91	2	0	1·09
100 ditto - -	do.	101	2	1	2·54
108 ditto or Butt -	do.	109	3	0	2·91

TABLE III.

WINE MEASURE

		Gals.	Qts.	Pts.	Gills 100th pts.
1 Gill - -	equal to	0	0	0	1·20
1 Half Pint - -	do.	0	0	0	2·40
3 Gills - -	do.	0	0	0	3·60

Wine Measure *(continued.)*

New Standard.		*Old Standard.*			
		Gals.	Qts.	Pts.	Gills 100th pts
1 Pint	equal to	0	0	1	0·80
1 Quart	do.	0	1	0	1·60
1 Half Gallon	do.	0	2	0	3·20
3 Quarts	do.	0	3	1	0·80
1 Gallon	do.	1	0	1	2·41
2 ditto	do.	2	1	1	0·82
3 ditto	do.	3	2	0	3·23
4 ditto	do.	4	3	0	1·64
5 ditto	do.	6	0	0	0·05
6 ditto	do.	7	0	1	2·46
7 ditto	do.	8	1	1	0·87
8 ditto	do.	9	2	0	3·28
9 ditto	do.	10	3	0	1·69
10 ditto or Anker	do.	12	0	0	0·10
18 ditto or Runlet	do.	21	2	0	3·38
20 ditto	do.	24	0	0	0·20
30 ditto	do.	36	0	0	0·30
40 ditto	do.	48	0	0	0·40
42 ditto or Tierce	do.	50	1	1	1·22
50 ditto	do.	60	0	0	0·50
60 ditto	do.	72	0	0	0·60
63 ditto or Hogshead	do.	75	2	0	3·83
70 ditto	do.	84	0	0	0·70
80 ditto	do.	96	0	0	0·80
84 ditto or Puncheon	do.	100	3	0	2·44
90 ditto	do.	108	0	0	0·90
100 ditto	do.	120	0	0	1·00
126 ditto or Pipe	do.	151	0	1	3·66
252 ditto or Tun	do.	302	1	1	3·33

Table IV

WINE MEASURE

Old Standard.		*New Standard.*				
		Gals.	Qts.	Pts.	Gills	100th pts.
1 Gill	equal to	0	0	0		·83
1 Half Pint	do.	0	0	0	1	1·66
3 Gills	do.	0	0	0	2	2·49
1 Pint	do.	0	0	0	3	3·33
1 Quart	do.	0	0	1	2	2·66
1 Half Gallon	do.	0	1	1	1	1·32
3 Quarts	do.	0	2	0	3	3·99
1 Gallon	do.	0	3	0	2	2·65
2 ditto	do.	1	2	1	1	1·31
3 ditto	do.	2	1	1	3	3·97
4 ditto	do.	3	1	0	2	2·63
5 ditto	do.	4	0	1	1	1·29
6 ditto	do.	4	3	1	3	3·95
7 ditto	do.	5	3	0	2	2·61
8 ditto	do.	6	2	1	1	1·26
9 ditto	do.	7	1	1	3	3·93
10 ditto or Anker	do.	8	1	0	2	2·58
18 ditto or Runlet	do.	14	3	1	3	3·87
20 ditto	do.	16	2	1	1	1·19
30 ditto	do.	24	3	1	3	3·78
40 ditto	do.	33	1	0	2	2·38
42 ditto or Tierce	do.	34	3	1	3	3·70
50 ditto	do.	41	1	1	0	0·98
60 ditto	do.	49	3	1	3	3·57
63 ditto or Hogshead	do.	52	1	1	3	3·55
70 ditto	do.	58	1	0	2	2·17
80 ditto	do.	66	2	1	0	0·71
84 ditto or Puncheon	do.	69	3	1	3	3·40

Wine Measure *(continued.)*

Old Standard.			*New Standard.*			
			Gals.	Qts.	Pts.	Gills 100th pts.
90	Gallons -	equal to	74	3	1	3·36
100	ditto -	- do.	83	1	0	1·96
126	ditto or Pipe -	do.	104	3	1	3·11
252	ditto or Tun -	- do.	209	3	1	2·22

Table V.

DRY MEASURE.

New Standard.			*Old Standard.*					
			Bus.	Pks.	Gals.	Qts.	Pts.	Gills 100th pts.
1	Gill -	equal to	0	0	0	0	0	1·03
1	Half Pint	do.	0	0	0	0	0	2·06
3	Gills -	do.	0	0	0	0	0	3·09
1	Pint - -	do.	0	0	0	0	1	0·12
1	Quart -	do	0	0	0	1	0	0·25
2	Quarts or Pottle	do.	0	0	0	2	0	0·50
3	Quarts -	do.	0	0	0	3	0	0·75
1	Gallon -	do.	0	0	1	0	0	1·01
1	Peck -	do.	0	1	0	0	0	2·02
1	Half Bushel	do.	0	2	0	0	1	0·03
3	Pecks - -	do.	0	3	0	0	1	2·04
1	Bushel -	do.	1	0	0	1	0	0·07
2	ditto or Strike	do.	2	0	0	2	0	0·14
3	ditto -	do.	3	0	0	3	0	0·21
4	ditto or Coomb	do.	4	0	1	0	0	0·28
5	ditto -	do.	5	0	1	1	0	0·35
6	ditto -	do.	6	0	1	2	0	0·42
7	ditto -	do.	7	0	1	3	0	0·49
8	ditto or Quarter	do.	8	1	0	0	0	0·56
9	ditto - -	do.	9	1	0	1	0	0·63
10	ditto -	do.	10	1	0	2	0	0·70
20	ditto - -	do.	20	2	1	0	0	1·40

Dry Measure *(continued.)*

New Standard.		*Old Standard.*					
		Bus.	Pks.	Gals.	Qts	Pts.	Gills 100th pts.
30 Bushels	equal to	30	3	1	2	0	2·11
32 ditto or Chaldron	do.	33	0	0	0	0	2·24
36 ditto, Coal Chald.	do.	37	0	1	0	0	2·52
40 ditto or Wey	do.	41	1	0	0	0	2·81
50 ditto -	do.	51	2	0	2	0	3·52
60 ditto - -	do.	61	3	1	0	1	0·22
70 ditto -	do.	72	0	1	2	1	0·93
80 ditto or Last	do.	82	2	0	0	1	1·63
90 ditto - -	do.	92	3	0	2	1	2·33
100 ditto -	do.	103	0	1	0	1	3·04

Table VI.

DRY MEASURE.

Old Standard.		*New Standard.*					
		Bus.	Pks.	Gals.	Qts.	Pts.	Gills 100th pts.
1 Gill	equal to	0	0	0	0	0	·97
1 Half Pint -	do.	0	0	0	0	0	1·94
3 Gills - -	do.	0	0	0	0	0	2·91
1 Pint -	do.	0	0	0	0	0	3·88
1 Quart - -	do.	0	0	0	0	1	3·75
2 Quarts or Pottle	do.	0	0	0	1	1	3·51
3 Quarts -	do.	0	0	0	2	1	3·26
1 Gallon - -	do.	0	0	0	3	1	3·02
1 Peck -	do.	0	0	1	3	1	2·04
1 Half Bushel	do.	0	1	1	3	1	0·08
3 Pecks - -	do.	0	2	1	3	0	2·12
1 Bushel -	do.	0	3	1	3	0	0·17
2 ditto or Strike	do.	1	3	1	2	0	0·35
3 ditto -	do.	2	3	1	1	0	0·52
4 ditto or Coomb	do.	3	3	1	0	0	0·70
5 ditto - -	do.	4	3	0	3	0	0·88
6 ditto -	do.	5	3	0	2	0	1·05

Dry Measure (*continued.*)

Old Standard.		*New Standard.*					
		Bus.	Pks.	Gals.	Qts.	Pts.	Gills 100th pts.
7 Bushels	equal to	6	3	0	1	0	1·23
8 ditto or Quarter	do.	7	3	0	0	0	1·40
9 ditto -	do.	8	2	1	3	0	1·58
10 ditto - -	do.	9	2	1	2	0	1·76
20 ditto -	do.	19	1	1	0	0	3·53
30 ditto - -	do.	29	0	0	2	1	1·30
32 ditto or Chaldron	do.	31	0	0	0	1	1·65
36 ditto Coal Chald.	do.	34	3	1	0	1	2·34
40 ditto or Wey	do.	38	3	0	0	1	3·06
50 ditto -	do.	48	1	1	3	0	0·83
60 ditto - -	do.	58	0	1	1	0	2·60
70 ditto -	do.	67	3	0	3	1	0·36
80 ditto or Last	do.	77	2	0	1	1	2·13
90 ditto - -	do.	87	0	1	3	1	3·90
100 ditto -	do.	96	3	1	2	0	1·66

TABLES

COMPARING THE TROY AND AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS.

Troy,	*Avoirdupois*	*oz.*	*drs.*
Grain	equal to		$\frac{32}{375}$
Pennyweight	do.		$\frac{768}{875}$
Ounce	do.	1	$1\frac{97}{175}$
Pound -	do.	13	$2\frac{114}{175}$
Apothecaries',			
Scruple -	do.		$\frac{128}{175}$
Dram -	do.		$2\frac{34}{175}$

The Apothecaries' Grain, Ounce, and Pound are the same as the Troy.

Avoirdupois,

		Troy lbs.	oz.	dwts.	grs.
Dram	equal to	0	0	1	$3\frac{11}{32}$
Ounce	do.	0	0	18	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Pound	do.	1	2	11	16
Quarter of a Cwt.	do.	34	0	6	16
Hundred weight	do.	136	1	6	16
Ton	do.	2722	2	13	8

175 Troy Pounds = 144 Avoirdupois Pounds

175 Troy Ounces ≡ 192 Avoirdupois Ounces.

TABLES

Of Weights and Measures, wherein those which are established by the Act are distinguished from those which are merely sanctioned by custom, by being printed in Italics.

TROY WEIGHT.

24 *Grains*	make	1 *Pennyweight*
20 *Pennyweights*	do.	1 *Ounce*
12 *Ounces*	do.	1 *Pound.*

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 Grains	make	1 Scruple
3 Scruples	do.	1 Dram
8 Drams	do.	1 Ounce
12 Ounces	do.	1 Pound

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

16 *Drams*	make	1 *Ounce*
16 *Ounces*	do.	1 *Pound*
14 Pounds	do.	1 Stone
28 Pounds	do.	1 Quarter
4 Quarters	do.	1 Hundred weight
20 Hundred weight	do.	1 Ton

LONG MEASURE.

3	Barleycorns	make	1 *Inch*
12	*Inches*	do.	1 *Foot*
3	*Feet*	do.	1 *Yard*
6	Feet	do.	1 Fathom
5½	*Yards*	do.	1 *Rod, Pole or Perch*
40	Poles or 220 *yds.*	do.	1 *Furlong*
8	Furlongs or 1760 *yards*	do.	1 *Mile*
3	Miles	do.	1 League
69½	Miles	do	1 Degree

SQUARE OR SUPERFICIAL MEASURE.

144	Square Inches	make	1 Square Foot
9	do. Feet	do.	1 do. *Yard*
30¼	do. Yards	do.	1 do. Pole
40	do. Poles, or 1210 *Sq. Yds.*	make	1 *Rood*
4	Roods, or 4840 *Square Yards*	do.	1 *Acre*

CUBIC OR SOLID MEASURE.

1728	Solid Inches	make	1 Solid Foot
27	do. Feet	do.	1 do. Yard or Load

CLOTH MEASURE.

2¼	Inches	make	1 Nail
4	Nails	do.	1 Quarter of a Yard
3	Quarters	do.	1 Flemish Ell
4	do.	do.	1 Yard
5	do.	do.	1 English Ell
6	d	do.	1 French Ell

BEER MEASURE.

4 Gills	make	1 *Pint*
2 *Pints*	do.	1 *Quart*
4 *Quarts*	do.	1 *Gallon*
9 Gallons	do.	1 Firkin
18 ditto	do.	1 Kilderkin
36 ditto	do.	1 Barrel
54 ditto	do.	1 Hogshead
72 ditto	do.	1 Puncheon
108 ditto	do.	1 Butt

WINE MEASURE.

4 Gills	make	1 *Pint*
2 *Pints*	do.	1 *Quart*
4 *Quarts*	do.	1 *Gallon*
10 Gallons	do.	1 Anker
18 ditto	do.	1 Runlet
42 ditto	do.	1 Tierce
63 ditto	do.	1 Hogshead
84 ditto	do.	1 Puncheon
126 ditto	do.	1 Pipe or Butt
252 ditto	do.	1 Tun

DRY MEASURE.

4 Gills	make	1 *Pint*
2 *Pints*	do.	1 *Quart*
2 Quarts	do.	1 Pottle
2 *Quarts*	do.	1 *Gallon*
2 *Gallons*	do.	1 *Peck*
4 Pecks	do.	1 *Bushel*

Dry Measure *(Continued)*.

2	Bushels	make	1	Strike
4	Bushels	do.	1	Coomb
8	*Bushels*	do.	1	*Quarter*
4	Quarters	do.	1	Chaldron
5	Quarters	do.	1	Wey
2	Weys	do.	1	Last

COAL MEASURE.

3	*Bushels*	make	1	*Sack*
9	Bushels	do.	1	Vat
36	Bushels, or 12 *Sacks*	do.	1	*Chaldron*
5¼	Chaldrons	do.	1	Room
21	Chaldrons	do.	1	Score

HAY AND STRAW.

36	Pounds	make	1	Truss of Straw
56	do.	do.	1	do. Old Hay
60	do.	do.	1	do. New Hay
36	Trusses	do.	1	Load

WOOL WEIGHT.

7	Pounds	make	1	Clove
14	do. or 2 Cloves	do.	1	Stone
28	do. or 2 Stones	do.	1	Todd
6½	Todds	do.	1	Wey
2	Weys	do.	1	Sack
12	Sacks	do.	1	Last

TIME.

60 Seconds	make	1 Minute
60 Minutes	do.	1 Hour
24 Hours	do.	1 Day
7 Days	do.	1 Week
4 Weeks	do.	1 Month
13 Months, 1 day, and 6 hours, or $365\frac{1}{4}$ days	make	1 Julian Year

Weights and Measures.

24 sheets make one quire.	
20 quires one ream.	
10 reams one bale.	
5 doz. skins one roll of parchment.	
12 doz. 1 gross.	
A barrel of anchovies, about	28 lbs.
A barrel of ale	32 gals.
A barrel of beer	36 gals.
A barrel of butter	224 lbs.
A barrel of potashes	200 lbs.
A barrel of gunpowder	112 lbs.
A barrel of herrings	500 lbs.
9 bushels, 1 vat or strike.	
12 sacks, or 36 bushels	1 chaldron
21 chaldron	1 score
A cade of sprats	1000
A chest of tea, about	84 lbs.
A clove of cheese	8 lbs.
A clove of wool	7 lbs.
A dicker of leather	10 skins
A fathom in measure is	6 feet

A furlong is 40 rods, (220 yards,) 8 of which make a mile.
A firkin of soap is - 64 lbs.
A firkin of butter is - 56 lbs.
A hogshead of pilchards is about 3000 fish, or - 40 gallons
A keg of herrings 60, and 2 kegs make a hundred.
A last of corn is 10 quarters, or 2 loads, or 80 bushels.
A last of gunpowder is 24 barrels
A last of hides is - 12 dozen
A last of leather - - 24 dickers
A last of tar - - 14 barrels
A common load is - 40 bushels
A market load is - 5 bushels
A load of hay is from 25 to 30 cwt.
A do. of Scotch coals - 1 cwt.
A do. of bricks - 500
A do. of tiles - - 1000
A peck of salt - - 14 lbs.
A puncheon of brandy or rum, from 70 to - 100 gals.
A puncheon of prunes, from 10 to - - 12 cwt.
A quintal of fish - - 500
A do. of corn or fodder 1 cwt.
5 score 1 hundred.
6 do. 1 great hundred
A seam of glass 24 stone of 5 lbs. or - - 120 lbs.
A square rod is $30\frac{1}{4}$ yards, or $272\frac{1}{4}$ feet.
A square of tiling, roofing, thatching, &c. means 100 ft. square, viz. 10 long and 10 wide.

A stack of wood varies in many countries, but in common it runs 3 feet high, 3 feet wide, and 12 feet long, or 108 cubic feet, though some make it 3-4 and 12, which make it 144 ft.		
A stone of meat -	8	lbs.
A do. of hemp -	32	lbs.
1 ton means - -	20	cwt.
1 ton of lead - -	19½	cwt.
1 ton of wine -	252	gals.
1 ton of sweet oil -	236	gals.
1 ton of fish oil - -	252	gals.
A do. of seed oil -	256	gals.
A truss of hay is 50 to -	60	lbs.
A wey is - - -	5	chaldrons.
A wey of cheese in Essex is 32 cloves, or - -	256	lbs.
A do. do. in Suffolk is 42 cloves, or - -	336	lbs.

Welch. Lumps *See Lump*

WELL-DIGGER. Digging and steening.

Diameter of Digging.		Price per foot in depth.			No. of gallons contained to each foot in depth.	Diameter of internal circle of brickwork when finished.		
Feet	Inches	£.	s.	d.	Gallons.	Feet	Inches	
16	0	2	11	0	1050	14	6	1 brick thick.
15	6	2	8	0	980	14	0	
15	0	2	5	0	910	13	6	
14	6	2	2	0	845	13	0	
14	0	1	19	0	780	12	6	
13	6	1	16	6	720	12	0	
13	0	1	14	0	660	11	6	
12	6	1	11	6	605	11	0	
12	0	1	9	0	550	10	6	
11	6	1	6	6	500	10	0	
11	0	1	4	0	450	9	6	
10	6	1	2	0	405	9	0	
10	0	1	0	0	360	8	6	
9	6	0	18	0	320	8	0	
9	0	0	16	0	280	7	6	
8	6	0	14	6	245	7	0	
8	0	0	13	0	210	6	6	
7	6	0	11	6	180	6	0	
7	0	0	10	0	150	5	6	
5	9	0	6	6	125	5	0	½ a brick thick.
5	3	0	5	6	100	4	6	
4	6	0	4	0	72	3	10	

If deeper than 30 feet, add 1*s.* per foot for the 4 feet 6 well, and proportionately for those of the increased diameters.

WEST INDIA FREIGHT. *See Freight.*

WEY. In Suffolk, 32 cloves, or 256 lbs.
In Essex, 42 cloves, or 356 lbs.
of wool 182 lbs.

WHEELS. Carriage, plain painted, complete,

		£	s.	d.
	per set	16	0	0
do. 16 and 14 spokes, and square shoulders -	per set	17	0	0
with common felloes -	do.	14	0	0
do. 16 and 14 spokes as before	do.	15	15	0

		£	s.	d
WHEELS.				
	Chaise and gig, patent painted, complete, from £6 6s. to - each	7	7	0
	do. 16 and 14 spokes as before, from £7 7s. to - - each	8	8	0
	with common felloes from £5 5s. to do.	6	6	0
	do. 16 and 14 spokes as before, from £6 6s. to - - each	7	7	0
	Cast iron, 4 feet 6 inches diameter, with hollow spokes for carts or waggons, per pair	14	0	0
	wrought iron tire for do. 4 inches wide and $\frac{5}{8}$ths thick - per pair	8	0	0
	rail road - - - per cwt.	1	4	0
	Mill of iron. *See Millwright.*			
WHEELBARROWS.	Of wrought iron, for stable and garden use - - - each	1	18	0
WHITENING.	Outside walls to buildings, &c. to stand the weather.			
	Take bullock's gall and size, mix the same up with whitening.			
WHITING	- - - - per doz.	0	0	3
WILLOW-TREE.	Specific gravity per foot cube, 36 lbs.			
WINDMILL.	For grinding corn,			
	A windmill with patent sails, the whole of the machinery of iron, and made of the best construction and workmanship, with the dressing machine, and all the requisite apparatus suitable thereto, independently of the building.			
	for one pair of stones each	1200	0	0
	for two do. - - do.	1700	0	0
	for three do. - - do.	2200	0	0
	for four do. - - do.	2700	0	0
WINDOW.	Blinds, of wire gauze. *See Wire Work.*			

WINDOW.

Duty.

Houses containing less than eight are exempt.

Windows.	£	*s.*	*d.*
8	0	16	6
9	1	1	0
10	1	8	0
11	1	16	3
12	2	4	9
13	2	13	3
14	3	1	9
15	3	10	0
16	3	18	6
17	4	7	0
18	4	15	3
19	5	3	9
20	5	12	3
21	6	0	6
22	6	9	0
23	6	17	6
24	7	5	9
25	7	14	3
26	8	2	9
27	8	11	0
28	8	19	6
29	9	8	0
30	9	16	3
31	10	4	9
32	10	13	3
33	11	1	6
34	11	10	0
35	11	18	3
36	12	6	9
37	12	15	3
38	13	3	6
39	13	12	0

WINDOW.

Duty.

Windows.			£	s.	d.
40	to	44	14	8	9
45		49	15	16	9
50		54	17	5	0
55		59	18	13	0
60		64	19	17	9
65		69	21	0	3
70		74	22	2	6
75		79	23	5	0
80		84	24	7	6
85		89	25	10	0
90		94	26	12	3
95		99	27	14	9
100		109	29	8	6
110		119	31	13	3
120		129	33	18	3
130		139	36	3	0
140		149	38	18	0
150		159	40	12	9
160		169	42	17	9
170		179	45	2	6
180	-	-	46	11	3
And for every Window exceeding 180		each	0	1	6

RULES FOR CHARGING WINDOWS.

1. The said duties to be charged annually upon the occupier, his executors or administrators, except as after provided.

2. When any change in the occupation shall take place after the assessments, then the duties charged on the former occupier shall be paid by the present tenant, landlord, or owner of the premises, without any new assessment, but where a tenant shall quit, and shall give notice of the same

to the assessor, the duty shall be discharged for the remainder of that year, provided it shall appear to the commissioners that the premises shall have continued wholly unoccupied.

3. Where any dwelling-house is let in different apartments, the same shall be charged as if let to one only, and the landlord shall be deemed the occupier.

4. Unfurnished houses, not tenanted, but merely left in charge of persons to take care of them, are exempt from window and house duty.

5. Every window, including the frame, which by admeasurement of the whole space of the aperture on the outside of the wall shall exceed in height 12 feet, or in breadth 4 feet 9 inches, (not being less than 3 feet 6 inches high) shall be charged as two windows, except such as shall have been made of greater dimensions prior to the 5th of April; except also the windows in shops, workshops, and warehouses, and the windows in public rooms of any house licensed to sell wine, ale, or other liquors for the entertainment of company; and the windows of farm-houses especially exempted from the duty on houses.

6. Every window extending so as to give light into more rooms, landings, or stories than one shall be charged as so many separate windows.

7. When a partition or division between two or more windows fixed in one frame, shall be of the width of 12 inches, the window on each side shall be charged separate.

8. All windows, skylights, &c. in staircases, garrets, cellars, passages, and all other parts of the house, to whatever use applied, shall be charged.

9. And every window in any kitchen, cellar, scullery, buttery, pantry, larder, warehouse, laundry, bakehouse, brewhouse, or lodging-room belonging to or occupied with any dwelling-house, whether the same shall or shall not be within, contiguous, or disjointed from the body of such dwelling-house shall also be charged.

10. Every occupier of any distinct chamber or apartment, in any of the inns of court, or any public hospital, is to be

charged as if the same was one entire house, except where the number of windows therein does not exceed eight, in which case they are to be charged 1*s.* 9*d.* each window. All dwelling-rooms in any hall or office, belonging to any person or any companies that are liable to the payment of any other taxes or parish rates, are to be charged to the said duties as dwelling-houses, on the persons to whom they belong. And where any dwelling-house shall be divided into different tenements, *being distinct properties*, every such tenement is subject to the same duties as before mentioned with respect to chambers.

EXEMPTIONS.

Houses belonging to his Majesty, or any of the Royal Family, public offices, hospitals, charity schools, and poor houses, except such apartments as are occupied by the officers and servants, which are to be assessed as separate dwelling-houses; the windows in any room licensed for divine worship, and used for no other purpose; and two windows in any dairy or cheese room used by the occupier for keeping butter or cheese, being their own produce, for sale or private use, are to be exempted from the duties, provided the rooms are not used to sleep in, but are kept wholly for the purpose before mentioned. Any number of windows not exceeding three in any shop or warehouse in the front or fronts, and on the ground or basement story of every dwelling-house occupied by any person or persons in trade, who shall expose to sale, or sell any goods, wares, or merchandize, in any such shop or warehouse, are also now exempt by the new act, 4 G. IV. c. 11. s. 1. Any window or light in any room of any dwelling-house, used wholly for the purpose of carrying on any manufacture therein, and not having any internal communication with such dwelling-house, or any part thereof, although adjoining thereto, and in other respects apart thereof. And all interior windows are exempt from the 5th of April last.

		£	s.	d.
WINE.	Spirits of, for varnish per gallon	1	6	0
WINNOWING MACHINE.	*See Machine.*			
WIRE.	Brass. 70 hole - per ft. super.	0	3	6
	60 do. - - do.	0	2	9
	52 do. - do.	0	2	4
	46 do. - - do.	0	2	0
	40 do. - - do.	0	1	9
	36 do. - - do.	0	1	6
	Fencing, or Wire Netting. Diamond pattern per foot	0	2	6
	ditto Lozenge do.	0	2	0
	ditto Upright do.	0	2	0
	With festoon chain do.	0	2	4
	Dwarf ditto for ha-has, fish-ponds, or garden walks per ft.	0	0	9
	Gauze for window blinds in mahogany frames - - per ft. super.	0	2	6
	ditto painted and ornamented per ft. super.	0	3	3
	Iron - - per lb.	0	0	8
	Netting, hare and rabbit proof, of various devices - per ft. super.	0	2	6
	Sieves. *See Sieves.*			
	Work.			
	For corn mill work.			
	No. 58 & 60 - per sheet	0	10	0
	64 & 70 - -	0	12	0
	42 sheet and half per 1½ sheet	0	8	9
	36 do. do.	0	7	6
WIRE WORK.	For safes - per ft. super.	0	2	0
	Copper - - do.	0	4	0
	Brass for bookcases - - do.	0	3	0
	ditto fancy patterns - do.	0	4	0
	Strong for window guard - do.	0	5	0
WITNESSES.				
	Expences of witnesses in Courts of Justice, as lately agreed to by the taxing officers of the superior courts.			

		£	s.	d.
WITNESSES.				
	Travelling expences per mile, one way from 1*s.* to - - -	0	7	0
	Journeymen, labourers, and the like, whilst detained, from 5*s.* to per day	0	15	0
	Tradesmen, yeomen, farmers, whilst detained, from 10*s.* to - per day	0	15	0
	Merchants, gentlemen, auctioneers, accountants, clerks, if residing in London, and the trial be there, altogether	1	1	0
	If at assizes, then such persons must be allowed per day	1	1	0
	Professional men, from £1 1*s.* to do.	2	2	0
	Attorney's clerks from 15*s.* to per day	1	0	0
	Females, according to rank, from 5*s.* to - per day	1	0	0
WRENCH, SCREW.	- each	0	9	0
	small one - - do.	0	7	0

Y.

YARD, SQUARE. 9 square feet

Cube. 27 solid feet or one load.

Is a measure of 36 inches, or 3 feet, or two cubits.

YARD.

Shewing the value of any number of yards, pounds, &c. at any specified sum, from one farthing to one shilling.

No.	¼d.		½d.		¾d.		1d.		2d.		3d.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	0	0¼	0	0½	0	0¾	0	1	0	2	0	3
2	0	0½	0	1	0	1½	0	2	0	4	0	6
3	0	0¾	0	1½	0	2¼	0	3	0	6	0	9
4	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	8	1	0
5	0	1¼	0	2½	0	3¾	0	5	0	10	1	3
6	0	1½	0	3	0	4½	0	6	1	0	1	6
7	0	1¾	0	3½	0	5¼	0	7	1	2	1	9
8	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	8	1	4	2	0
9	0	2¼	0	4½	0	6¾	0	9	1	6	2	3
10	0	2½	0	5	0	7½	0	10	1	8	2	6
11	0	2¾	0	5½	0	8¼	0	11	1	10	2	9
12	0	3	0	6	0	9	1	0	2	0	3	0
13	0	3¼	0	6½	0	9¾	1	1	2	2	3	3
14	0	3½	0	7	0	10½	1	2	2	4	3	6
15	0	3¾	0	7½	0	11¼	1	3	2	6	3	9
16	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4	2	8	4	0
17	0	4¼	0	8½	1	0¾	1	5	2	10	4	3
18	0	4½	0	9	1	1½	1	6	3	0	4	6
19	0	4¾	0	9½	1	2¼	1	7	3	2	4	9
20	0	5	0	10	1	3	1	8	3	4	5	0
21	0	5¼	0	10½	1	3¾	1	9	3	6	5	3
22	0	5½	0	11	1	4½	1	10	3	8	5	6
23	0	5¾	0	11½	1	5¼	1	11	3	10	5	9
24	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0	4	0	6	0
25	0	6¼	1	0½	1	6¾	2	1	4	2	6	3
26	0	6½	1	1	1	7½	2	2	4	4	6	6
27	0	6¾	1	1½	1	8¼	2	3	4	6	6	9
28	0	7	1	2	1	9	2	4	4	8	7	0
42	0	10½	1	9	2	7½	3	6	7	0	10	6
56	1	2	2	4	3	6	4	8	9	4	14	0
84	1	9	3	6	5	3	7	0	14	0	21	0
112	2	4	4	8	7	0	9	4	18	8	28	0

Shewing the value of any number of yards, pounds, &c., *continued.*

No.	4*d.*		5*d.*		6*d.*		9*d.*		1*s.*	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
1	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	9	1	0
2	0	8	0	10	1	0	1	6	2	0
3	1	0	1	3	1	6	2	3	3	0
4	1	4	1	8	2	0	3	0	4	0
5	1	8	2	1	2	6	3	9	5	0
6	2	0	2	6	3	0	4	6	6	0
7	2	4	2	11	3	6	5	3	7	0
8	2	8	3	4	4	0	6	0	8	0
9	3	0	3	9	4	6	6	9	9	0
10	3	4	4	2	5	0	7	6	10	0
11	3	8	4	7	5	6	8	3	11	0
12	4	0	5	0	6	0	9	0	12	0
13	4	4	5	5	6	6	9	9	13	0
14	4	8	5	10	7	0	10	6	14	0
15	5	0	6	3	7	6	11	3	15	0
16	5	4	6	8	8	0	12	0	16	0
17	5	8	7	1	8	6	12	9	17	0
18	6	0	7	6	9	0	13	6	18	0
19	6	4	7	11	9	6	14	3	19	0
20	6	8	8	4	10	0	15	0	20	0
21	7	0	8	9	10	6	15	9	21	0
22	7	4	9	2	11	0	16	6	22	0
23	7	8	9	7	11	6	17	3	23	0
24	8	0	10	0	12	0	18	0	24	0
25	8	4	10	5	12	6	18	9	25	0
26	8	8	10	10	13	0	19	6	26	0
27	9	0	11	3	13	6	20	3	27	0
28	9	4	11	8	14	0	21	0	28	0
42	14	0	17	6	21	0	31	6	42	0
56	18	8	23	4	28	0	42	0	56	0
84	28	0	35	0	42	0	43	0	84	0
112	37	4	46	8	56	0	84	0	112	0

			£	s.	d.
YARN.	Tar - - -	per cwt.	1	15	0
	White - - -	per lb.	0	1	0

YEAR.

Shewing what any sum from £1 to £1000 per Year is per Month, Week, or Day.

Year.		Per Month.			Per Wk.		Per Day.	
£	s.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	0	0	1	8	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$
1	10	0	2	6	0	7	0	1
2	0	0	3	4	0	$9\frac{1}{4}$	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$
2	2	0	3	6	0	$9\frac{3}{4}$	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
2	10	0	4	2	0	$11\frac{1}{2}$	0	$1\frac{3}{4}$
3	0	0	5	0	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$	0	2
3	3	0	5	3	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0	2
3	10	0	5	10	1	$4\frac{1}{4}$	0	$2\frac{1}{4}$
4	0	0	6	8	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$	0	$2\frac{3}{4}$
4	4	0	7	0	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$	0	$2\frac{3}{4}$
4	10	0	7	6	1	$8\frac{3}{4}$	0	3
5	0	0	8	4	1	11	0	$3\frac{1}{4}$
5	5	0	8	9	2	$0\frac{1}{4}$	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
5	10	0	9	2	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$
6	0	0	10	0	2	$3\frac{3}{4}$	0	4
6	6	0	10	6	2	5	0	$4\frac{1}{4}$
6	10	0	10	10	2	6	0	$4\frac{1}{4}$
7	0	0	11	8	2	$8\frac{1}{4}$	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
7	7	0	12	3	2	10	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$
7	10	0	12	6	2	$10\frac{1}{2}$	0	5
8	0	0	13	4	3	1	0	$5\frac{1}{4}$
8	8	0	14	0	3	$2\frac{3}{4}$	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$
8	10	0	14	2	3	$3\frac{1}{4}$	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$
9	0	0	15	0	3	$5\frac{1}{2}$	0	6
9	9	0	15	9	3	$7\frac{1}{2}$	0	$6\frac{1}{4}$
10	0	0	16	8	3	10	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$
10	10	0	17	6	4	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	7
11	0	0	18	4	4	3	0	$7\frac{1}{4}$
11	11	0	19	3	4	$5\frac{1}{4}$	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
12	0	1	0	0	4	$7\frac{1}{2}$	0	8
12	12	1	1	0	4	10	0	$8\frac{1}{4}$

YEAR.

Shewing what any sum, from £1 to £1000 &c., *continued.*

Year.		Per Month.			Per Week.			Per Day.		
£	*s.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
13	0	1	1	8	0	5	0	0	0	8½
13	13	1	2	9	0	5	3	0	0	9
14	0	1	3	4	0	5	4½	0	0	9¼
14	14	1	4	6	0	5	8	0	0	9¾
15	0	1	5	0	0	5	9	0	0	10
15	15	1	6	3	0	6	0½	0	0	10¼
16	0	1	6	8	0	6	2	0	0	10½
16	16	1	8	0	0	6	5½	0	0	11
17	0	1	8	4	0	6	6½	0	0	11¼
17	17	1	9	9	0	6	0½	0	0	11¾
18	0	1	10	0	0	6	11	0	0	11¾
18	18	1	11	6	0	7	3	0	1	0½
19	0	1	11	8	0	7	3½	0	1	0½
20	0	1	13	4	0	7	8	0	1	1¼
30	0	2	10	0	0	11	6	0	1	7¾
40	0	3	6	8	0	15	4½	0	2	2¼
50	0	4	3	4	0	19	3	0	2	9
60	0	5	0	0	1	3	0¾	0	3	3½
70	0	5	16	8	1	6	11	0	3	10
80	0	6	13	4	1	10	9	0	4	4½
90	0	7	10	0	1	14	7¼	0	4	11
100	0	8	6	8	1	18	5½	0	5	5¾
200	0	16	13	4	3	16	11	0	10	11½
300	0	25	0	0	5	15	4½	0	16	5¼
400	0	33	6	8	7	13	10	1	1	11
500	0	41	13	4	9	12	3½	1	7	4¾
600	0	50	0	0	11	10	9	1	12	10½
700	0	58	6	8	13	9	2¾	1	18	4¼
800	0	66	13	4	15	7	8¼	2	3	10
900	0	75	0	0	17	6	1¾	2	9	3¾
1000	0	83	6	8	19	4	7¼	2	14	9½

YEW, Tree, Dutch, specific gravity, per foot cube, 49 lbs.
Spanish ditto ditto 51 lbs.

ZINC.

The Author having been favoured with an inspection of the Malleable Liege Zinc, the importers of which are Messrs. R. Howard and Co., of 115, Old Street, St. Luke's, London, begs to inform his readers, that he can with great propriety, recommend it as an excellent covering for roofs, &c., both for economy and durability. The various articles fabricated of the same material, in pipes and utensils, are worthy of the attention of all those who are in the constant employment of them. The Author concludes with stating, that he considers this metal perfectly in its infancy, as to its adoption, and therefore deserves the greatest attention from all professional men.

The following are the terms upon which supplies are made (to the trade only); but, for the sake of information a brief sketch of its properties, and modes of using, &c., is hereby given:—

The malleable liege zinc (of F. D. Mosselman's Manufacture) is recommended for lightness and durability, at about half the price of lead, is applicable for sheathing vessels, roofing houses and buildings, flats, terraces, pipes, gutters, verandas, shop fronts, covering of vaults, lining coffins, packing cases, baths, garden engines, coolers, cisterns, dairy vats, and most articles which can be manufactured in copper, lead, tin, or iron.

Zinc is more tenacious and lighter than lead. Its tenacity is represented by 109·8, while that of lead is 27·7 only. The density of zinc is 7·190, and that of lead 11·352: that is to say, upon a given thickness it is one-third lighter than lead, and resists four times as much as that metal; or, it offers as much solidity as lead, with one-fourth of its thickness: its weight is, then, one-sixth; and its cost one-fifth part of the latter, only. (*Thompson's System of Chymistry*, *p.* 591, *vol.* I.) Its hardness and cheapness prevent theft, which is so usually the case with lead. When first exposed to the air, a white oxide adheres to it, which, in a little times becomes a transparent varnish without colour, quite insoluble by water; which covers the metal and prevents all

subsequent oxidation. That unalterability can easily be ascertained by sheets that have been long exposed to the air. It is found that they have lost neither their weight nor their thickness, and their varnished surface is more difficult to scratch with the point of a knife than the metal itself. The resistance of the metal to the inclemencies and changes of the atmosphere is therefore unlimited, and its use is endless. When old work requires repairing, it will be easily ascertained that it is due to accidental causes. The chief of these causes is, that zinc is often laid without any regard being had to the effect which the variations of the temperature cause it to experience, more than any other metal. If, for instance, zinc is laid in such a way, that it cannot either expand or contract in any direction, it must necessarily, in great variations of heat, in order to expand itself, force out the nails, which causes it to tear, in order to contract. Another cause of deterioration, which chiefly takes place in main pipes, is, the contact of plaster, or wet lime, which corrodes all metals.

During the last few years, the manufacture of zinc, has considerably improved. The material is much more malleable and strong, and gives new encouragement for its use.

The great works executed for the last twenty years prove its solidity for the covering of buildings. We can name, among others, the covering of the slips, or large sheds to shelter vessels of war, in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Flushing, and Helvoetsluys; the Marine Arsenals in some of the same ports; the great Riding School in Berlin; the Theatre Royal in Brussels; the sheds of St. Catherine's Dock in London; those of the New Dock in Liverpool; the Prisons of St. Lo, and of Cherbourg department of the Manche; the great Coal Market, near the Slaughtering-place du Roule, in Paris, &c. &c.

In order to give an idea of the advantages of zinc thus applied, it will be sufficient to state that the superficial *toise* *

* Toise is a French measure of 6 French feet, the French foot is about 12 per cent. more than the English. *See* FOOT, *page* 170.

of roofing weighs, in Zinc, (No. 14,) 25 kils.*; in slates, 70 kils.; in tiles, 400 kils. Zinc is therefore two-thirds lighter than slate, and fifteen times lighter than tile. The timber work of roofs destined to support these latter materials must present similar proportions in strength, and consequently in expence. Besides, a slate roof ought not to slant less than one-fifth, nor a tile roof less than one-third; whereas the use of zinc does not limit any declination. Therefore, it is known that a roof inclined one-third has one-fifth more covering than the plane surface it is intended for. From all these considerations, the conclusions to be drawn are: the economy of zinc roofing, both as regards the timber work, and the reduced surface to be covered, and the relief resulting from its lightness to the walls that support it; but the chief advantage of this mode of covering is its great solidity, proved by old works, which for the last twenty years have stood without requiring any repairs.

Its advantages for the sheathing of ships are no longer a doubt. It has been ascertained in sea ports that a vessel sheathed with No. 15, if nailed with zinc nails, makes ten or twelve voyages to the West Indies. Some ship-owners previously dip the sheets of zinc into tallow, or vegetable grease: this precaution prevents shell fish from adhering to them.

We shall give a comparative statement of the cost of sheathing a 300 ton ship with copper and zinc supplied by a shipwright of the first order. The materials employed are copper sheets of 13 by 46 inches, weighing from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ kils.—and zinc, No. 16 to 18.

Cost of bolting with copper up to the floating mark, and of sheathing with copper - - -	£736
Cost of bolting with iron, or zinc, up to the floating mark, and of sheathing with zinc - - -	152
Difference in favour of zinc - - -	£584

* Kilogrammes.

On this difference there will be paid during the average term of six years, a premium of insurance of 7 per cent., and the interest on that sum at 5 per cent. making altogether 12 per cent. per annum. At the expiration of those six years, that difference will therefore amount to 114 francs. Supposing the old zinc sheathing of no value, and that of the old copper sheathing to be about £176, the saving obtained by the employment of zinc will therefore be £830 for six years, or £138 per annum.

Zinc in sheets is applied to a variety of other purposes; it is used instead of copper, lead, iron plates, and tin, in almost all their usages, with the advantage of both economy and solidity. It can be moulded and turned with the lathe in order to give it all manner of shapes. It is also stamped with great facility for the making of tea-boards and trays, and all articles of which Lamps and kitchen utensils consist.

Lastly, it is one of the metals which resist most effectually as air flues above brick chimnies. It is also used almost exclusively for inodorous and portable water closets.

Nos. 11, 12, and 13, are fit for light work only, such as packing cases.

14, 15 and 16, are used for roofs, terraces, funnels, gutters, main-pipes, &c.

Nos. 16, 17, and 18, are applied to sheathing vessels, baths, &c.

No. 19 and above, for pumps, paper vats, hearths, &c.

Mode of Working and Using.

The plates can be soldered like tin, with the same tools and solder, taking care to cleanse the surfaces in contact with a steel scraper, and to wet it with a little sal ammoniac. Scraping the sheets may be avoided by wetting the parts to be soldered with a mixture of sal ammoniac and spirit of salts. In order to fold it or give it any required shape, it is slightly heated.

To make a zinc roof or terrace, sheets are used 25 to 32

inches wide. The sides lengthways of each sheet are rolled up in a contrary direction. Having first heated the borders or edges by holding them on an open fire, or laying them on a long stove or furnace prepared for that purpose, place them on the edge of a table and with a wooden mallet beat down the portion of zinc required to be rolled up; turn the sheet over quick and place an iron rod of the diameter from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch according to the number or thickness of the sheet employed. Beat the zinc round the rod, and the circle is effected. One of the curves must be bent out, that the sheet may lay flat on the surface of the roof.

This bending is effected by striking on a wooden block, while the iron rod is still in the curve; but as this curve is intended to receive the curve of the adjoining sheet, it ought to be made with a rod of a larger diameter.

Each sheet must be provided (on the side next to the roof) with a zinc plate or tongue 5 inches by 4, one inch of which is soldered at the distance of 4 inches above the lower end of the sheet.

Begin with laying the lower sheets. Their upper end should be nailed with six nails, leaving in the middle a free space into which the tongue of the upper sheet is to be admitted. This sheet slips into the first covering 4 inches, so as to conceal the heads of the nails of the lower sheet, and prevent the water from going upwards. The lower part of the first sheets are generally fastened by means of their tongues to a pipe or gutter, nailed on the roof. When there are none, a strip of zinc is nailed in lieu of them, over the moulding of the cornice; or the sheets are fastened by means of a clasp hidden between the two curves, and nailed to the timber work. In roofs much exposed to the wind these clasps are often affixed to each sheet.

The hips and ridges are made by means of a sheet, which covers 6 inches each side of the roof. The curves of the sheets are fitted to it, and covered over by a closed curve which is soldered on the hip. The hips are secured by being soldered to the sheets on each side of the roof.

This kind of covering possesses a condition indispensable for a lasting work, namely the free dilatation or expansion of the metal, inasmuch as each sheet, being nailed in the upper part, can only move in the direction round that point. Its appearance is more architectural than that of any other. Lastly it lessens the danger of lightning, as all metallic roofs do, because the effect of the electric fluid is annihilated by having for a conductor a larger surface on which it scatters itself.

Another mode of covering. The sheets are nailed near their upper ends, and connected with the lower sheets, by a tongue; but the sides are bent at right angles, and ascend $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch on a wooden lath, one inch square, nailed to the roof, which are afterwards covered with a strip of zinc, having three sides and the same shape which is nailed to the lath. The heads of the nails are soldered. This mode preserves the free dilatation of the zinc, but it does not offer the same security as the other method, the merit of which has been put to the test by twenty years' experience.

In order to render the understanding plain, all the sheets have been supposed to be of equal lengths; but in practice it is more advantageous to have them uneven, in order to lessen the waste in cutting, and avoid the meeting and joining of four sheets at one point.

When a flat terrace is to be covered, the extremities of the sheets should be soldered before they are made to slip into each other. Solder together three sheets 2 feet wide, as making a single sheet 6 feet wide. The sides will then be at that distance from each other that will still allow of the sheets sliding in order to expand.

To make zinc into half cylindrical pipes or gutters, pieces of wood are used, into which half cylindrical grooves of the required diameter are hollowed. Having first placed thereon a sheet sufficiently heated, the form of the groove is given to it by striking on a cylindrical mould placed on the sheet. When a pipe is to be made, the sides are beaten round the mould with a wooden mallet in order to give them the required shape.

ZINC SHEET.

A Table of the Comparative Weights of the Square Foot, with the Thickness of each Number expressed in Lines of 12 Parts each.

NO. OF SHEETS.	THICKNESS IN LINES AND PARTS		MARK WEIGHT.			METRIC WEIGHT.	
No.	*lines*	*parts*	*lbs.*	*oz.*	*grs.*	*kils.**	*gram.†*
10	0	3	0	13	5	0	420
11	0	3½	1	0	0	0	490
12	0	4	1	2	5	0	570
13	0	4½	1	4	7	0	640
14	0	5	1	7	1	0	710
15	0	5½	1	9	4	0	780
16	0	6	1	11	6	0	850
17	0	7	2	0	3	0	990
18	0	8	2	5	2	1	140
19	0	9	2	9	7	1	280
20	0	10	2	14	3	1	420
21	0	11	3	3	0	1	560
22	1	0	3	7	7	1	710
23	1	1	3	12	4	1	850
24	1	2	4	1	0	1	990
UNUSUAL NOS.	2	0	6	15	6	3	420
	2	6	8	11	5	4	270
	3	0	10	7	5	5	130
	3	6	12	4	0	6	000

* 50⅘ Kilogrammes equal 1 Cwt. English.

† 1000 Grammes are equal to 1 Kilogramme.

ZINC.

N.B.—It is particularly recommended never to use lighter numbers than No. 14 for roofs, terraces, gutters, and funnels, required in building. Zinc is also sold in small slabs fit for melting, which is adapted to the making of blocks, statues, vases, and generally for whatever can be cast in bronze, copper, and any other metal.

			£	s.	d.
In sheets		per cwt.	2	18	4
Guttering.	2½ inches	per foot	0	0	5
	3 do.	do.	0	0	6
	3½ do.	do.	0	0	7
	4 do.	do.	0	0	8
	4½ do.	do.	0	0	9
	5 do.	do.	0	0	10
	5½ do.	do.	0	1	0
	6 do.	do.	0	1	2
Pipes.	1 do.	do.	0	0	5
	1½ do.	do.	0	0	6
	2 do.	do.	0	0	7
	2½ do.	do.	0	0	9
	3 do.	do.	0	0	10
	3½ do.	do.	0	1	0
	4 do.	do.	0	1	3
	4½ do.	do.	0	1	6
	5 do.	do.	0	1	9

			Plain.			*Ogee or moulded.*	
			s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Heads to Pipes.	2 Inches	each	3	0	-	5	0
	2½ do.	do.	3	6	-	5	6
	3 do.	do.	4	0	-	6	0
	3½ do.	do.	4	6	-	7	0

Other designs are in stock, but any can be made to order.

ZINC, *continued.*

			£	s.	d.
Shoes to Pipes	2 Inches - -	each	0	2	0
	2½ do. -	do.	0	2	6
	3 do. - -	do.	0	3	0
	3½ do. -	do.	0	3	6

To which may be added, the following articles that are kept ready made; notwithstanding, any pattern can be worked from a drawing or model given, at the price, forming the same ratio as the foregoing, viz.

Baths of all descriptions.
Cinder sieves, 12, 14, 16, and 18 inches.
Cinder sifting pails, with perforated sieves.
Coal scoops and hods, all sizes.
Cisterns with ball-cocks.
Creaming apparatus, with double body for hot water with perforated strainer.
Feet-baths, various sizes.
Hand glass frames, 16, 18, and 20 inches.
do. do. glazed
House pails, various shapes.
Meat safes, perforated sides, 18, 21, and 24 inches square.
Milk pans, square, round, and oval.
Shower and other Baths and pans.
Toilet pails.
Watering pots, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Water closet funnels.
Wash hand basins, 8, 8½, 9, 10, 11 inches.
do. do. to fix in stands, with plugs and waste.
Wash hand bowls, 8, 8½, 9, 10, 11 inches.
Common cowl, malt house, lobster back heads.
Smoke dispersers, chimney funnels, any height.
Patent perforated chimney tops.
Zinc nails forged ¾ to 1½ inches, and pressed ½ inch to 3 inches.

ZINC, *continued.*

Articles and uses which the zinc is applicable to, viz.

Balls for water cocks, balcony coverings, and bottoms.
Boilers (internal).
Cistern linings, &c., cylinders, for presses and pumps.
Dressers for dairies.
Shop plates.
Funnels for air, of large dimensions, and other purposes.
Garden or mignionette boxes for windows.
Hinges for house and cabinet work.
Pipes, straight and curved, of all descriptions and sizes
Siphons and cranes, for distillers, &c.
Shop plates, for confectioners, &c.
Surface beds, for mangles, mills, &c.
Tanks, for water or liquor.
Traps, for plumbers and others, &c., also engravers' plates, carriage furniture, facings for pullies, door handles, and all parts where brass is used in joinery, cabinet work, upholstery, &c., &c.

OBSERVATIONS.

Zinc in sheets, is used with the greatest success for sheathing ships, roofing houses and buildings, terraces, gutters, water pipes, basins, bathing machines, pumps, filters, cisterns, fountains; lastly, for all things which previously required lead, tin, iron plate, and copper.

It is quite malleable and of the greatest strength.

Its advantages over the metals above referred to cannot be doubted, and it is much less expensive.

Nails for sheathing and ships' decks, from 2 to 6 inches.

The sheets of zinc are 25 inches wide, and 6 to 8 feet long. Sheets 32 inches wide may also be had of the Nos. 10, 11, and 12.

To scour and clean the surface of zinc, rub it with very fine sand, moistened with water, into which one-tenth or

one-twelfth part of vitriol or sulphuric acid has been added. It soon becomes as white and bright as silver; but it is indispensable to wash it immediately after with pure water, in order to carry off the acid, and then to rub it well with a dry cloth. A peculiar mark is attached to the corner of each sheet in order to prevent imitation or fraud *.

* It may be apprehended that the French measure might create a difficulty or mistake, but upon an inspection of the thicknesses it will directly be ascertained the strength required by application to the proprietors.

The Author begs to inform the public, the following article having been but lately obtained by him, it could not be inserted in its proper place; but he thinks the valuable information contained it conveys, will be a sufficient apology for his introducing it at the conclusion.

SHIP.

Method of Admeasuring Ships for Ascertaining the Tonnage.

The length shall be taken in a straight line along the rabbet of the keel of the ship, from the back of the main stern port, to a perpendicular line from the fore part of the main stern under the bowsprit.

The breadth shall be taken from the outside of the outside plank, in the broadest part of the ship, either above or below the main wales, exclusive of all the vallance of doubling planks that may be wrought upon the sides of the ship, 13 G. 3. c. 74. In cases where it may be necessary to ascertain the tonnage of ships afloat, the length to be taken as follows:—

Drop a plumb line over the stern of the ship, and measure the distance between such line and the after part of the stern port, at the load water mark, then measure from the top of the said plumb line, in a parallel direction with the water, to a perpendicular point immediately over the load water mark, at the fore part of the main stern, subtracting from such admeasurement the above distance; the remainder will be the ship's extreme length, from which is to be deducted three inches for every foot of the load draught of water, for the rake abaft, 26 G. 3. c. 60.

To ascertain with precision the length of any vessel's keel, for tonnage, agreeably to the existing law for admeasuring aground, care should be taken, that the rod or straight batten which is placed at the fore part of the keel, to find the perpendicular from the fore part of the main stern under the bowsprit, should be exactly in a straight line with the

rabbet of the keel of the vessel; otherwise the length taken will be more or less erroneous as the fore end of the said batten is elevated or depressed beyond the straight line of the rabbet of the keel.

Where there is any false stem or stern port, great attention should be paid to ascertain exactly the point where the after part of the main stern port and fore part of the main stem ought to be, to obtain the true length required.

The rule for ascertaining the breadth, which is the same whether taken afloat or aground, is plain; but to ascertain that dimension exactly, the straight batten to be used should be placed immediately over the broadest part of the vessel, and truly parallel to the straight line over the beam, and perpendicular to the straight line of the keel.

In taking the length of vessels afloat, the principal point to be attended to, is to measure in a direction exactly parallel to the water, for which purpose attention should be paid to make the points of measurement of an equal perpendicular height above the surface.

Opinion of the King's Counsel. When any thing unusual appears in the construction of a vessel with the view of increasing the tonnage, such as an extraordinary projection of the stem, the officer ought in his measure to cut off, or make allowance for such projection, as it is his duty to take care that there shall be no fraudulent evasion of the law.

The expression " main stem under the bowsprit" (which occurs in the description of the method of taking the length aground) seems evidently to mean, that the line is to be dropped from a point as high as where the bowsprit joins the main stem, or as nearly under it as circumstances will admit.

SHIP, *continued.*

Method of Calculating the Tonnage of a Ship.

From the lengths taken in either of the ways above mentioned, subtract three-fifths of the breadth taken as above, the remainder is esteemed the just length of the keel to find the tonnage; then multiplying its length with the breadth, and that product by half the breadth, and dividing by ninety-four, the quotient is deemed the true contents of the tonnage, 13 G. 3. c. 74. 26 G. 3. c. 60.

APPENDIX.

A

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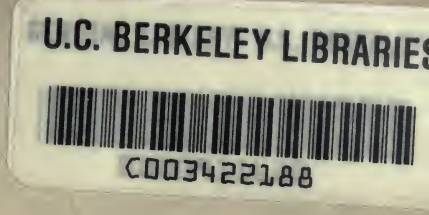
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